AID URGED FOR NEGRO NURSERY

White Advisers Praise Benevolent Work Of Mattie Sims

1-21-39

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

Members of a white advisory board aiding in the work of the Mattie Sims Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 3225 Thirty-First Avenue North, Thursday lauded what they asserted were the sincere efforts of the woman to help underprivileged Negro children and issued an appeal for financial aid for the nursery.

H. C. Berry, North Birmingham real estate dealer and one of the members of the board, said the board members, having looked into the work being done, are cooperating in an advisory capacity as to finances, program and other details. He said the nursery is a nonprofit setup and that Mattie Sims deserves praise for the work being done. She has turned over her seven-room dwelling, which she owns, to the children, gives them good meals and is attempting to reduce juvenile delinquency among Negro children, Berry said.

Other members of the white board are Marvin McEachern, R. L. Gandy, S. C. Black, Fulton Whitaker, Mason Martin and W. P. Postell. The board holds regular meetings, Berry said.

It was stated that food, equipment and funds are "greatly needed and that there is a present enrollment of 57 with an average daily attendance of 35 children.

The woman in charge Thursday expressed appreciation to "those who have responded, including the physician who sent an unsigned note and a donation." Negro leaders are aiding in the work, Mr. Berry said.

The phone was listed as 4-2058 with requests that calls be made preferably before 9 a.m. and after 3:30 p.m.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
February 19, 1939

Negro School Will Have Community Sing

In keeping with a custom started 12 years ago, the Dallas County Training School at Beloit will hold its annual "Community Sing" next Sunday, February 26. All negro communities of the county have been invited to send singers to take part in the program which will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and there also will be a group from a negro training school in Lowndes County.

The event is one which attracts widespread interest each year and draws a large audience both white and colored. Honor guests at this time will be the founder of the Beloit school, the Rev. C. B. Curtis, of Pensacola, and his wife, who will arrive the latter part of the week. The Rev. Mr. Curtis, now in his ninetieth year, had charge of the Dallas County Training School when it was founded 50 years ago. L. C. Farley is now principal.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 19, 1939

ATLANTA HOUSING PROJECTS LAUDED

Engineer Views Government Work As Spur To The Elyton Project

With the idea in view of assisting in bringing about the complete modernization of the proposed Elyton Village project of the Federal Housing Administration, Larry W. Milner, consultant engineer for the Alabama Coal Trade Extension Association, returned from Atlanta last week after studying the ultra-modern Techwood and University housing projects.

Milner was taken over the two amazingly well-equipped centers in the Cracker City by heating engineers who pointed out features in mass better living which are a tribute to modern planning.

Both the Techwood Group Apartments and the Negro University Housing Project apartment arrangement present striking examples of centralized space and water heating in this type of housing setup which was sponsored by the federal government.

This centralized system of providing hot water and heat as a part of the rental plan assures against the constantly recurring financial hazards which inevitably face that percentage of the tenants, who find themselves unable to purchase fuel for individual heating equipment.

Commenting upon his visit to the Atlanta project, Engineer Milner said: "It is gratifying to see the many fine better living features which are built into both white and colored projects in Atlanta.

"The modern electric ranges refrigerators and laundry available to tenants assure a cleaner and more convenient standard of living for them.

"I think it will be a fine thing if Birmingham's Elyton project is fortunate enough to duplicate the many better living appliances built into projects in Atlanta.

"With the Elyton project amortized over a period of 60 years, it would seem most advantageous that appliances and heating methods be used which are likely to be in keeping with better living trends for the greatest number of years.

"The splendid cooperation which allied groups of Birmingham builders are giving in suggesting ways to modernize the Elyton project, and other similar projects which may follow, should go far to assure the completeness of the local housing groups.

"The Housing Authority of the Birmingham district is to be highly commended upon the careful thought being given the Elyton project with the humanitarian view of making it a popular and thoroughly modern center for healthier, happier and better living."

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 14, 1939

NEW SMITHFIELD WORK OPPOSED

Protest Against Addition Is Put To City Commission

Protest against the construction of a proposed $250,000 addition to the Smithfield Court Negro housing project was made by Mrs. Gertrude Jeffries, president of the Democratic Club of Birmingham, to the City Commission today.

Mrs. Jeffries read a resolution of the club which protested the construction on the ground that the present project is not fully occupied, that it does not serve the low wage earners, would increase race antagonism and would increase difficulties now being faced by the commissioner of public safety.

Commission President Jones said the resolution would be received. George C. Leigh vice chairman of the Birmingham Housing Authority, asked that a letter be read showing that all of the 540 units except eight are rented and that there is a waiting list. The letter also said there had been only one police call to Smithfield Court and no arrest was made.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 21, 1939

Ridding Birmingham Of Its Blighted Areas

Birmingham naturally is cheered by the promise of Nathan Straus, administrator of the Federal Housing Authority, that the FHA will spend $15,000,000 here when and if Congress makes an additional appropriation for slum clearance projects. A city saves money as well as gains in appearance as it rids itself of its "blighted areas," and substitutes therefor modern low-cost projects.

Nevertheless, as the city properly rejoices at the prospect of this work here, let us remind ourselves that a well-conceived housing plan calls for something more than tearing down slum dwellings and filling the same space with more modern homes. A model housing program calls for playground space.

Life in a city, if it is to be law-abiding and contented and wholesome, demands more than a place to live; it demands a place to play.

In that connection, one cannot view without some degree of concern the proposal to expand the Smithfield Court Project by building houses in the space reserved for recreation. If that project is to achieve one of its goals of decreasing delinquency and raising the standard of life, its residents cannot be deprived of all playground area.

Negroes living in that part of town do not have readily available any place to play. To cut down on the amount of the playground area of the low-cost housing project would be reducing many of the fine gains made by this federal construction. Perhaps some addition can be made to Smithfield Court without cutting into the advantages of life gained through the project. But that point should be carefully considered.

While pleased at the prospect of additional slum-clearance projects for the city, we do not want to lose sight of the need for maintaining the good of the one already completed.

ALABAMA CITIES IN RELIEF PLAN

List For Retail Channel Welfare Plan To Be Further Reduced

Birmingham and Mobile are among the 34 cities to which the Agricultural Department has narrowed its list of cities under consideration as locations for experiment stations for its new plan of distributing surplus farm products to relief families through normal trade channels, an Associated Press dispatch said Friday.

The list will be reduced further to possibly six cities within a week or 10 days, the dispatch from Washington said.

Mrs. Ruth Edwards, head of the local Department of Public Welfare, said she had not been notified of any new developments in the plan, which was announced recently by Secretary Wallace.

The plan calls for distribution of stamps to relief families which could be used in buying surplus commodities now distributed free by relief agencies. The stamps would be redeemable by the government and acceptable in grocery stores.

Officials said if the plan works successfully in the experimental cities finally selected, it will be extended to others.

EGG HUNT IS PLANNED FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

An Easter egg hunt will be conducted for Negro children of Durham Monday morning at 10 o'clock either at Hawkin's farm or in the Hickstown area. Definite announcement of the site will be made in a few days. 4-4-39

The hunt again this year will be sponsored by the Durham committee on Negro affairs and directed by the Hillside community recreation center, of which E. W. Midgette is director.

Approximately 2,000 children took part in the event last year.

The children will be separated into two age groups, one for those 10 years of age and under and the other for children over 10.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 12, 1939

HOUSING PROJECTS TO USE COAL HEAT

Decision By Atlanta Authority Good News For Birmingham District

A rousing cheer for Birmingham's friendly rival—Atlanta!

Word comes this week of the decision of the Atlanta Housing Authority to modernize all four of its new housing projects with centralized coal-burning systems of steam for apartment heating, hot water and laundry service.

In all, four districts of Atlanta are to be improved by the federal government. A total of 2,500 apartments is to be constructed in West Techwood, University, Capitol and Grady housing project centers.

Wide sweeping lawns, to assure playground facilities for children of the communities, are included in the modernized plans for all four of the projects.

An exhaustive study was made by the personnel of the Atlanta Housing Authority on various fuels available for installation, before centralized steam plants were found to be superior both economically and from an efficiency angle.

The Cracker City, in deciding to use coal-burning equipment on these projects, is striking a blow against unemployment here in Birmingham and elsewhere.

That coal mining and selling is one of the vital pillars in the financial structure of the Birmingham community, is emphasized in figures released Saturday by the coal industry, for 15,000 persons in Jefferson County earn their living directly from mining coal.

Approximately 8,000,000 tons of coal were produced in Jefferson County during 1938, and out of every dollar, 65 cents went for wages of mine labor within the county limits.

Indirect Benefits

Similarly, 30 cents out of every coal dollar must be spent for supplies. And of this 30 cents worth of supplies, nearly 70 per cent is purchased in the Birmingham district.

But these are only the direct benefits of the coal industry to the Magic City. The indirect stimulation of business here is just as impressive.

Coal is one of the basic ingredients for the manufacture of iron and steel. And Birmingham steel is shipped to all parts of the world, thereby creating payrolls here for thousands.

Every day countless numbers of railroad cars and other transportation vehicles roll in and out of the city with loads of coal and the products of coal. These freight fares create jobs here.

A glance into the industrial history of Birmingham reveals that many substantial industries have located here and support thousands of laborers, office workers, salesmen and others, because the Magic City is blessed with an unlimited supply of this "black gold."

At the present, as Birmingham ponders where best to locate the several housing projects which the $15,000,000 granted here will make possible, coal stands as an economic answer to the problem of providing mass heat, hot water and laundry to modernize the projects.

Better Living Conditions

Larry W. Milner, local expert on mass heating problems, who has been studying ultra-modern housing in many cities throughout the nation, has found centralized heating as a part of the rental plan has assured better living conditions for housing tenants everywhere it is now in use.

"It's a human factor," says Milner, "that among any group of people who are forced to live on limited budgets it is best to provide as many services as possible with the monthly rental charge. This prevents a percentage of the tenants from having to do without some of these services during times of financial stress.

"Another feature which seems important in considering these government housing projects, is the 60 years over which many of them are amortized for retirement of cost.

"It would seem to be advantageous to consider the value of the projects 10 and 20 and 40 years from now. If they are equipped with the most modern services known today they stand a much better chance of enjoying a rental attractiveness in the future."

Thus far the Elyton project is the only new housing center definitely located and started by Frank E. Spain and his local housing associates. East Park has been repeatedly mentioned as a likely choice of another housing community.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 9, 1939

Flower Contest Interest Grows; Seed Distributed

Warm Weather Expected To Bring Additional Contestants Here

With the return of warm weather, which is expected immediately after the Easter season, interest will be greatly increased in the Sears flower garden contest and those who have not signed up are being urged to do so at once by the committees in charge.

Free seed are available for 500 white families and 100 colored families and after they are given out there will be no more.

Rules of the contest were recently announced in The Times and they are being enforced. They are easy to follow, however, and are necessary to make it a real contest.

The plan is to give free seed to all contestants that they may plant their yards and flower gardens and thereby beautify Gadsden.

Montgomery [illegible] Advertiser
May 15, 1939

Rural Housing Now Reality In Elmore County

Five-Room Home With Well Completed For $690.50

Many persons, both white and negro, yesterday inspected the $690.50 five-room house that recently was erected on the old Squire Baker place, between Wetumpka and Tallassee, as a demonstration of the type home that is available to the now poorly housed negro farmers of the South.

T. M. Campbell, field agent who conducted the formal opening of the Elmore County low-cost housing project, said the home was built, for the Willis Thurman family, under supervision of D. F. Miller, rural housing demonstrator employed by the Alabama Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, with the assistance of County Agent F. G. Manly and I. V. Bledsoe, home demonstration agent.

The cost of the five-room house, according to officials in charge, was: Building material $467.75, hired labor, $87.50; digging well, $21.25; curbing well, $30; a total of $606.50. Added to this was donated labor valued at $30 and labor of the family, $54, a total of $690.50.

It was pointed out that, excluding the cost of digging and curbing the well and the value of donated and family labor, the house cost was only $555.25.

The Thurmans previously had lived in a one-room shack.

Among those attending the formal opening were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who said he hoped the project would be "a beacon light for work in rural housing in Alabama and the South;" J. C. Ford, coordinator of the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, who expressed the belief it represented solution to a long-standing housing problem; and officials from Montgomery, Opelika, Wetumpka, Tallassee, and other communities.

Campbell said those working with the negro division of the Alabama Extension Service had learned, from long experience, that "all the dismal rural housing conditions are not due to economic causes entirely, but to the lack of a desire for a better life and the information necessary to achieve it."

He added that he believed, with the use of intelligent planning, local materials, and farm labor, great numbers of negro land owners would be able to build substantial homes for comparatively little money.

He reported the Alabama Extension Service had 20 additional projects underway. He listed a new house in Elmore County, a new barn, a new house, and three major repair projects in Lee County; two new houses, a repair project, and a community building in Choctaw County; a new 4-H Club camp, and two repair projects in Clarke County; three new barns and a recreation center in Talladega County; a recreation center in Tallapoosa County, and a new house in Autauga County.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 16, 1939

There Is A Slum Problem In Our Rural Areas Also

The problem of slum clearance in urban areas has been emphasized and dramatized. The energies of the federal government have been directed at the problem and some progress has been made in coping with it.

However, the need of reaching the lowest income groups in both urban and rural areas remains.

Sunday there was a gathering of both whites and Negroes near Wetumpka to inspect a demonstration of the type of home available to low-income Negro farmers. The home has been constructed at a cost of $690.50, which included materials for the dwelling, cost of labor and the digging of a well.

This demonstration calls attention to the necessity of developing a home which is within reach of low-income farmers who own their own land as well as plantation owners who plan the construction of homes for tenants. It grew out of a program that has been undertaken by the Extension Service at Auburn and Tuskegee.

The Farm Security Administration has conducted a variety of experiments in rural housing, principally in connection with various rural community projects. The agency has succeeded in consistently reducing costs of construction on these projects. Compared to the total problem of rural slums, however, these model projects represent only a beginning.

In discussing the significance of this first demonstration, T. M. Campbell, field agent for Negro extension work, recognized that "all the dismal rural housing conditions are not due to economic causes entirely, but to the lack of a desire for a better life and the information necessary to achieve it."

Creating this desire and demonstrating to landowners and to the public that minimum housing standards can improve the level of rural life are preliminary steps. Along with this there should be a program aimed at providing plans and specifications for those in a position to build homes. Often it is not the amount of money that is spent, but the way in which it is spent.

Certainly educating people in the construction of good homes at low costs is as important as teaching the use of phosphates, the development of new crops and soil conservation practices. Often pride in a home is the key to these other attainments.

Birmingham, Ala News
October 17, 1939

OUSING UNIT FOR NEGROES OPPOSED

Southside Residents Protest; Hearing On Two Projects Set For Thursday

Hearing on Birmingham's two proposed low-cost housing projects estimated to provide about 1,500 new dwelling units at a cost of about $6,535,000, was set by the City Commission today for a meeting at 10 a.m. Thursday.

A group of Southside residents appeared to protest the proposed Negro low-cost housing project to be located, according to the plan, on Brown's Hill. Commission President Jones informed this group that everybody would be given ample opportunity to be heard Thursday, and the commission will then take action.

The proposed white project, known as the Central Birmingham project, is estimated to cost $4,260,000. It is planned to include six blocks in the area between Twenty-Second and Twenty - Sixth Streets and between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North. It is planned to include between 1,000 and 1,100 dwelling units.

The Negro project, to be known as the Southside project, is estimated to cost $2,275,000 and to include 250 or more dwelling units. This project is planned for the area between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Sixth Streets and between Eighth Avenue and Ninth Alley, South. These figures and localities were furnished by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

The proposed resolution, which was introduced at the meeting of the City Commission today, would authorize the cooperation agreement between the city and the housing authority covering two projects amounting to more than 1,500 units.

Both projects would be covered by the single resolution, it was said.

The matter came up when Sidney Smyer asked the commission if the Brown's Hill Negro project would be discussed at this meeting. Jones replied the resolution would come up, but would be postponed until tomorrow.

T. G. Brabston asked an additional day for those desiring to protest to prepare for the hearing and the resolution was postponed until 10 a.m. Thursday for action.

Under the proposed cooperation agreement, the city would condemn and eliminate by demolition, closing or compulsory repairs a number of units equal to those in the new projects. The projects would be free from taxes and usual municipal services would be given residents without charge. The agreement provides that building permit fees would be waived and that the city would cooperate by vacating streets, avenues and alleys in and adjacent to the area. The agreement would further provide that no change in its provisions would be made while bonds for the financing of the improvement are outstanding.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 17, 1939

Low-Cost Housing Projects Proposal Nears City Action

1,100 White And 250 Negro Families Would Be Accommodated In Units If Approval Comes

BY HUGH W. SPARROW

A resolution formally sanctioning construction of two new federally-subsidized housing projects involving expenditure of about $7,500,000 and accommodating about 1,100 white and 250 Negro families was reported Monday night in readiness for adoption by the City Commission at Tuesday's meeting at the city hall.

One of the projects—to be known as the Central City Project—is to be situated in an area between Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets, North, and, roughly, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues, North. It will be built for white occupancy at an estimated $5,500,000 cost.

The second project, to house Negro tenants, is scheduled to be constructed in an area on the Southside almost directly opposite from the Central City project, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000, affording accommodations for about 250 families.

Although authoritative reports here indicate the area for the Negro project will extend from Twenty-Third to Twenty-Sixth Streets, South, and from Eighth Avenue, South (Avenue H), to Ninth Alley, South (Alley I), it was pointed out Monday night by sources close to the city hall that the commission is not definitely obligated to accept that area, but may decide on some other location.

Frank E. Spain, head of the Housing Authority of Birmingham, a city-created agency authorized to handle housing project matters for the federal and city governments, said work on the two projects should begin in from three to five months after the City Commission has formally approved the two projects.

Spain declared that money for the two projects was earmarked some time ago by the federal government and that requisitions already have been made for funds.

Already, he added, options have been obtained on the property involved and only the closing of real estate deals, the drawing of plans and removal of houses and other property in the area stands in the way of actual beginning of work.

City hall sources Monday night pointed out that before the Central City project can be approved the commission also must give approval to a similar project for Negroes. The location of the Negro project, it was said, however, may be deferred by the City Commission until a later date.

Although location of the Negro project may not be formally decided Tuesday, it was pointed out, the resolution scheduled for adoption by the commission will provide that it be situated on the Southside and named the Southside Project.

City Commissioner J. W. Morgan Monday night indicated the two projects would receive his strong support. Especially does Birmingham need another Negro housing project, as a means of improving health and crime conditions in Birmingham and in reducing the cost of the city's health and law enforcement agencies, he said.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 29, 1939

CHEST VOLUNTEERS SET FOR CAMPAIGN

Group Pepped Up Over Prospects In Final Week Before Work Starts

With only one more week remaining before the general canvass in behalf of the seventeenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest opens Monday morning, Nov. 6 the final preparations at campaign headquarters, 317 North Twentieth Street, are being rushed to completion with a spirit of optimism permeating the whole volunteer organization, headed by Francis W. Sheppard, general chairman of the appeal.

This appeal has been especially featured in its preparatory stage by the evident desire of large sections of the population to become better acquainted with the work of chest agencies by personal visits, and Saturday again saw not only groups of labor representatives visiting various agencies by way of a bus tour, but members of the Community Chest Negro Advisory Council also spent Saturday afternoon visiting. The latter delegation visited Bethlehem House, the Jefferson Sanatorium, the Beulah Moore Day Nursery, the Children's Home Hospital, the Old Folks Home, the Boys' Club branch and the Y. W. C. A. branch.

The Negro delegation was especially interested, evidently, to learn that a special unit had been constructed at the Jefferson Sanatorium for Negroes during the last year, after $40,000 had been raised by private and public subscription, and facilities for 50 beds are now provided for Negroes through the efforts of the board of directors, of which Paschal G. Shook is president.

James H. Terry, W. L. Huie and other officials of the United Mine Workers also headed a group of union labor men who toured chest agencies during Saturday afternoon and declared they were greatly impressed with what they had seen. Their itinerary included a visit to the Jefferson County Blind Association Work Shop, the Mercy Home, the Children's Hospital, the Jefferson Sanatorium, Boys' Club, and other agencies. These and other agencies were also visited a week ago by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods.

This week's organization activities will open with a mass meeting of volunteers of all divisions called by Appeal Chairman Sheppard for 4 p.m. Monday on the terrace floor of the Tutwiler Hotel, to be presided over by Roy Hickman, chairman of the speakers' bureau, with short talks by Crawford Johnson, Jr., president of the chest, also by Chairman Sheppard, and the showing of a moving picture "Your Neighbor Calls."

This will be followed Tuesday by a mass meeting of the volunteer solicitors of the women's division at 10:30 a.m., also on the terrace floor of the Tutwiler, with Mrs. George Bridges, chairman, and Miss Edith Landgrebe, co-chairman, presiding, and with a "short and snappy" program announced. On the same day the Woman's Civic Club, meeting at luncheon at 12:30 p.m. at the Tutwiler, will also devote a part of its program to interests of the chest appeal.

A mass meeting has also been called by H. H. Sullinger, chairman, and Clyde W. Morris, co-chairman, of all volunteers in the Bessemer district, to be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday at the First Methodist Church of Bessemer, with a special program arranged by those in charge.

Other special meetings Tuesday include Junior Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 p.m., Colonial Room, Redmont Hotel, with James R. Adams, co-chairman of the appeal publicity division, speaker; Pratt City Eagles at 8 p.m., in Eagles' Hall, Pratt City, with James Horne and others as speakers.

Tuesday night will also see the presentation of another dramatization of "Your Neighbor and Mine," over Station WBRC, beginning at 6:30 p.m. enacted by the dramatic talent of members of the Y. M. H. A. and of the Little Theater.

Leaders of divisions are holding daily meetings at campaign headquarters with their group captains and Chairman Sheppard and Co-Chairman Charles B. Gamble declare they find the spirit of optimism to predominate down through the whole organization and all are confident of success.



HE'S ELECTED—Charles L. Gammill (above) will head the Birmingham Retail Druggists Association as president during the coming year. Other officers are H. F. Singleton, vice president; V. L. Smith, treasurer, and Thelma Morris Coburn, secretary. Directors are C. G. Alley, B. W. Miller, R. I. Lanier, P. V. Tubb, M. A. Boynton and Henry W. Taylor.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 19, 1939

COMMISSION BACKS HOUSING PROJECTS

By a two-to-one vote the City Commission today adopted a resolution to cooperate with the Federal Housing Authority of the Birmingham district on two low-cost housing projects estimated to cost about $6,535,000 and to furnish about 1,500 new dwelling units.

This action was taken after a vigorous fight had been made by a large group of residents against the Brown's Hill Southside Negro project. The commission refused by a two-to-one vote to separate the two projects at the request of Commissioner Conner.

Commission President Jones and Commissioner Morgan voted down a resolution of Commissioner Connor to separate the projects. Commissioner Connor then voted against the resolution carrying the two projects.

Arguments by advocates and opponents of the Negro project lasted more than two hours with a number of speakers advocating the Brown's Hill site which will cover the area from Twenty-Third to Twenty-Sixth Streets and from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Alley South. Bitter opposition was voiced by a number of other residents.

Two Negro ministers, the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, South, and Dr. P. M. Moton, advocated a Southside site west of Twentieth Street near the Ullman School.

Members of the Housing Authority headed by Frank Spain declared the Brown's Hill site was selected because it met the conditions necessary and because federal officials already had approved it, it having been one of two sites selected before the Housing Authority was organized. He declared the two projects could not be separated in the resolution without endangering the program.

Applause was frequent during the arguments as advocates of one side or the other cheered their speakers and the session was one of the liveliest held by the commission in months.

At the outset Commission President Jones announced he would hear advocates of the projects first. Clarence Mullins presented the first argument, declaring that surveys by the Health Department showed delinquency, disease and a number of other unfavorable factors were about three times the average for the city in the Brown's Hill section.

He polled a number of adjoining property owners, showing most of them favored the development. He declared he believed there was nothing to arguments there would be encroachments on Underwood Park and Lakeview School if the project is built.

At the close of Mullins' argument Commissioner Connor questioned Frank E. Spain, chairman of the Housing Authority, on figures presented.

Sydney W. Smyer opened arguments for the opposition. He declared the project should be put where it will serve as an example of better housing for Negroes but where it will not be at the edge of a white district. He suggested conversion of the project to a white project and the fixing of Seventh Avenue, South, as the border of the Negro Southside district.

Smyer declared that development of the project will depreciate property values. Commission President Jones interrupted to say the city is getting six times the contribution from the government on the Elyton Village project that it got from private owners and will get 10 times the amount from the Brown's Hill project it is now getting from private owners.

Smyer ended with a plea to put the project in a Negro section where it was not bounded on two sides by white property.

The Rev. Goodgame and Dr. Moton then spoke. The latter declared he did not wish to speak against anything but to point to a place nobody is against, the vicinity of the Ullman School. He said if this area were selected Southside Negroes would take off their hats and thank the commission.

T. G. Brabston made an impassioned argument against the proposal. He declared it would depreciate all property from Five Points to Mt. Terrace junction and declared pressure will be brought to convert Underwood Park to a Negro park and Lakeview School to a Negro school if the project goes through.

Commission President Jones interrupted to declare Underwood Park can never be changed to a Negro park.

F. D. McArthur declared the property embraced in the Brown's Hill project is mostly zoned commercial and if let alone will develop into business, while if the project is approved it will develop into Negro property. He appealed against approval of the site.

The Northside white project will occupy six blocks in the area between Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets and between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North. It is estimated to contain between 1,000 and 1,100 units and to cost about $4,260,000. The Southside project is estimated to contain more than 250 units and to cost $2,275,000

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 24, 1939

$40,000 LACKING OF QUOTA FOR CHEST

Volunteers Are Determined To Keep On Job Until Sum Is Raised

The last mile seems the longest, but Birmingham Community Chest volunteer solicitors are pushing their final efforts with determination as the audits show less than $40,000 to go on the minimum quota of $466,757.44

The score early today was $426,068.73, or 91.3 per cent of the goal, according to chest leaders, who are confident the minimum quota can be reached by concerted effort before volunteers must call their work to a halt.

Scores this morning were: Commercial division, $227,375.92, or 95.5 per cent of quota. Of this, $134,709 was given by the eastern section which has 98 per cent of its quota, and $92,666.92 by the western section which scores 92.1 per cent.

Industrial division, $138,518.15, or 89.2 per cent; women's division, $29,870.99, or 90.8 per cent; Birmingham Public Schools, $5,574.57, or 64.3 per cent; Jefferson County schools, $1,007.12, or 61.8; headquarters, $9,059.68, or 70.1 per cent; Negroes, $1,185.59, or 47.6 per cent.

Bessemer is remarkable among all divisions in that it continues to press for more funds, although it is well over the top. Still growing, its score today was $9,785.26, or 105.3 per cent. Tarrant was the only other outlying division to show gain, and had an amount of $457.75 or 99.3 per cent of quota.

First of the union ranks to enter the race was Local No. 6255, United Mine Workers of Flat Top and Alden. A generous pledge was sent to headquarters from the group which is under the leadership of its president, Ed Franklin.

At a session last night, Appeal Chairman Francis W. Sheppard and Co-Chairman Charles B. Gamble boosted their troops with a resume of the campaign which up to this point has been markedly successful, and suggested the solicitors recanvass parts of their territories in which good prospects might have been missed.

At the session, the campaigners agreed to stick to the guns a little longer in order to be sure that everything possible has been done to raise the minimum quota of the appeal.

Chest leaders continue to urge all who have been missed in this campaign by volunteer solicitors to bring or send their pledges to headquarters, or to phone 3-5131 for a messenger to fetch the sum or pledge.

CITIZENS FEAR MANY WILL BE LEFT HOMELESS

Those Forced To Move Ineligible Because Of Rent Reductions

By AUGUSTA JACKSON STRONG

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10—Confusion reigned in Smithfield Court, local federal low-cost housing project, as large numbers of the tenants were served this week with notices to move out of the project within 30 days.

According to A. L. White, manager of the houses, about one-sixth of the 550 families are being asked to vacate in the near future because a one third reduction in the rents has left their incomes too much in excess of the prices charged for the apartments.

Tenants report also that they have been told by J. C. de Holl, white executive director of the local Housing Authority, that a further reduction of rents will take place early next year, forcing out all but 48 of the present families in the project.

Tenants who have received notices to vacate their homes find themselves, they say, in the predicament of having no place to go. Even with the presence of the Federal project, the city faces a serious housing shortage.

Face Problem

A survey made by a housing commission shortly after the completion of the Smithfield Court found only 40 or 50 homes in the entire city unoccupied and fit for occupancy in the residential areas for the Race. Since that time scarcely half a dozen homes have been built for Race occupants.

Project tenants face the alternative of either moving into sub-standard shacks with out-of-door water hydrants, no baths, and community outhouses, or of buying a lot to build on.

Advantage has already been taken of the tenants' predicament by realestate owners throughout the city. Smithfield Court dwellers approaching the white companies which rent to the Race are told that no homes are available for renters, but only for buyers.

Send Petition

The tenants are also told that the city board of health forbids the renting of houses which do not meet the standards of the project to former Smithfield tenants—but they are ready to sell the same houses.

A committee of the project tenants petitioned Nathan Straus, head of the United States Housing Authority in Washington, laying their case before the Authority and asking that the situation be thoroughly considered.

The petition called attention to the fact that most of the tenants had to sell part of their household furnishings such as gas stoves, refrigerators, and heaters in some instances, at a great loss when they moved into the project. It pointed out the city housing shortage, and the fact that the tenants were being forced back into sub-standard dwellings.

Notices Continue

The reply from the United States Housing Authority referred the responsibility for managing the project to the local Housing Authority. According to White, the project manager, the notices to vacate will continue, though, he stated, the Authority is interested in the tenants' moving into decent and desirable homes.

He added, however, that it should not be the responsibility of the Housing Authority to find homes for the ousted tenants. That, he said, is their own problem.

Smithfield tenants who are being asked to vacate, however, continue to express their indignation. They point out that they were admitted to the project and allowed to remain since the time the homes were opened.

Rent Schedules

At that time it was not the policy of the Authority to admit families with the lowest incomes. In some instances, it is said, WPA workers were denied admission. For most of the rent schedules, according to present rates, any income in excess of $16 per week, makes a family ineligible for the project.

A few families have moved. Others who are not fortunate enough to start buying homes and who cannot live in the [illegible] empty shacks are undecided as to the next step, but they are saying. "There's no way to make us move—when we have no place to go."

DURR TO HEAD SOCIAL GROUP

Robert Durr, chairman of the Negro advisory council of the Community Chest and editor of The Weekly Review, was appointed to the newly-created position of director of social service activities of the North Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Church by Bishop David H. Sims, presiding bishop of the First Episcopal District.

Bishop Sims created the position and made the appointment at the conference meeting last week after making a tour of Slossfield Community Center, Hillman Hospital and other points in Birmingham.

The new department, the bishop pointed out, will coordinate the church with every movement having to do with the betterment of Negroes in Birmingham along lines of health, recreation and character building.

Durr, newly appointed director, announces that assistant directors, district and church chairmen will be named to plan cooperation with local health and recreational agencies. The experiment in the North Alabama Conference will serve as a guide for the state and national A. M. E. Church, leaders say.

The department will also help church members to prepare themselves for greater earning powers.

CENTER OPENING EXERCISES SET

Slossfield Negro Unit To Be Dedicated In Four-Day Program

A four-day dedication program for Slossfield Community Center for Negroes will be opened at the center at 3 p.m. Saturday with a baseball game between Stockham and Acipco Negro teams.

At 7:30 p.m. Saturday a program of music will be presented in the auditorium, one of the units of the four-building group. At 6:30 a.m. Sunday all-day religious services will be started, followed by Sunday School and worship service at 11 a.m.

Dedicatory address will be delivered at 3 p.m. Sunday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, with Dr. W. [illegible] Bell, president of Miles Memorial College, as mater master of ceremonies.

The announced purpose of the new recreational and educational center is the development of leisure time activities and promotion of higher standards of health.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
July 3, 1939

NEGRO CENTER IS DEDICATED HERE

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Head Of Tuskegee, Guest Speaker At Project

The dedication program of the Slossfield Community Center for Negroes was held Sunday afternoon in the new auditorium with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, as guest speaker.

W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company in a brief talk paid tribute to the men and institutions he said had made possible construction of the center. Moore said that during the first year, 450 Negro boys and girls would be trained.

Dr. aPtterson complimented the company and those whose assistance made the center possible, declaring he believed it was a forward step toward a closer understanding between the races. He said the Negro not only desires to be helped but is anxious to help others and thus make his contribution toward society.

Dr. Patterson recited statistics showing that several billion dollars are earned and spent annually by Negroes in the United States and that in ownership of homes and land, they compare favorably with other races. He declared the Slossfield Community Center holds untold possibilities for future betterment of the Negro race and expressed the wish that other industrial units would follow the lead of the company in establishing centers.

Other features of the program included a solo by Lillian Stone Moore anud songs by the Wilkerson Choral Singers and the Acipco Choral Club. Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College, was master of ceremonies.

Mobile, Ala. Times
July 1, 1939

SHOWING A BETTER FRONT

Citizens have long been ashamed of the sad-looking approach to the city by way of St. Joseph st. and the viaduct, with its wide sweep of garbage dump and squalid shacks serving as homes for colored people. Therefore, they greet with satisfaction the early prospect of betterment at this point. Under a plan just announced, this area will soon see the destruction of the shacks and their replacement with modern housing units of attractive appearance and arrangement. It would be a serious mistake not to accompany this improvement with abolition of the dump.

These new buildings will be equipped also with complete sanitation, which will add to the public health protection and the general welfare of the city. Those who dwell in more attractive parts of the city sometimes forget that their cooks, nursemaids and housemaids come from such shacks and that an improvement in living conditions is an added safeguard to families who employ colored help. Therefore, the proposed project, now on the eve of realization, is of citywide value in many ways.

Eveleth, Ala. Press
July 27, 1939

Negro Housing

We were very much impressed with one sentence in the address of John C. DeHoll before the local merchants club this week:

"Human beings respond to the environment in which they live!"

We were further impressed by admission of the part of realtors that the Smithfield negro housing plan had forced owners of negro rental property to make improvements both in sanitation and appearance.

Much of the crime of the south has been committeed by negroes and it has been our custom to believe that there was nothing we could do about the situation. When Mr. DeHoll stated that police calls at the Smithfield Project were almost unheard of, we just wondered if they would not be greatly reduced in all negro sections if all lived in the environment of the Smithfield dwellers.

We passed the Smithfield settlement a few day ago at about 5 p.m., and parked for several minutes to watch the progress of a dozen or more games in the recreational square. Negroes of all ages were playing. Then we drove into the more congested area of Tuxedo and stopped for a comparison.

Do that yourself, sometime. It is worth the time and study.

Better living environments, greater sanitation and more school facilities for the underprivileged white children and well as the negro children is in crying need in the South. When we provide these things, plus proper recreation then we will do away with a major part of the crime of both races.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
September 7, 1939

ROME STARTS WORK ON ITS $920,000 HOUSING PROGRAM

ROME, Ga., Sept. 7.—Actual work was launched Tuesday on Rome's $920,000 low-rent slum-clearance program, as contractors on the white project in Fourth Ward and the Negro project in East Rome prepared to clear away existing structures on the sites.

Forty buildings are to be demolished in Fourth Ward.

And 21 are to be demolished to clear the way for the Negro project.

The Griffin Construction Company, Inc., of Atlanta, holds contract on the white project at $427,759, and the A. J. Honeycutt Company, Inc., of Birmingham, received contract on the Negro project at $274,335.

To be known as DeSoto Homes, the Fourth Ward project involves construction of 148 modern dwelling units. The Negro project will bring construction of 94 modern dwelling units. The architectural firms of Cooper & Cooper and Odis Clay Poundstone, of Atlanta, were engaged on the projects.

Three temporary restraining injunctions were recently dissolved by Judge Claude H. Porter.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 28, 1939

SMITHFIELD COURT RENT SLASH DUE

A 32 per cent reduction in rents, effective July 1, will be made at Smithfield Court, Negro low cost housing development, J. C. deHoll, executive director of the Birmingham Housing Authority, announced Tuesday.

The reduction will total approximately $26,000 annually and was made, the announcement stated, to off-set the profit accumulated in 16 months of operation.

The new monthly rental rate, the authority announced, will be $10 on the 176 two-room houses; $10.60 on the 260 three-room houses; $11.80 on the 64 four-room houses and $12.60 on the five-room houses.

Families with an income exceeding five times the monthly rental rate are not eligible for tenancy in the project, and with the present reduction several families are expected to move.

Annual income maximums set by the housing authority were $775.80 for a family of two; $825.60 for a family of three; $901.80 for a family of four; $963.30 for a family of five and $1,155.60 for a family of six.

NEGROES' HOUSING SITE IS OPPOSED

Connor Says He Won't Okeh Project For Brown's Hill Clearance

While a number of residents were preparing today to make a protest to the City Commission at 10 a.m. tomorrow against the proposed Southside Negro low cost housing project on Brown's Hill, Commissioner Eugene Connor issued a statement declaring he believes construction of the project on this location would be a serious mistake.

Commissioner Connor said that after a study of the question it will be impossible for him to vote for a Negro project on Brown's Hill.

He said, however, he will be glad to vote for a project in some other exclusively Negro section of the Southside, which is not so near a high class white residence section. He pointed out that the development is close to Hanover Circle and other high grade areas.

A resolution providing cooperation between the City Commission and the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district for construction of the Northside white project and the Southside Negro project at an estimated cost of $6,535,000 was introduced at the meeting of the City Commission yesterday. It was postponed until tomorrow at the request of residents of Southside territory who wish to protest against the proposed location for the Negro project.

The proposed site for the Southside Negro project, known as Brown's Hill, is between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Sixth Streets and between Eighth Avenue and Ninth Alley, South.

"I have studied the Brown's Hill project from both sides," said Commissioner Connor. "After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that a colored project on Brown's Hill would be a very serious mistake.

"It is my understanding that these housing projects are built to clear up slums. I know of at least half a dozen other colored sections that are worse slums than this Brown's Hill, namely Tiddlesville, Tuxedo, Collegeville, a colored section of East Birmingham and others scattered throughout the city.

"Brown's Hill, as it is known, is very close to St. Vincent's Hospital, is one block from Underwood Park and two blocks from Lakeview School.

"It is very close to Hanover Circle, where some of the best residence property in Birmingham is located. There is much other excellent residence property in that section, which has been one of the exclusive white residence sections for years, that will be damaged by this development.

"There is no colored school within a mile of Brown's Hill and in these other colored sections there are schools to which the children could have access if the project were built in one of those sections.

"As I have told one of the members of the Housing Authority, it seems to me the sensible thing to do would be to tear down the colored houses on Brown's Hill and put up a small white project there and build the colored project or projects in colored sections not on the very fringe of high grade residence property."

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 20, 1939

WORK ON PROJECT WILL START SOON

Construction Of Elyton Unit Expected To Be Begun By March 1

Construction work on the Elyton Village low-cost, low-rental housing project is expected to be started by March 1, Managing Director J. C. deHoll says. The contract for demolishing existing buildings on the 40-acre tract near Legion Field will be awarded about Jan. 28, the date on which bids will be opened.

The Marbury-Boriss Construction Company is converting the eight two-room family units in Smithfield Court into four four-room units.

Several sites for four housing projects to accommodate 200 families each, under the third allotment of funds for low-cost housing projects, were inspected yesterday by Managing Director deHoll, Engineer Dan W. Bateman and John H. Adams, representing City Commission President Jones.

The four projects for which the United States Housing Authority has earmarked $4,500,000, the Birmingham Housing Authority announces, will be located in different parts of the city where housing for low-income families is needed. One of these is expected to be in East Birmingham, one in the western section and the other two for Negroes, one on the Southside and the other in a section largely populated by Negroes.

Elyton Village, for white families, is located midway between the commercial and industrial centers of the city, convenient to schools, churches and street car lines. It will cost approximately $4,665,000 and house 860 families.

Smithfield Court, Negro housing development, completed early last year, is entirely occupied except the eight two-room units for which there is no demand. These are being converted into four four-room units and Mr. deHoll says the authority has a waiting list far in excess of this number.

Smithfield Court differs from the other projects, Mr. DeHoll says, in that it was financed entirely by the federal government through its Emergency Housing Administration, and is managed by the Birmingham Housing Authority as agent for the federal agency. Elyton Village and the third allotment for a Birmingham project are to be developed with money supplied by the United States Housing Authority and the Birmingham Housing Authority, in the ratio of 90 and 10 per cent, respectively.

The three projects, treating the four smaller developments as one, will cost between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, and house 2,244 families.

Sites for the four small projects have not been decided upon yet, but the authority has determined in what sections of the city they are to be developed.

The authority has acquired title to all but two or three of the lots in the Elyton Village site.

G. C. Leigh, vice chairman of the Birmingham Housing Authority, has filed a protest with Administrator Nathan Straus, of the U. S. H. A., over the awarding of a contract for changes in some of the Smithfield Court houses and in inspecting without consulting other members proposed sites for the third of the U. S. H. A. projects to be developed here. In his protest he said:

"The action of Dan Bateman, engineer; J. C. deHoll, executive secretary, and Frank Spain, chairman, in meeting your representatives and proceeding to select sites for additional projects without even notifying all members of the local authority is hereby protested, and the recent action by some group in taking bids and awarding $1,900 contract for remodeling on Smithfield Court without consulting all members does not smell good. By the same token, Mr. Bateman will be allowed to award the $2,000,000 contracts for the white project and make us like it. I have notified the city officials who have appointed me and they think it is wrong. Please advise."

Asked about the protest, Mr. deHoll said Smithfield Court is under the supervision of the federal authority and that members of the Birmingham group acted merely as agent without necessity of consulting the local authority.

Mr. Leigh is business agent of the Painters Union and delegate to the Birmingham Trades Council.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 20, 1939

FUNDS ASKED FOR NEGRO NURSERY

White Advisory Board Lauds Mattie Sims' Work

An appeal for financial aid for the Mattie Sims Day Nursery and Kindergarten for Negro children was issued yesterday by members of a white advisory board aiding in the work of the nursery located at 3225 Thirty-First Avenue, North.

Members also lauded the "sincere efforts of the woman (Mattie Sims) to help underprivileged Negro children." She has turned over her seven-room dwelling to the children, gives them good meals, and is attempting to reduce juvenile delinquency among Negro children, board members pointed out.

According to H. C. Berry, North Birmingham real estate dealer and one of the members of the board, the members are cooperating in an advisory capacity as to finances, program and other details.

Other members of the white board are Marvin McEachern, R. L. Gandy, S. C. Black, Fulton Whitaker, Mason Martin and W. P. Postell.

It was pointed out that "food, equipment and funds are greatly needed." There is a present enrollment of 57 with an average daily attendance of 35 children.

Negro leaders are aiding in the work, Berry said.

Ridding Birmingham Of Its Blighted Areas

Birmingham naturally is cheered by the promise of Nathan Straus, administrator of the Federal Housing Authority, that the FHA will spend $15,000,000 here when and if Congress makes an additional appropriation for slum clearance projects. A city saves money as well as gains in appearance as it rids itself of its "blighted areas," and substitutes therefor modern low-cost projects.

Nevertheless, as the city properly rejoices at the prospect of this work here, let us remind ourselves that a well-conceived housing plan calls for something more than tearing down slum dwellings and filling the same space with more modern homes. A model housing program calls for playground space.

Life in a city, if it is to be law-abiding and contented and wholesome, demands more than a place to live; it demands a place to play.

In that connection, one cannot view without some degree of concern the proposal to expand the Smithfield Court Project by building houses in the space reserved for recreation. If that project is to achieve one of its goals of decreasing delinquency and raising the standard of life, its residents cannot be deprived of all playground area.

Negroes living in that part of town do not have readily available any place to play. To cut down on the amount of the playground area of the low-cost housing project would be reducing many of the fine gains made by this federal construction. Perhaps some addition can be made to Smithfield Court without cutting into the advantages of life gained through the project. But that point should be carefully considered.

While pleased at the prospect of additional slum-clearance projects for the city, we do not want to lose sight of the need for maintaining the good of the one already completed.

Jasper, Ala., Eagle
February 16, 1939

ON BATHTUBS AND THEIR USE

A contemporary, being puzzled by the fact that there are more autos than bathtubs in this country, causes The Alabama Journal to ask him if he ever tried "to go to work in a bathtub."

This reminds The Coosa River News of a story which the incomparable Tom Heflin used to tell. It seems that once upon a time a negro left the South and—but let The Coosa River News tell it:

"He wrote his wife to come up 'Nath' and 'atter' she crossed the Mason and Dixon Line she and her chillun could enjoy the luxury of a sleeper. Unused to such affluence, one of her young'uns cried lustily. An uninitiated woman of the train inquired, 'Auntie, is your child spoiled?' Whereupon the Black Mammy replied, 'Nome they all smells like that way,.'" —Tuscaloosa News.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
February 11, 1939

VAST HOUSING EXPANSION IN CITY SOUGHT

Mid-Town Site Is Chosen For Next Project To Be Constructed

HUGE INCREASE IS ASKED

Proposed Allotment Would Almost Quadruple This City's Figure

A drive to obtain $25,000,000 of additional funds for new low-cost housing projects here was launched by the Birmingham Housing Authority today at the same time that the organization chose the area bounded by 22nd and 26th-sts, and Fifth and Eighth-avs, n, for a new white model housing development.

J. C. deHoll, Housing Authority executive director, said the body met last night and chose this site for its next project. Funds already have been definitely earmarked for this development by the U. S. Housing Authority.

Application for the actual loan from the U. S. Housing Authority will be filed by the Birmingham Housing Authority immediately. Deadline for making the application is March 1. Approximately $4,172,000 will be borowed from the U. S. Housing Authority, and the city will put up the balance, to swell the total cost to $4,500,000.

Mr. deHoll said the area between 22nd and 26th-sts and Fifth and Eighth-avs, n, was chosen for the next housing development because "the Authority felt the greatest need for improvement was in that section."

Mr. deHoll said that East Park, the Boys' Club Bldg. and Phillips High School, all of which are included in the new site, will not be removed or changed in any way by the project.

"More outlying districts will be considered in deciding upon sites for other low-cost housing projects," he said.

Mr. deHoll said the Authority has decided to add 50 dwelling units to the $2,500,000 Smithfield Court housing project for Negroes. "This will complete the project," he said.

"The new units will be built behind the community building, where three-quarters of a block is vacant."

The 50 new units at Smithfield Court are expected to cost approximately $200,000. The money will come from the $9,000,000 which the Birmingham Authority has available for model housing.

To Start Elyton Feb. 20

Approximately $4,500,000 of that $9,000,000 will be used for the white model housing development at Elyton Village. Nathan Straus, director of the U S. Housing Authority, is coming to Birmingham on Feb. 20 to take part in ground-breaking ceremonies for this project, which faces McLendon Park.

The balance will be used for the Smithfield Court addition and the project for which the site was chosen last night.

In announcing the Au[illegible]y was launching its drive for $[illegible],000,000 of new funds for model housing projects here Mr. deHoll declared that Birmingham has not received her proportionate share of such funds as yet

"Atlanta has obtained $25,000,000 of earmarked funds for model housing," Mr. deHoll said, "and has asked for $12,500,000 more.

"New Orleans has obtained approximately $30,000,000 from the U. S. Housing Authority and is asking for considerably more.

"The present allotments of Memphis and Nashville far exceed Birmingham's allotment of less than $9,000,000 and those Tennessee cities are asking for more.

Depends On Citizens

"Our chances of getting additional low-cost housing funds depend on the interest the citizens of Birmingham show in our behalf.

"Alabama's senators and representatives in Congress are 100 per cent behind our drive.

"If citizens of Birmingham will write letters to these congressmen, to the President, to the U. S. Housing Authority, to the governor, showing their demand for new model housing developments, we will succeed."

Mr. deHoll said the newly decided upon site is assessed on the county's tax records at approximately $475,000.

RECREATION AT SMITHFIELD

To the Editor The News:

I was rather surprised at the editorial in The News entitled "Ridding Birmingham of Its Blighted Areas," and particularly that part of it which has to do with the addition to Smithfield Court. I might say that I was disappointed, more than anything else, by the fact that The Birmingham News, usually very well-informed, apparently went off on a tangent based upon misinformation.

To begin with, the proposed addition to Smithfield conforms to the original plans and original ideas. It will not occupy any space now used for recreation, or which is contemplated being used for recreation at any time in the future. Certain buildings were eliminated from the original plans due to lack of funds. As a matter of fact, when it was found that the housing division of the PWA did not have sufficient funds to build the project as originally planned, it was contemplated by PWA officials that the community house be left off also, for the sake of economy.

2-25-39

We finally prevailed upon them, when certain savings in construction appeared to be certain, to give us the community house, but the buildings which were planned to occupy the space behind the community building could not then be provided. Now, with sufficient funds available, we expect to complete the project as originally planned, which will add 60 more dwelling units to Smithfield Court.

In the second place, as stated above, the buildings will not be constructed on any space reserved for recreation. As a matter of fact, we are providing playground areas by converting one-half of the 10 courts into playground areas for small children.

J. C. deHOLL,
Executive Director.

To the Editor The News:

Allow me to join many others in saying "Amen" to your recent editorial on "Ridding Birmingham of Its Blighted Areas."

Since authorities on delinquency and crime have proved that housing and recreation are inseparable in developing the good community it would be extremely unfortunate for our city should the local housing authority go through with its proposed plan to erect housing units in the space provided for recreation at the Smithfield Court.

A large number of Birmingham's best white and colored citizens for years have voiced their opinions to the public concerning the need for recreation in the Negro areas, but very little progress has been made.

In order for Birmingham to take her proper and just place among the other great metropolises in housing during this transitional period, a fine opportunity is offered to our local housing authority to model the Smithfield Court, with playgrounds and recreational facilities along with good housing, thus making the "ideal community."

W. H. HOLLINS.
1121 North 4th St

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 2, 1939

HOUSING HEADS' SALARIES FIXED

DeHoll To Draw $458.33 Monthly, While Bateman Receives $450

The salary of J. C. deHoll as executive director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district has been set at $458.33 a month, according to a report of the authority received by the City Commission.

The report further shows that Ben W. Bateman has been retained as consulting engineer for the authority at a salary of $450 a month and Max Deitenbeck, bookkeeper, at $200 a month.

The fidelity bond for Mr. deHoll, Bateman and Deitenbeck has been set at $50.000 each, and for John Harris, Negro bookkeeper of the Smithfield Court housing project, $10.000, according to the report signed by Frank E. Spain, chairman of the Housing Authority.

The report reveals the Smithfield Court project is 98 per cent occupied and all but 2.3 per cent rents in 1938 collected and that Jan. 17, 1938. Mr. deHoll tendered his resignation as a member of the Housing Authority and was appointed secretary and executive director.

It also shows that a contract has been made with D. O. Whilldin, architect, for the architectural work and construction supervision of the Elyton Village project with a fee to be 3.66 per cent of the construction costs. Another contract shown in the report has been made with Harold M. Henderson who will receive a flat fee of $6,000 as negotiator for purchase of property within the boundaries of the project.

The report further shows contracts with Joe W. Gillon, Thomas Fox and Irvine C. Porter, attorneys, for examination of titles to the land purchased for the project, with their fees set at $1,619.50. The First National Bank has been designated as a depository for the Elyton project fund and all contracts have been approved by the U. S. Housing Authority.

The Housing Authority expressed appreciation to the City Commission for assistance by the commission, health department, legal department, city comptroller's office and Park and Recreation Board.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 19, 1939

BETHLEHEM HOUSE FOUNDER HONORED

Tribute Paid Mrs. Russell In Program At Institution At Avondale

In appreciation of her splendid work for white and Negro people, and in commemoration of her efforts in founding Bethlehem House, Mrs. Mary B. Russell was honored at a special program held yesterday afternoon in the institution she helped found 17 years ago.

Dr. Joseph A. Smith, Dr. W. A. Shelton and Miss Fannie Bane spoke on the program, and speakers in behalf of Negroes were Dr. W. L. Turner and Mrs. R. B. McKenzie. The Rev. W. L. Cash pronounced the benediction.

Telegrams and letters poured in from friends unable to attend, and the messages of congratulations and regard will be mounted in scrapbook form for Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Russell was presented a silver loving cup by members of the Colored Progressive Service Club, and received flowers from Smith & Gaston Funeral Home.

Bethlehem House was begun in 1922 through cooperation between the Birmingham Board of City Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and several prominent white and Negro leaders. Mrs. Russell was president emeritus of the City Board of Missions from 1920 to 1937.

Activities at the institution were limited to a day nursery and story hour during the first year, but the program of the house has expanded into nursery, kindergarten, clubs for girls and boys, a women's club, playground and two clinics.

Bethlehem House is at 801 North Forty-Sixth Street, and is a Community Chest agency.

A program of specially selected music by the choir of the Colored Progressive Service Club, and group singing concluded the Sunday afternoon celebration.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 14, 1939

Worthy Project

The Homewood Colored Civic League is sponsoring the establishment of a combination recrea ion hall and swimming pool to be built with federal aid for the Negro youth of the Birmingham district.

Negro citizens of Homewood have donated a lot valued at $5,000. They have also pledged $1,000 in cash, a large part of which has been paid. In order to qualify the project for federal aid, a total of $2,500 in cash must be raised by the sponsors. They therefore still need $1,500, which they are asking of organizations and citizens of Birmingham.

The need for a development of this kind is conspicuously, pitifully obvious.

The lack of such facilities in the district is costly in many ways to all the people in crime, ill health and ill-used leisure.

This undertaking should appeal to the humanitarianism and the good sense of Birmingham citizens generally. It presents an opportunity for having a part in a kindly, constructive enterprise.

It would seem that this great district, despite all the many demands upon its brotherly citizens, should readily make up this small deficit of $1,500.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

GEE'S BEND

Where Morals Are Treated Lightly, But Religion Is A Mainstay

GEE'S BEND, ALA.—Until recently superstition was still rite here among the 103 families residing on an old plantation of 11,000 acres. They adhered to the practices and customs of a bygone day, and the belief that "witches rode babies" was so prevalent that even now it is difficult to have mothers leave their offsprings in separte beds to sleep.

This unusual story began 135 years ago when the Petway family held this vast baronial estate down in Wilcox county where the Mississippi River takes a huge sweep in the shape of a big U. In the bottom of this U lies the big plantation, which for generations was held by the Petways.

When the depression descended the last of the Petways, sole descendant of this proud family, was forced to sell his holdings to others. As the depression grew, the new owners became more and more oppressive. Finally, when the last owner died, his widow visited the Negroes living on the plantation and demanded of them their entire crop for their debts.

Left without any resources for their farms, the plight of these families was brought to the attention of the government and immediately steps were taken to relieve the situation. The Farms Security Administration moved in and took charge. Investigators found health conditions bad, education facilities worse and morals at the lowest possible ebb.

A program was then planned for the 103 families and one of the first steps after erecting the administration building was the appointment of a qualified nurse to take charge of the situation.

Annie Schamberg was selected by virtue of her training and experience. A graduate of Hale's institute in Montgomery, Ala., Miss Schamberg furthered her training with a post graduate course at the Lincoln Hospital, New York. She tackled the health job here on January 14, 1938.

Maternity Care

She found that one of the major problems of the plantation was maternity care—pre-natal care and actual work connected with maternity cases. Lack of knowledge of proper diet had reduced the resistance of these families to a low ebb.

In maternity cases, patients were accustomed to leaving their bed three days after birth. During pre-natal days, the prospective mothers placed all their confidence in a diet of "fat bread and tea."

They flatly refused to drink milk, but did incline slightly toward buttermilk. It was a task for the nurse to get them accustomed to proper diets including eggs and milk.

The families lived in different small settlements so Mrs. Schamberg had to arrange her schedule to suit the cases. On Monday she attends to the settlement at Lebanon where she also conducts a class of N. Y. A. workers teaching them the rudiments of simple nursing care. Tuesdays she visits Petway; Wednesday finds her at Carson and also at Sodom; Thursday she is at Hotel, where she holds clinics; Friday at Brown's, and Saturday at White's.

Strangely enough, there are no Negro doctors in this area and the nearest white physicians are eight and eighteen miles.

Intermarriage Common

Intermarriage has been the custom of these people and seldom do outsiders venture into Gee's Bend. Yet there is no trace of imbecility, says Nurse Schamberg.

The name Petway has been adopted by over half of the families, and usually the given names are repeated so often in a family that a middle initial is added in order to distinguish one from another.

The first governmental activity the Gee's Bend folk knew of was CWA, so one of the farmers promptly named his offspring CWA, the next one NRA and a third one Lindbergh. Although there is an intermarriage of families, when there is a marriage there is no strain of white blood in the entire group.

NOT EVEN CHECKERS

Morals are treated lightly in the community, but religion is the mainstay; and there is a strict rule against any indulgence in games of any kind. No ball games, no checkers, no dominoes, nor cards, for they are considered a straight admission to hell fire and brimstone.

Dancing is taboo—and even a Maypole celebration called for "churching" the participants. No play games of any sort are tolerated and when a former Tuskegee girl athlete attempted to bring modern ideas of recreation into the community, she was almost run out of town.

The illegitimate birth rate in this section is higher than in any other section under observation.

In one family, there are 15 illegitimate children in the household. All daughters of the family have illegitimate children by a different man.

One woman expressed herself thus: "My daughters all go out in the fields and work hard hoeing cotton and gathering corn. If they have babies, it is the will of God and we can't do anything about it."

Although this same group of people think it is a sin for a girl to be seen walking with a man along the road, they accept illegitimate children complacently and shield and protect them through life.

The reaction of the people of Gee's Bend to what the government is trying to do for them has been noticeable, and although they know no party allegiance, their one hope in raising cotton and peanuts and hogs is to be able to repay the "governor" for what he has done for them.

Gee's Bend is possibly the last of the huge old plantations in the South, where Negroes have lived for years following old plantation customs unchanged through all of the changes the world has known.

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
September 24, 1939

Selma Legion Post Lists Charity Donations

SELMA, ALA., Sept. 23.—During 1938-39 the Selma Legion Post disbursed $1,796.74 in charities, it was shown Thursday in a report compiled by J. M. Jackson, past commander. Of this amount $300 went for emergency relief, $185 for hot lunches for underprivileged school children, and $103 for Christmas baskets which were distributed to needy families.

A total of $755 was appropriated for tonsils operations for children, local physicians cooperating with the Legion in this and other cases requiring medical attention.

Among the institutions aided by the Legion, Mr. Jackson's report showed, were the Y. M. C. A., the National Jewish Home, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Charity League, high school band and the Selma University and Snow Hill Institute, the latter two negro organizations.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 1, 1939



GROUP CHAIRMAN — Fred L. Kelly (above), principal of Graymont School, and president of the Birmingham Teachers Association, will be the chairman of Birmingham school and teachers' division of the seventeenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest.

TEACHERS LINE UP FOR CHEST'S AID

Principal Fred L. Kelly, Of Graymont, In Charge Of Division

Pupils and teachers of Birmingham's public schools, as in each previous campaign, are again preparing to have a leading part in the seventeenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and have started the work of perfecting their organization.

Francis W. Sheppard, general chairman, and Charles B. Gamble, cochairman of this chest appeal, announce that Fred L. Kelly, principal of Graymont School, will lead the Birmingham city school di-

vision, Mr. Kelly has already started on his preliminary duties.

The new division leader is a native of Alabama, and has been a resident of this city 17 years. He formerly taught at Paul Hayne School and the Ramsay High School, and for four years has been in his present position as principal at Graymont. He is a graduate of Marion Institute and the University of Alabama and also did some special work at Howard College.

Mr. Kelly is a Mason, and also quite a football enthusiast, being a football official of the Southern Conference and of the Alabama Football Officers Association. He is also a member of the Highlands Methodist Church, a Kappa Phi Kappa and a member of the National Education Association as well as the Alabama Education Association.

Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Birmingham's Negro schools, is aiding Mr. Kelly in acting as chairman of the Negro school division, and he has pledged every Negro teacher to contribute not less than one day's pay, according to reports received by Mr. Kelly.

"Birmingham's school teachers have always been and are still eager to do their part for this fine civic enterprise," said Chairman Kelly. "They can be counted on again to answer the call to the best of their ability and in a willing and cheerful spirit, because we believe in the chest and what it represents in this community in caring for many social problems."

Negro Welfare Unit Organized

Teachers' College Officials Join in Charity Drive

The colored division of the Montgomery charity and welfare council has been set up again this year, with the state teachers college co-operating.

College President H. Councill Trenholm is serving as temporary chairman of the division with Prof. J. T. Brooks as his assistant.

This colored division, organized at the request of Campaign Chairman Hugh Adams and Council President H. V. Carson, is being conscripted with last year's workers as the nucleus.

The charity and welfare council is an organization representing both the subscribing public and the participating agencies. Through one major campaign which thus reduces the cost of raising funds and limits duplication of effort, subscriptions are secured. These contributions are collected and distributed to the nine participating agencies according to the wishes of the contributor. The goal for this campaign is $79,500 with the allotments to the nine agencies as follows: 27.2 per cent to the Tuberculosis sanitorium, 15.9 per cent to Montgomery public welfare, 10.6 per cent to Y. W. C. A., 10 per cent to the Salvation Army, 9.4 per cent to Boy Scouts, 9.2 per cent to the Children's Home, eight per cent to the hospitalization committee, 6.7 per cent to the Girl Scouts and three per cent to the Working Woman's Home. However, each donor can give any part or all of his contribution to any one or more of these agencies.

The pictorial announcement this year in reference to the Montgomery hospitalization committee carries a picture of a scene in the operating room at Hale infirmary with Dr. Adair and Nurse Huffman in the foreground.

The system is the same as in previous years. The same type of cards are being used. Most of the same solicitors of last year are making the approaches. The effort is made to secure cash contributions of all small amounts and to take pledges with a partial cash payment where the total contribution is $3.00 or more dollars. There is again the certificate of honor for all organizations whose members or employees report 100 per cent. This year all donors will wear the small red feather in their hat as evidence that they have shared in this effort.

The solicitors are starting to work this week-end and will make the effort to get as large a report as possible ready by their first meeting on Wednesday of next week.

HOUSING UNIT FOR NEGROES OPPOSED

Southside Residents Protest; Hearing On Two Projects Set For Thursday

Hearing on Birmingham's two proposed low-cost housing projects estimated to provide about 1,500 new dwelling units at a cost of about $6,535,000, was set by the City Commission today for a meeting at 10 a.m. Thursday.

A group of Southside residents appeared to protest the proposed Negro low-cost housing project to be located, according to the plan, on Brown's Hill. Commission President Jones informed his group that everybody would be given ample opportunity to be heard Thursday, and the commission will then take action.

The proposed white project, known as the Central Birmingham project, is estimated to cost $4,260,000. It is planned to include six blocks in the area between Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets and between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North. It is planned to include between 1,000 and 1,100 dwelling units.

The Negro project, to be known as the Southside project, is estimated to cost $2,275,000 and to include 250 or more dwelling units. This project is planned for the area between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Sixth Streets and between Eighth Avenue and Ninth Alley, South. These figures and localities were furnished by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

The proposed resolution, which was introduced at the meeting of the City Commission today, would authorize the cooperation agreement between the city and the housing authority covering two projects amounting to more than 1,500 units.

Both projects would be covered by the single resolution, it was said.

The matter came up when Sidney Smyer asked the commission if the Brown's Hill Negro project would be discussed at this meeting. Jones replied the resolution would come up, but would be postponed until tomorrow.

T. G. Brabston asked an additional day for those desiring to protest to prepare for the hearing and the resolution was postponed until 10 a.m. Thursday for action.

Under the proposed cooperation agreement, the city would condemn and eliminate by demolition, closing or compulsory repairs a number of units equal to those in the new projects. The projects would be free from taxes and usual municipal services would be given residents without charge. The agreement provides that building permit fees would be waived and that the city would cooperate by vacating streets, avenues and alleys in and adjacent to the area. The agreement would further provide that no change in its provisions would be made while bonds for the financing of the improvement are outstanding.

SMITHFIELD COURT TO BE COMPLETED

Seek Elyton Funds To Build Low-Cost Homes; Money For Property Asked

BY W. J. BOLES

Apprfoval of plans for several new buildings in Smithfield Court, house foundations in Elyton Village and appraisals of property in the downtown low-cost housing project is expected from the United States Housing Authoriity in Washington by July 1 and immediately thereafter construction work on the first two named and the purchase of property in the third will start, it was announced Saturday by the Birmingham Housing Authority.

Bids for the new houses in Smithville Court, Negro low-cost housing project, are in Washington for approval and as soon as this is given the successful contractor will start work. The houses to be built were planned, but exhaustion of funds stopped work before the entire group of buildings had been built. They will provide housing for about 60 families.

Bids for laying the house foundations in Elyton Village were forwarded to Washington some time ago and action there is expected by July 1. D. W. Bateman, engineer for the Birmingham Housing Authority, was in Washington recently and reports that the authorities there expressed themselves favorably toward both new developments.

Similar expressions were given relative to the appraised valuations of the property in the proposed downtown low-cost housing project. If finally approved and developed it will take in the area between Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets and Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North, with the exception of Phillips High School, East Park, the Bankhead Hotel, First Baptist Church and its Education Building and probably one or two other places along the north side of Fifth Avenue.

With approval of the appraisals negotiations for the purchase of the property will begin. It is believed that actual development of this proposed development will begin by early Fall, probably sooner.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS,
IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939

AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 26, 1939

SEYMOUR CARROLL TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Humane Society Worker to Address Gathering at Cowpens School

Seymour Carroll of Columbia, field representative of the American Humane Education society, will speak at a meeting in the auditorium of the Cowpens negro school at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, it was announced yesterday by S. D. Brown, principal of the school.

A feature of the meeting will be the singing of a number of spirituals by the choir of the Cowpens negro high school.

Carroll is well known in this section, as he has led the work of the humane society in the Southeast for the past 15 years.

Seats will be reserved for white people who wish to attend the meeting.

Sunday night, Carroll will speak at the Macedonia Baptist church here, of which the Rev. A. M. Means is pastor.

"THE DREAM SUBURB" OPENS



Led by Albert Maddox, one of Los Angeles' most enterprising young business men, West Coast citizens have started building modern, beautifully located homes in the Blodgett Tract. Because of its improvements, facilities and proximity to the city it has been named "The Dream Suburb". Purchases in the "Dream Suburb" has been limited to Negro buyers. Above is a typical residence being completed for Mr and Mrs. Wesley Blodgett. Front row, left to right, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Herndon, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Maddox. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Griffith and Herndon.

CHICAGO CITY-WIDE FORUM TO HAVE FIRST PUBLIC MEET FEB. 12

Program To Be Co-Sponsored with Chicago Civil Liberties Committee

— PRESIDENT

The recently formed Chicago City-Wide Forum will have its first public meeting centered around Negro civil rights on February 12, Lincoln's birthday, 3:45 p. m. in the auditorium of Dubable high school, 49th street and Wabash avenue. The program will be co-sponsored with the Chicago Civil Liberties committee.

Speakers will include Charles Houston, chief counsel of the N. A. A. C. P.; Attorney Morris Ernst of New York City, author and American Civil Liberties Union counsel; Henry Johnson, member of the C. I. O. National Executive Council; George T. Davis of San Francisco, vice president of the National Lawyers' Guild and Attorney for Tom Mooney, the famous recently freed labor prisoner.

Robert R. Taylor, member of the Chicago Housing Authority and the Civil Liberties Committee Executive board will act as chairman of the meeting. Songs will be rendered by members of the cast of The Mikado. The program is being sponsored by a large group of prominent Chicago citizens, both white and colored.

Feeling that the citizens of Chicago had need of a large forum whose programs would be built around specific problems facing the Negro community and that would present outstanding and authorative speakers on those vital topics, a group of representative leaders in the city recently organized the Chicago City-Wide forum.



ELMER W. HENDERSON who has been elected president of the recently formed Chicago City-Wide Forum. (Story on page 3).

This forum will not compete with any of the existing forums but will attempt to supplement the work of the smaller forums and discussion groups thereby stimulating more interest in these already functioning organizations.

The program of the forum will include two large meetings every month. One of the meetings will be devoted to national and international problems as they affect Negroes; the other will be given to a discussion of the local problems with a symposium of local speakers.

Elmer W. Henderson, graduate student at the University of Chicago, has been elected president. Vice presidents are: Miss Pauline Redmond, Mr. Arthur McDowell, Mrs. Mary Sweres, Mr. Samuel S. Stratton and Mr. Ishmael Flory. Mr. Lloyd Norris, corresponding secretary; Miss Roselle Laws, recording secretary; Miss Blanche Page, assistant recording secretary; Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, treasurer; Harry I. Jones, business manager. Committees: Organization, Mr. St. Clair Drake, chairman; Program and Speakers, Mr. Lester A. Brown and Lawrence D. Reddick co-chairmen; Ways and Means, Miss Henrine Ward, chairman; Research, Miss Vivian Harsh, chairman and Promotion and Publicity, John H. Johnson, chairman.

Dr. John A. Lapp is chairman of the Chicago Civil Liberties committe and Ira Lattimer is executive secretary.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS,
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

CHICAGO, ILL., --BOYS' BROTHERHOOD OF REPUBLIC

Chicago Mayor Greets Big Brothers At Mass Meeting

Gives Sound Advice To Youth

South siders gave a warm welcome to the Boys' Brotherhood of Republic Tuesday night when a mammoth youth mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Community church.

Boys of the Colored Big Brothers acted as hosts, and this they did in an excellent manner. The program included musical numbers and addresses by prominent leaders of the community including Mayor Edward J. Kelly, W. T. Brown Jr., was master of ceremonies.

Introduced by Mayor Millman, a youth who has been named mayor by his playmates, Mayor Edward J. Kelly said:

"There are a lot of good young men and boys in this district who could pass along the gospel of good citizenship and real good fellowship. What the Boys Brotherhood Republic has done on the West Side, you can do here. You have the right stock to form a real club, and I know you can build up many fine and outstanding characters here just as the Boys Brotherhood Republic has done in the past.

"Let's have a great big boys' club here that will be a genuine credit to the city and your neighborhood. You have the heart. You have the brains. You have the determination. By putting over a big and active Boys Brotherhood Republic branch on the South Side, you will have done something more for your people, your community and your country."

The welcome address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of Metropolitan Community church. Other speakers were: Alderman William L. Dawson, Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church; Joseph Davis Bryan, Jack Robbins, founder and supervisor of the Boys Brotherhood of Republic; Ralph Lee Goodman, and Ernest McDaniels. Rev. Evans is president of the Colored Big Brothers of Chicago.

RACE BENEFITTED MOST BY LOW-COST HOUSING PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—In the annual report of the office of the adviser on Negro affairs, Interior Department, Dewey R. Jones, associate adviser, estimated that 40 per cent of the money spent by the Public Works Administration for low-cost housing was spent on projects to be occupied by colored people.

Of the projects planned for colored occupancy, he stated, only 20 will have colored managers or assistant managers.

He also reported that the final labor report covering all projects built by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration shows that colored mechanics received only six per cent of the money spent for skilled labor but 40 per cent of the money spent for unskilled labor.

Contract requirements suggested by the adviser on Negro affairs and carried out by the legal division of the Public Works Administration specified definite percentages for colored skilled and unskilled labor for the construction work on low-cost housing.

To House 22,000 More Negro Families In Low-Cost Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 22,000 Negro families will be added to the 7,000 already residing in Government financed low-rent housing projects, according to a summary report submitted last week to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Special Assistant. Additional thousands will participate TO HOUSE MORE 3412..... .. in this program in cities for which earmarkings have been made.

Provisions for these 22,000 low-income families are contained in loan contracts approved by President Roosevelt upon recommendation of Mr Straus and agreed upon during 1938 by the USHA and the local

10 New Cities Get Housing Projects

WASHINGTON (C)—New low-cost housing projects for Negroes in ten cities were assured last week, according to Administrator Nathan Straus of the U. S. Housing Administration. The cities to get new projects are Atlanta, Athens, Macon and Augusta, Ga.; Laurel and McComb, Miss.; Camden, N. J. Cincinnati and El Paso. Inmonths families will begin moving into projects in Austin, Texas, Buffalo, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Fla.

NEGROES TO BENEFIT BY D. C. PROGRAM

To Get Low-Rent Housing

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Low income Negro families in 10 communities from New England to the deep south will participate in the slum clearance and low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority under terms of loan contracts with local authorities which recently received Presidential approval.

These loans, totaling $27,514,000 to defray 90 per cent of the cost of developing 23 projects in 19 cities were approved upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator. Of the 7,196 family dwelling units to be provided under the contracts approximately one quarter will be occupied by Negro tenants.

Three of the projects to rehouse 912 families will be erected in Washington, D. C., where Langston Terrace, a WPA Housing Division project is located and where a previously executed loan contract calls for the development of four USHA-aided projects including two for Negro occupancy. Other cities on the current list providing for Negro participation include Bridgeport, Connecticut; Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Frederick, Maryland; Omaha, Nebraska; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; and Bristol, Virginia.

Loan contracts have now been approved for the construction of more than 92,000 new, decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling units in 120 communities throughout the country. Rehousing about 368,000 slum dwellers, these units will be developed in 232 low-rent projects. The program to date provides for the rehousing of approximately 1,448 low income Negro families in 82 communities.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 7, 1939

Colored Citizens Hold 4th Parley On Social Issues

The fourth tri-State conference on social problems among colored citizens of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia was held in Rankin Chapel at Howard University yesterday, under sponsorship of the Washington Council of Social Workers.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the university graduate school, made the principal address.

Other speakers were Thurgood Marshall, National Association for Advancement of Colored People John P. Davis, National Negro Congress; Belford V. Lawson, New Negro Alliance; Benjamin Goodman, Urban League; U. Simpson Tate, United Federal Workers of America; E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology, Howard University, and Howard H. Long assistant superintendent of schools.

Washington, D. C. Post
October 18, 1939

Flexible Slum Clearance

The latest application of the Alley Dwelling Authority for USHA funds illustrates the futility of academic arguments as to whether low-cost housing should be located on slum sites or vacant land. As a general policy, the ADA aims its attack directly at the slums. Yet two of its seven projects now under way are on vacant land. One of the two proposed new developments would also be built outside of slum areas.

It happens that the Government itself has performed a major operation in slum clearance during recent months. The new Social Security, Railroad Retirement and Census buildings are rising on sites formerly occupied by old dwellings which housed from 600 to 800 low-income Negro families. Some other blighted squares are soon to be taken over for Federal buildings. So the ADA is confronted by a "very serious shortage of dwellings for Negroes."

In these circumstances it is unwise to raze more slums until the shortage of low-rental housing has been relieved. Certainly it would be no kindness to slum dwellers to drive them out of quarters they now occupy when no other dwellings are available. Such an inconsiderate policy would inevitably lead to more severe overcrowding in the diminished number of unfit houses left intact.

What is needed, of course, is a well-balanced program directed primarily at elimination of slums but also flexible enough to avoid further shortage of housing for low-income families. Some day it may be desirable to put a strict ban on the occupancy of any houses unfit for human habitation. Before that will be practicable, however, the construction of low-rental dwellings to replace slums will have to proceed much further than it has done to date.

ADA Charged With Colonizing Families

Lincoln Civic Association Says Families Are Dehoused With No Place To Go; Wants Alley Dwelling Authority Abolished

Complete abolition of the Alley Dwelling Authority was requested by West End citizens, led by the Lincoln Civic Association, in a resolution sent to the United States Housing Authority, last week. The resolution was drawn up recently at a mass meeting at Liberty Baptist Church, when citizens met to protest the activities of the ADA. It reads:

"Resolved that it is the sense of of this mass meeting that a petition be addressed to the United States Housing Authority asking that Federal funds be withheld from the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority because of failure to carry out the will of the Congress and meet human needs — the rehousing of colored residents who have been displaced, especially in the west end of Washington, by building projects for non-residential uses."

The complaints are directed specifically at the demolishing of houses in that section of the city in the vicinity of Georgetown and the failure to build enough low-cost dewllings to rehouse the misplaced families.

"As a result the grossest rent gouging has sprung up," the letter sent to Nathan Straus, administrator of the U.S.H.A., said "at great cost in sanitation, health and morals — to the detriment of the entire national capital."

Serious Overcrowding

An old six-room house is made to serve as a dwelling for five or six families, the letter states, "by the simple device of renting a room to a family—charging $2 to $2.50 a week per room."

Complaints had been made previously by these citizens to the effect that the proposed new War and Navy Departments to be constructed in the vicinity of Twenty-first to Twenty-third Streets and New York Avenue, and the new Briggs School near Twenty-seventh and K Streets, would displace many residents.

Space required for these buildings, they point out, will call for the demolition of houses that shelter approximately 300 families, and no provision is being made to rehouse them. Dr. E. F. Harris, president of the Lincoln Civic Association wrote to John Ihlder, administrator of the ADA, last month asking him what provisions were being made for rehousing these residents who will lose their homes through government acquisition of the property for construction of the government buildings.

Ihlder's reply was to the effect that the USHA would not approve acquisition of property what costs more than $1.50 a square foot, and that the site must be adequate in size and location for a housing situation in the West End has not been in "such a chaotic state since the World War" and that the burden of this responsibility could be laid "directly at the door of the ADA."

Making Many Homeless

"To our minds, the object of slum clearance certainly does not mean driving people from shelter with no regard as to how they shall exist," Dr. Harris wrote. "It certainly does not mean routing, colonizing, and depriving Negro people of homes.

"Our great President of the United States and the Congresses, which enacted legislation to avert a catastrophe and to better the living conditions of people who are not in a position to purchase or own homes, certainly did not have the idea that as a result these people would fall victims to the almost ruthless operations which they have since experienced."

Responding to Ihlder's suggestion that members of his group look about for an adequate site, Dr. Harris's letter continued:

"The Lincoln Civic Association and its president are neither engaged in the real estate business and hold no brief for land owners. Further, we have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish we therefore are not qualified to appraise real property. But mere common judgment leads us to feel that with all the advantages at your command, were it not for the prosecution of what doubtlessly appears to be your routing and putting to flight colored people, you could and would find suitable sites in this section for them."

The ADA head was asked in the letter why he has purchased one site from which 56 houses were removed and is now leasing it to the highest bidder for parking automobiles.

Home for Unmarried Mothers Planned by Women's Club

913 Babies Born Out of Wedlock Here Last Year; Mass Meeting Called Friday Night to Launch Project; Mrs. Terrell to Speak

Efforts to establish a home for colored unmarried mothers here will be launched by a mass meeting, Friday night at 8 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, sponsored by the Lend-a-Hand Club, with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, well known educator and writer, as the main speaker.

The need for such an institution in Washington has long been recognized by social agencies and other interested groups. White unmarried mothers are cared for by several institutions here, among them being the Florence Crittenton Home, now a Community Chest agency.

The following facts, compiled by the Lend-a-Hand Club, headed by Dr. Ionia R. Whipper, well-known woman physician, support the club's purpose for establishing a home for colored unmarried mothers.

There were 913 illegitimate babies born in the District during last year and out of every five colored babies born, one was born out of wedlock. Not only that, but statistics show a steady increase in illegitmacy among colored girls since 1926.

Many Are Repeaters

Unmarried mothers are frequently repeaters, a survey of the club states, many of them having two or more infants born to them. The reason given for this by social work leaders is that there is no place in the District where such mothers may be trained and rehabilitated.

When the unmarried mother remains in the home, the other children have an unsavory example constantly before them, the club leaders explain, and they frequently visit the schools which they formerly attended, coming into contact with other "admiring girl and boy friends," and becoming the "heroines" of the occasion.

The appalling figure of illegitimate births can be reduced, it is believed by establishing such a home patterned along modern lines of training, behavior and rehabilitation.

Other officers of the club, headquarters for which is at 511 Florida Avenue, Northwest, are: Dr. Amanda Gray Hilyer, Mrs. E. H. Allen, Miss Beatrice Catlett, Mrs. Gertrude Hamm, Mrs. Alice Stamps, Miss M. D. Dodson, and Mrs. Olive Kimbrough.

Columbia. S. C. Record
October 2, 1939

FARM SPENDING.

The farmer's daughter will demand and receive more luxuries and semi-luxuries when the present rise in commodity prices is reflected in the average farm income. Statistics gathered by the bureau of home economics of the federal department of agriculture show that the farmer is ready to spend his income for the good things of life whenever he can afford it.

The farmer's daughter, the survey also shows, spends more on clothing than her mother or dad. In studies of farm families made in Ohio and Pennsylvania, it was found that where $30 was the average expenditures for clothes of the farmer or his wife, their daughter, anywhere from 16 to 29 years old, spent $47. In the lowest income group, the girl was able to buy only $26 worth of clothes but as the farm prospered and the income increased this allowance was also increased to $53.

The farmer's daughter likes entertainment and music. In California 94 per cent of the farm families interviewed owned radios. In New Jersey, 52 per cent of the farm families owned pianos and in New England, the farm families in 51 per cent of the homes visited gathered around the phonograph during the long winter evenings.

Radio ownership ranked as follows in the various farming areas: California, 94 per cent; New Jersey, 85; Oregon and Washington, 83; Michigan and Wisconsin, 75; Kansas and North Dakota, 74; Vermont 73; Illinois and Iowa, 73; Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, 70; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 54.

In the tobacco and cotton-growing areas of the Southeast, radio ownership ran as follows: North and South Carolina—white operators, 40 per cent; white share-croppers, 25; white operators of a self-sufficing (where farm products consumed by the family exceeded in value those marketed) farm area of North Carolina, 15; negro operators, 5; negro sharecroppers, 4. Georgia and Mississippi—white operators, 31 per cent; white sharecroppers, 76 negro operators, 2; negro sharecroppers, 0.5.

Piano ownership on farms ran as follows: New Jersey, 52 per cent; California, 50; Michigan and Wisconsin, 47; Illinois and Iowa, 42; Kansas, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont, 41; Washington and Oregon, 38; Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, 32. In the Southeast: North and South Carolina—white operators, 23; white self-sufficing farm operators, 6; negro operators, 5; white share-croppers, 4; negro sharecroppers, 2. Georgia and Mississippi—white operators, 19; negro operators, 5; white sharecroppers, 2; negro sharecropers, 1.

Phonograph ownership was as follows: Vermont, 51 per cent; Michigan and Wisconsin, 36; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 35; Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, 34; New Jersey, 32; Oregon and Washington, 30; Kansas and North Dakota, 28; California, 24; Illinois and Iowa, 23. Among North Carolina self-sufficing farmers, 30; North and South Carolina—negro operators, 30; negro sharecroppers, 24; white operators, 24; white sharecroppers, 19. Georgia and Mississippi—white operators, 26; negro operators and white sharecroppers, 22, and negro sharecroppers, 17.

The farmer's daughter of the lowest income group of the North Central region has 43 chances in 100 that her family will own an automobile of some type and if her father is among the highest income group and doesn't buy a car for her family, he is one of only 10 such men in every 100.

It is the used car that makes the automobile democratic, for new car prices, miraculously low as they are considered in terms of automobile price history and automobile technical developments, are still high enough to place a new car beyond the reach of many families. Used cars, on the other hand, come in prices that measure up to the economic stature of even the low income family. The families that bought used cars paid only about one-third as much as did their neighbors who bought new cars. The used cars purchased by these families in all of the regions except the Southeast ranged from an average low price of $186, paid by the cautious buyers of Vermont, to a high average of $330 for the truck-raising farmers of New Jersey. In the Southeast region, these averages ranged from the low average price of $80 paid by the white sharecroppers of Georgia and Mississippi to a high average price of $311 paid by the white operators of North and South Carolina.

Hidden Taxes and The Negro

As deeply interested as the Colored people of the United States are in discussions of the European War and in the contemporary questions which grow out of Government administration, the depressing effects of the present economic situation, as it affects their race, has thrown back upon them concern as to how they can possibly continue to exist unless soon there is to be a favorable change toward real economic recovery in this country.

They read and hear of continued discrimination against them by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration the Public Work Administration, and the Work Projects Administration, and practically all of the agencies with which they come in contact.

Mass meetings are being held in various cities of the country by colored people protesting continued refusal by the Home Owners Loan Corporation for instance, to accept applications from them in connection with the purchase of properties, applications for loans on Negro properties as a rule, being turned down, and made most difficult for approval.

Based on Race, Color

Segregated-location policies operate in the Federal Housing Administration, although the Supreme Court of the United States long ago "knocked out" residential segregation programs based on race and color.

In these meetings the colored people express themselves as being unable to understand why agencies of the Government at Washington should yield to such provincial policies and thereby set the stamp of Federal approval on such practices.

They know of the economic distress visited upon them by the Work Project Administration which seems to have a definite policy that colored men and women shall not be certified to the rolls of the Work Projects Administration, except and mainly as laborers and domestics. White collar positions, generally speaking are "taboo," except in some of the larger cities.

The Republican Platform of 1936 called for the integration of colored people into the structure of American industry. The Platform read as follows:—

We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our portection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture emergency agencies and the civil service.

We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life and make him solely a ward of the Federal Government.

New Deal agencies seem to be set against integrating colored citizens "in the gainfully occupied life of America," and making them a part of the country's productive life. These colored people do not want to be "wards" of the Government. They want permanent employment, without discrimination.

With reference to economic security, the Republican platform also called attention to the fact that real security in America will be possible only when the productive capacity of the country is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living for all American families.

Want in Midst of Plenty

The least these colored families look for is a small surplus, year by year, to provide for urgent needs and manifold contigencies. They protest as indignantly as they possibly can against involuntary unemployment and the ills which follow in its wake.

At a time when thousands and millions and billions of dollars have been, and are being, expended for so-called recovery, they find that unemployment continues, and they have no approximately secure place in the scheme of things as at present administered. This situation, in addition to the many discriminations which they bear, has all but discouraged them.

Even the number who are not of the lowest income group find themselves caught in the Government tax program. It is a matter of common knowledge that the money that the Government spends comes out of the pockets of all of the citizens of the coun-

try. Wherever there is waste it is a wastage of their money as much as it is of those whose economic situation places them in the higher income brackets.

Taxes Play Havoc

Hidden taxes are playing havoc with these lower income brackets. The average income of the Negro people of the United States, taken as a whole is less than $700 a year. These people are finding out that wealth alone is not carrying the huge burden of Governmental expense. They no longer rest under the complacent and mistaken impression that they do not pay taxes along with other citizens. This impression for a long time was due mainly to the fact that they do not have surpluses enough to pay income taxes. They now know that they do pay taxes carefully concealed in their everyday expenditures.

In short, every time they buy a loaf of bread, every time they buy a piece of clothing, every time they pay their rent, every time they pay their gas or light bill, every time they buy something for the house they pay something in hidden taxes.

People who are not able to own an automobile, radio, or have a telephone pay as much as $183 a year out of their hard earnings for hidden taxes.

A study made by Dr. William G. Sutcliff of Boston University, in testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, called attention to the fact that in connection with expenses for food, clothing, shelter, etc. a breakdown would indicate that when a person receives as little as $1,500 a year, which is probably the general average of the colored teaching group, the professional group, and those in business employments, they pay hidden taxes, thus wise:—

Item	Family Spends	Tax Share
Food	$564.00	$43.96
Clothing	192.00	13.17
Shelter	327.00	93.42
Fuel-light	75.00	7.99
House furniture	62.72	3.57
Miscellaneous	279.28	21.32
	$1,500.00	$183.43

Millions of colored families would be happy if they were able to earn even $1,500 a year, but when it is known that the great masses receive as general average less than half of this amount a year, it can easily be seen that nothing but distress is their lot.

A general idea exists that the soak-the-rich program does not touch persons of the lower income brackets, when as a matter of fact millions and millions of persons, black and white, are paying tremendous sums of money in hidden taxes toward the billions of dollars which have been spent in New Deal experimentation and waste.

It is no wonder, then, that there is such an insistent determination on the part of the people not to be diverted from a solution of the domestic problems of America by the War situation in Europe, and why they wish an early determination of the issue as to whether these conditions are to continue.

The long and ghastly road they have travelled during the last six and a half years, the bitter disillusionments they have met with, indicate that there is no safeguard to minority groups and lower income ranks, in programs which do not assure a greater share of "fair play," social justice and economic security.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
December 2, 1939

Negroes and Their Names

Four-fifths of the Americans bearing the surname Washington are Negroes, according to a study reported in "American Speech," published by the Columbia University Press. Contrary to popular assumption, American Negroes when emancipated did not always adopt the family names of their former owners.

"Remarkably high proportions of persons known as Johnson, Brown, Smith, Jackson, Harris, Thomas and various other long-established family appellations are Negroes," says Howard F. Barker, chief accountant for the United States Tariff Commission, who made the study.

"In the Confederate military forces the name Smith was borne by 119 people per ten thousand. Among Negroes of today persons of the name register 151 in a similar total, or more than one-fourth again as many. The name Smith was thus highly popular in the Old South —indeed, the most favored—but is decidedly more popular among Negroes.

"In the Confederacy the name Jones numbered 72 per ten thousand; among Negroes the count is 148, more than double what might be anticipated. Nor do wonders stop. The count of Browns per ten thousand has shot up from 60 in the Confederate pattern to 163 among present-day Negroes. Yet the instance of Brown does not represent the extreme in Negro nomenclature, for this honor belongs to Johnson.

"In Lee's forces the Johnsons totaled 63 per ten thousand. Among today's Negroes the index rises to 190. In a total of thirteen million, which is the approximate number of Negroes in the United States today, one would find—had he the powers of a census enumerator—some 247,000 colored Johnsons, whereas a perpetuation of Confederate nomenclature would have given only about 82,000.

"The departures from precedent which Negroes have shown in their choice of surnames lend importance to an already important subject. For millions of people to choose surnames within a few decades is itself outstanding in linguistic history; for this choice to be dynamic intensifies its significance. The number of Negroes in the United States is—and has long been—greater than the whole populations of many European countries.

"At the time of the emancipation American Negroes exceeded in numbers the population of Sweden and nearly equaled that of Ireland; today they greatly exceed either. Yet this body of people has named itself with family identifiers at lightning pace. In 1860 the American Negro families were as inadequately named as were the English in the year 1200; by 1880 their naming had moved up to parellelism with that of the English in 1600; now it is nearly up to date by English standards.

"How Negro surnames have become what they are is only partly on record. The many Negroes who do not know the sources of their family designations include a large part of the leading men and women of the race. The biographies of their famous men are often silent on this point. To the extent that they are vocal these biographies demonstrate that the family names of Negroes are not to be explained by some one simple principle, such as that they adopted the names of their last masters prior to their attainment of freedom.

"There were Negro slaves in Virginia before there were settlers in Massachusetts, but in the first two hundred years few Negroes acquired surnames. In 1790, when the first census of the newly formed United States was taken, there were in the country about 700,000 slaves and 59,150 'free persons not white.' Most of the slaves were identified by single names, such as Abe or Amy, and many of the free Negroes were recorded in the census in the same manner.

"Of the free persons not white, some of whom were Indians, nearly 13,000 were in Virginia, the census record of which have been lost. The next greatest number, some 8,000, were in Maryland, where most of them were entered in the records with two names. Throughout the country somewhat more than half were accorded family names, but in Rhode Island almost all were, and in New York almost none.

"White blood was not unusual in Negroes, especially in those freed during the early period, but has had little direct influence on their surnames—partly because it antedated the taking of names and more especially because the white paternity was not recognized. There was another reason associated with the conventions of slavery; namely, that the 'condition' of a child depended on the 'condition' of the mother, by virtue of which the children of slave women became slaves and belonged to the mother's master. This rule of condition, coupled with the laxity of marriage, tended to give maternity almost as much influence as paternity in the first naming of Negro families. Nomenclature, like family organization, had to break gradually from the conventions of slavery.

"Except for the gap in the deep South, American Negroes have a scheme of designation very similar to the rest of us and at least as convenient and practical. Perhaps they are less bothered by excessive repetition than we are by almost incomprehensible variety. When they have all named themselves they can say they have done an excellent work in the vineyard of Americanism. The families still nameless should shortly be named. How and when this will come about depends mostly on that vague thing, the economic development of the South."

Greenwood [illegible] Journal
December 17, 1939

Negro Family Names

From American Speech

Four fifths of the Americans using the surname Washington are Negroes, according to an article by Howard F. Barker which appears in American Speech. Among persons in the Confederate military service, according to Mr. Barker, there were twelve Washingtons per hundred thousand, or slightly more than one per ten thousand. Among Negroes the Washingtons number forty nine per ten thousand.

The use of Washington as a family identifier is termed "a striking but abnormal development," and the transitions to Smith, Brown, and Johnson are termed "more fully illustrative of the processes of Negro nomenclature." For example in the Confederate military forces the name Smith was borne by 119 persons per ten thousand. Among Negroes of today persons of the name register 151 in a similar total or over one fourth again as many.

The extreme of maximization of numbers in Negro nomenclature belongs, however, to Johnson. "In Lee's forces", reports Mr. Barker "the Johnsons totaled 63 per ten thousand; among today's Negroes the index rises to 190. In a total of thirteen million, which is the approximate number of Negroes in the United States today, one would find—had he the powers of a census enumerator—some 247,000 colored Johnsons. We might ask the question: How have so many Johnsons 'come by' this surname? The answer lies partly in a disregard of the 't' in Johnston, a rather popular Confederate surname only moderately used by Negroes. But, as we would see if we pursued our enumerations, this is not the sole answer. The key is in a general break from precedent, one phase of which was a tendency to popularize names already popular."

Summing up his researches into the family names of Negroes, the author reports that "except for the gap in the deep South, American Negroes have a scheme of designation very similar to that of the rest of us and at least as convenient and practical. Perhaps they are less bothered by excessive repetition than we are by almost incomprehensible variety. When they have all named themselves they can say they have done an excellent work in the vineyard of Americanism.

Pensacola Fla Journal
June 9, 1939

Housing Projects Rent Lower

AUSTIN, TEX., and Jacksonville have announced that rent schedules for their new low-rent housing projects, constructed with U. S. housing authority aid, are lower than expected, according to the National Association of Housing Officials. These rents will be much lower than those of early housing projects built and owned by the federal government.

The Jacksonville housing authority has set an average of $10.58 per dwelling per month for its recently completed Brentwood development, which will be ready for occupancy about July 1. Tenants whose incomes average around $750 a year will be able to afford the rents, which range from $9.75 and $10 for one-bedroom units to $11.00 for 3-bedroom units, plus a small charge for utilities. These rental figures are about 35 per cent below the original estimates and "will place housing indisputably within reach of low income groups now living in substandard housing," the association said.

The Austin housing authority, first in Texas to secure a USHA loan contract, has announced rents for three completed developments for white, negro and Mexican families.

White families will pay $8.45 a month for two and one-half, rooms, and $12.45 when utility charges are included. For larger units, ranging from three to six rooms, the rent runs from $8.45 to $9.20. Negroes will pay $6.65 per month for a 2-room unit and $10.65 with utility charges; $6.90 for three rooms; $7.15 for four, and $7.40 for five. Mexican tenants will pay an average of $6.59 for apartments ranging from two to four rooms.

In housing projects built by PWA housing division rents average $20.32 per unit per month. These relatively high rentals in projects now under USHA management are being revised downward.

Lowest estimated rentals for new dwellings in northern cities will be $2.20 per week in the first Vincennes, Ind., slum-clearance rehousing development, according to present plans. This rent as quoted in the construction bid for the 83-family project is for a house containing living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen-dining combination and utility room.

The estimated average monthly rents for USHA-aided projects covered by approved loan contracts as of the end of 1938 ranged from $8 to $21.99 per dwelling per month, depending on the section of the country.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 21, 1939

USHA and Low Rent

Announcement of the rent schedules for the new low-rent housing projects at Jacksonville and at Austin, Texas, indicates that USHA has had some success in reaching its goal of lower rents.

The average rent per unit per month on PWA housing projects is $20.32. That is too much for the low-income groups. Greenbelt, Maryland, built by the Resettlement administration, has a minimum rental of $18 a month. Nearly $6,000,000 of the $14,000,000 cost had to be written off. Dwellings at Greenbelt cost $10,000 per unit. The highest rental is $41.

Here again, the people who need re-housing the worst can't afford it. Greenbelt residents were chosen from the $1,200 to $2,400 annual income group, and the average is $1,600.

At Langston Terrace, negro housing project in Washington, D. C., the lowest rental is $19.50 and the lowest income level accepted is $1,170. To reach this figure, the government had to write off the entire cost of the project. Rent simply pays maintenance.

At all of these projects, the government has written off a very large proportion of the original cost. And still the rents are high.

The Jacksonville authority has set an average of $10.58 per dwelling per month, plus utilities charges. Tenants of $750 yearly income will be benefited. Austin's rates are about the same. No figures are available as to how much of the actual cost USHA has written off in setting these rents.

Emil Nordstrom, local housing director, says the rates at our own negro housing project will be about $2.76 per room per month, plus utilities. That is an average of about $11 per dwelling—a little higher than Jacksonville, but still less than PWA's earlier average.

NEW RATES FIXED AT SMITHFIELD COURT

Rents After July 1 Reduction Will Run From $10 To $12.60

Rents in Smithfield Court, low-cost housing development on Eighth Avenue, West, will be reduced 32 per cent July 1, the Housing Authority of Birmingham, announced today.

This reduction was made possible by the income during the first 16 months of operations and the provisions of the housing act limiting earnings to operating and maintenance expenses, and interest on the investment applied to rent and other incidental expenses.

In its announcement, the authority says the monthly rental rate will be $10 on the 176 two-room houses; $10.60 on the 260 three-room houses; $11.80 on the 64 four-room houses and $12.60 on the five-room houses.

The reduction in rents was authorized, J. C. deHoll, executive director, says, to bring Smithfield Court "further within the reach of the lowest income groups and further remove from competition with private enterprise public housing for those citizens who are unable to pay an economic rent, because of their extreme low earnings."

Under the new rental rate, several of the present tenants may have to seek other living quarters, it is announced. Families with incomes exceeding five times the monthly rental rate are not eligible for tenancy in Smithfield Court and other similar federal housing projects. The maximum family income of tenants after July 1, the announcement states, will be $775.80 for a family of two; $825.60 for a family of three; $901.80 for a family of four; $963.30 for a family of five, and $1,155.60 for a family of six. Families with three or more minor dependents will be six to one.

The 32 per cent reduction in rental rates will reduce the annual income from the present houses in Smithfield Court by approximately $26,000.

"It is unlawful that any federal assisted low-cost housing project be run for profit," the statement reads. "Any surplus, less an adequate amount reserved for the cost of management, operation, maintenance, payment for municipal services in lieu of taxes, debt service and replacements, must therefore go towards reducing rents. At the rentals here quoted the landlord furnished each tenant of Smithfield Court with cold water and electric power for light, electric refrigeration and other facilities, the tenant paying for his fuel for heating and gas for cooking."

A two-room unit consists of a combination living room—bedroom and a fully equipped kitchen. The three-room units have living room—bedroom, kitchen and one bedroom; the four-room units, combination kitchen-dining room, living room, two bedrooms and bath, while the five-room units have three bedrooms.

"If it is found necessary for present Smithfield Court tenants to move because of the rental reduction, the authority will demand they be provided in privately owned houses with safe, decent and sanitary dwellings," continues the statement. "The term 'safe, decent and sanitary,' means a dwelling unit that is structurally in good repair, that has running water, an inside private toilet, an inside private bath or shower, adequate and safe heating facilities, adequate private cooking facilities, including kitchen sink, natural light and adequate ventilation, adequate and safe artificial lighting facilities."

The authority has invited owners and rental agents in the Birmingham district to list their property with Mr. deHoll, "for obvious reasons, rental property for Negroes in Birmingham of that type and caliber."

Newport News, Va. Press
June 29, 1939

Negro Race Improvements Dependent On Family Life, Richmond Editor Declares

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Addressing Conference at Hampton Decries 'Institutionalized' Churches

Future improvements in the Negro race are basically dependent upon the maintenance of Christian homes and families, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News Leader and author of the Pulitzer prize-winning biography on the "Life of Robert E. Lee," predicted yesterday afternoon at Hampton institute.

Decrying the daily injustices being imposed upon Negroes, the speaker declared the greatest single need of the race is for "all Negroes to work everywhere and with all energy toward the improvement and maintenance of Christian homes and families."

Addressing the Hampton Institute Ministers' conference the speaker said the "greatest single cause for improvement of education in the South is to help the Negro child," and urged the ministers to demand and fight for economic justice and truth. He told the conference that Negro education in the South was not getting its share of money from a specified fund and that until they appealed to justice they would not get anywhere.

"Circumstances means a lot and do not let yourself become too interested in the affairs of your church that you will not hear the bitter cry of the needy."

Dr. Freeman attacked the "institutionalized churches" and asked his audience, "Are you permitting your church to become so institutionalized that it does not have enough energy to look after and improve the life of mankind?" "White churches have done this," he said, adding that "we must have organization but if it is considered foremost, we will lose all that we have."

Face Great Issues

"Great isues face your race, all of which challenge what Jesus Christ taught, relegating all others to the background. How are you going to keep spirituality alive when all you do is jungle the dollars? he asserted.

The Richmond editor pointed out that the "future of the churches hinges on whether or not they will become less institutionalized and more humanized by contact with man. The greatest need of the church lies ahead and if they are to continually become more institutionalized, they will die," he predicted.

"Either the churches are losing their influence on the people, or they are making leaders who are not dependent on the church," he continued. Throughout the South people will talk of educational facilities, hospitals, but never mention the church. The advancement of the Negro in the South is due to the church," he asserted. Living conditions for the Negro on a whole are better; Negroes have better clothes, better homes, and better food, but what has the church done in the past ten years to bring about these changes, he questioned. Improvements are dependent on the church, which is the main spring of Christianity.

During the course of his address, Dr. Freeman mentioned some of the disadvantages of the Negro during recent years. He told of how the white man had taken away some of his best livelihoods, how he was paid low wages and was always the first to be fired by a concern. He said the Negro was facing a terrific economic battle, the end of which is not in sight. Improvements in rural districts are behind, he continued, but surely no one could deny the fact, that cities are going ahead in the present-day economic struggle.

Dr. Freeman hit upon the recent survey which shows that Richmond has the largest per capita illegitimate birth rate of any city in the United States. He said this was due to the large Negro population, but asked the ministers, "Does illegitimacy go with black skin?" "How can it be otherwise under the present economic system, when there is no family life?" The speaker advised that "the church and family work together to get results."

"The Negro is the most tactful person in the world, he is slow to condemn his fellow man, patient and considerate, and the morals of the race will improve only if you fight for justice and truth," he averred. He urged the ministers not to become agitators but to stir up the people and demand economic justice.

The Richmond biographer warned against becoming agitators and said if they did they "would be putting up a barrier in front of the people which would be hard to overcome.

Introduced by Devan

He was introduced by Dr. Arthur S. Devan, executive secretary of the conference.

During yesterday morning's session of the conference, two series of lectures were continued. Bishop William Y. Bell spoke on "The Prophets of the Eighth Century," speaking particularly on the Prophet Amos.

Dr. John W. Rustin of Washington gave his second lecture on "Preaching," speaking on the topic "A Religion in a Time of Confusion." He said that there is a pressing need for a sustaining religion for the present, and emphasized that the religion must not be the church or the ritual of the church, but it must be "the upright life men lead."

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Richard H. Johnson of Newburg, Md., gave a lecture on the subject, "I Like This Country." He said that he likes the United States because it affords him the opportunity to protect the health of the people and to be familiar with the way in which they are making their living.

A reception in honor of the conference delegates and students at the institute summer school was held at the gymnasium last night, and was followed by the presentation of a motion picture at Ogden hall.

Dr. Ruskin to Speak

This morning's conference program will open at 8:30 with the singing of hymns under the direction of Gerald B. Wilson, choir director of Hampton institute. Following a worship period and a Bible lecture by Bishop Bell, Dr. Rustin will give a lecture on the topic, "Building a Christian Social Order."

The delegates will meet on the steps of Ogden hall at 12 noon and photographs of the group will be taken. At 2 p. m., A. J. Taylor, assistant to the national director of inter-racial activities, Boy Scouts of America, will speak on the topic, "Scouting and the Church." A business meeting at 3 p. m. will conclude the afternoon's program.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, will be the principal speaker at a public meeting in Ogden hall at 8 tonight. His subject will be, "The Responsibility of the Ministers in the Economic Life of the Negro."

The four-day gathering will be brought to a close with a half-day session tomorrow. The conference will be adjourned after a closing song and prayer service on the steps of Clarke hall at 11:45 a. m. Certificates of attendance will be distributed to the delegates following the benediction.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
September 18, 1939

HomeAccounts Hold Interest Of Hundreds

Rural Families Learn Value Of Keeping Expense Record

Rural families are showing an ncreasing interest in keeping ome accounts, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Speer, U-T extension ome management specialist.

In 1936, the first year this ervice was offered, 196 records vere completed and forwarded to he home management department or summary and analysis. The next year, 1937, this number had ncreased to 243 and in 1938, 315 ome accounts were completed. Of the 1938 records, 294 were kept by farm families—274 by whites and 20 by negroes.

An analysis of accounts kept by white farm families in 1938 shows that about one-fourth spent less than $250 during the year, one-third spent between $250 and $500, and the average expense for the 274 account keepers was $487.

Food furnished the family by the farm proved to be a very important item, Mrs. Speer says. The average value of food produced for home use on 207 farms in 1938 amounted to $359, and the value of farm produced fuel was $22. In addition, the average value of the use of the house was $101. The total value of farm-produced living thus averaged $482, an amount very near the average cash expenditure.

Average expenditures were as follows: Cost of food purchased, $95; clothing expenditures, $73; house upkeep, taxes, insurance and house furnishings, $46; housekeeping or operating expenses, $58; personal expenses and toilet articles, $22; cost of medical care, $29; contributions to church and charity, $27; education and recreation, $34; transportation, including automobile expense, $67. In addition, they used $57 for payment on debts, life insurance and other investments.

Winchester, Tenn., Herald
January 26, 1939

Winter Diets are Often Deficient Says Nutritionist

Studies of farm diets made in several sections of the country indicate that most farm families were not getting enough minerals in their food, states Miss Maude L. Guthrie, U-T Extension nutritionist.

Nearly 32 per cent of the family diets studied, lacked iron; 21 per cent lacked phosphorous, and nearly 16 per cent, calcium. The records show 26 per cent low on calories. The need for protein was more nearly met than other nutritive essentials. In winter these families ate a good deal of farm-butchered meat. A fairly high milk consumption helped to supply protein and calcium.

The outstanding lack in winter diets of the families studied in the South was vitamin C rather than minerals. The South Carolina Experiment Station analyzed weekly records taken throughout the year by 178 white families and 97 negro families. All lived on farms in the Piedmont or upland section of the State and were not the poorest families. They were mostly small independent farmers who had their own cows and garden. Their traditional meals were founded on milk and cereals and included such typical southern foods as corn meal, sweet potatoes, garden greens, and sorgo sirup.

The Southern families did not run as low on iron as the Northern families did, because they ate such large amounts of sweet potatoes and sorgo sirup in their winter meals. Their garden supplied them with turnip greens and collards until late in the fall, and again early in the spring—another good source of iron. Sweet potatoes were eaten more in winter.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
January 27, 1939

NEWS FROM THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

The girls who study home economics are finding interest in their units of work begun since the holidays.

Members of the eleventh grade class are studying First Aid and care of the sick. So practical is the information that it can be easily applied when occasion of necessity arise.

Mrs. Collier, Hart county nurse, will give demonstrations in dressings and bandages.

The two sections of the tenth grade are studying Child Care, and many of the pupils are really carrying to their homes the practical training in Home Economics. Both sections have been very interested in what they term their "Black Project," and have in many ways made helpful contributions. The following article, by a member of the class, gives some idea of the many opportunities the project of helping a colored baby offers to the class.

Helping to Raise a Negro Baby.

By Margaret Wright.

For my project in Home Economics I chose to help raise a Negro baby because I found it in need of help. When I began, the baby was one week old. The mother died when the child was two days old. He is now at the home of his grandparents who are 70 and 80 years of age, and who live on my father's farm.

Each day I give the child five drops of cod liver oil, and often I carry a supply of tomato, prune, and orange juices. We buy karo, a can lasting about two weeks. We find that the baby loses in weight when the karo is not given regularly. Mother has supplied a quart of milk each day for a period of six months. At the time I chose the baby for my project it weighed 4 pounds, approximately. Since, it has gained steadily. A classmate of mine, whose father is a doctor, has furnished the cod liver oil.

Upon learning that a pasteboard box served as the baby's bed, we immediately remedied that. My father made a bed, while mother fashioned a mattress, supplied a rubber sheet and blankets. Three of the home ec girls of Hartwell made the child outing gowns, bought other clothing, and blankets for the bed. I made it some shirts, and am going to make other necessary clothes.

When the child reached the age of six months, I gave it oatmeal run through a sieve. Soon we shall add strained vegetables and egg yolk to its diet.

I have written to the Gerber Food Company for samples of food. From the Home Economics Department I secured a chart that indicates the ages at which a child is supposed to be given certain foods.

I am trying to get the grandmother to adopt and follow a definite schedule. The tenth home economics girls expect to see that the baby is given toxin-anti-toxin at nine months to guard against diphtheria.

The child is now six months of age. When it is two years of age, its grandparents will give it to my family.

Seek Uniform Laws On Marriage, Divorce In Every State In Union

Courier 1-28-39

Belief Prevalent that Southern Representatives Would Want Bill Changed to Prohibit Interracial Marriage.

Pell Lumpkin, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give Congress the power to enact uniform laws on marriage and divorce, the legitimation of children, and the care and custody of children affected by annulment of marriage or by divorce was offered by Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, last Tuesday.

Uniform laws on marriage and divorce, passed in pursuance of such a Constitutional amendment, it is believed, would nullify state laws in the South which make unlawful marriage between whites and colored persons.

MARRIAGES FORBIDDEN IN ALL SOUTHERN STATES

In all the Southern States such marriages are forbidden by statute. Marriages betweeen whites and Indians are still forbidden in several Southern States. In Arizona by a law of 1931, a Malay or Filipino cannot lawfully marry a Caucasian.

On the same day he offered his joint resolution Senator Capper also introduced a bill providing for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce.

His bill places no restriction on interracial marriages. It simply prohibits the issuance of a marriage license to a person who is at the time married, or insane, or an imbecile, pauper, epileptic, feeble-minded, or afflicted with tuberculosis or a venereal disease, or related to each other in the degree of father and daughter, mother and son, grandfather and granddaughter, grandmother and grandson, uncle and nieces, aunt and nephew, first cousins, great-uncle and great-niece, great-aunt and great nephew.

YOUTHS MUST REACH CERTAIN AGE TO WED

It also would prohibit the issuance of a license to a male under the age of 18 years or a female under the age of 16 without parental consent.

If the joint resolution and bill of Senator Capper should ever be reported from committee and debated, it is certain that Southern Representatives and Senators would seek an amendment to prohibit interracial marriages.

A bill to prohibit the marriage of a colored and a white person in any territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia was introduced in the last Congress by Senator Theodore Bilbo, of Mississippi, but it was never acted upon in the judiciary committee, to which it was referred.

Greeneville, Tenn., News-Bulletin
February 9, 1939

FAULTY

From the standpoint of nutrition, 40 to 60 per cent of family diets of white employed city workers appear to be in need of improvement and the same is true for about 60 per cent of the diets of Negro families, the Federal Bureau of Home Economics found in a recent study.

Asks Birth Curbs for Indigent

Mrs. Diego Suarez, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Planned Parenthood, charged in a statement yesterday that of 115,600 indigent families being aided by welfare agencies in eight Southern and Western States, about 35,000 are "desperately in need of medically guided advice on controlling additions to their families." She added that about half were Negro families.

DIVORCES GAIN; ONE FOR EVERY FOUR MARRIAGES

Chicago Tribune

Cook County Average Is 28 Decrees Daily.

While Chicago's divorce courts granted an average of twenty-eight divorces for each working day in the last court year approximately 105 couples daily were obtaining marriage licenses in the county clerk's office.

In the twelve months ending yesterday 8,753 divorce decrees were granted in the Circuit and Superior courts, according to John E. Conroy and Victor L. Schlaeger, clerks of the two courts. During the same period there were 32,143 marriage licenses issued.

Chicago Tribune

Divorces Increase 7 Per Cent.

The number of divorce decrees represents an increase of almost 7 per cent over the preceding year. Following are the figures for both the Circuit and Superior courts.

	1936-'37.	1937-'38.	1938-'39.
Superior	6.918	6.071	5.661
Circuit	2.276	2.084	3.092
Total	9,194	8,155	8,753

County Clerk Michael Flynn and Sidney Summerfield, chief clerk of the marriage license bureau, said the 32,143 marriage licenses issued in the last year compared with 32,591 licenses issued during 1937-'38. In the twelve month period ended June 1, 1936—prior to the enactment of the stringent marriage laws—there were 41,053 licenses issued.

Under present laws couples marrying in Illinois must file a three day notice of intention to wed and present a physician's certificate attesting freedom from venereal disease before obtaining a license.

1939 Licenses Show Gain.

Summerfield said that for 1939 to date there has been an increase in the number of licenses issued, compared with the same period last year. Up to June 1 there have been 12,002 licenses issued, against 10,965 in the same period in 1938.

The first June marriage license was issued yesterday to Miss Gwendolyn Hjertstedt, 24 years old, 3321 North Newland avenue. She and Willard Flintz, who lives in the same apartment building, plan to be married June 17 at the German Lutheran church.

Chicago Tribune

To Frank Mozer of 156 East 107th street and Miss Emily Urenos of 159 East 107th street went the honor of the first June wedding in the county marriage court. They were married by Judge Paul A. Jones of Benton, sitting in the marriage court here.

Striking Negro Tenants Meet Landlord Today

Daily Worker

Washington Heights Tenant Councils Confer with Landlord to Settle Dispute Over Rent Boosts; 35 Families Out Since May 12 in Protest

5-31-39

Representatives of the 35 Negro families striking against rent increases of from $9 to $13 a month at 424-426-430 W. 163rd St. will confer today with landlord N. S. Maloof at his offices, 1042 St. Nicholas Ave., in an attempt to settle the dispute. The Washington Heights Housing Council, representing the tenants, the Consolidated Tenants' League and the Washington Heights and Inwood Town Meeting will be represented at the conference. Maloof had previously turned down four appeals for a meeting.

The strike began May 12 in protest against the rent boosts. Picket lines have been held daily before Maloof's offices. Hundreds of persons in the neighborhood, both white and Negro, have signed petitions urging the landlord to negotiate. The landlord has sought to dispossess the families in an effort to force payment of the increased rents.

SOUTH LIVING COST 3% UNDER NORTH'S

6-4-39

Federal Bureau Sets Average After Comparing Prices in 5 Cities of Each Area

FOOD DIFFERENCE SCANT

Southern Workers Benefit in Rents and Fuel, but Pay More for Clothing

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Living costs average 3.1 per cent lower in five small Southern cities than in five Northern cities of similar size, according to a survey of comparative living costs just completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Elmer F. Andrews, Wages and Hours Administrator.

The study was undertaken in cities of from about 11,000 to 18,000 in order that Mr. Andrews might have before him all pertinent information on questions that may arise when he holds hearings or passes upon minimum wage recommendations of the various industry committees.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that while, on the average, rents in the five Southern cities surveyed were 7.6 per cent lower than for similar housing in the North, with fuel costs 34.2 per cent lower, there was no essential difference in food costs. The cost of clothing was 2 per cent higher in the five Southern cities surveyed; furniture, furnishings and equipment 3.8 per cent higher and miscellaneous items 3 per cent higher.

Families in both regions have adapted their expenditures to local prices, consuming more of the goods which are relatively cheap in the locality and less of those goods and services which are relatively more expensive, the report said. Thus, based on the prices of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage-earner in the North, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the cost of such a budget was 1 per cent less in the five Southern cities surveyed. In dollars, the cost was $1,387 in the Northern cities and $1,374 in the Southern cities.

Wage-earner families in the five Southern cities, on the average, would have to spend $13 less annually than wage-earners in the five Northern cities to live on the same standard.

On the other hand, it was stated that the cost of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage-earner in the South was 5.3 per cent less in the five Southern cities than in the five Northern cities.

Looking through those regional differences which cause a Southern diet to be more expensive in Northern than in Southern cities, and a Northern diet to be more costly in Southern than in Northern cities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics concluded that there was no general difference in the cost of food as between the two regions, and reported that the cost of living, as a whole, averaged only 3.1 per cent lower in the five Southern cities than in the Northern cities surveyed.

The data in the report were based upon an investigation of retail prices and rents as of Dec. 15, 1938, in the following cities, given with their population figures:

Chillicothe, Ohio, 18,340; Hattiesburg, Miss., 18,601; Dover, N. H., 13,573; Sherman, Texas, 15,713; Hanover, Pa., 11,805; Statesville, N. C., 10,490; Holland, Mich., 14,346; Sumter, S. C., 11,780; Little Falls, N. Y., 11,105, and Thomasville, N. C., 10,090.

Household Operation Large Item For Southern City Families

Washington, D. C.—Household operation costs are higher in small southeastern cities than in similar cities in other parts of the United States, on the basis of a study just completed by the Bureau of Home Economics. The data cover a 12-month period in 1935-36.

In each income bracket from $250 to $5,000, the 1,106 white nonrelief families whose expenditures were analyzed in four southeastern cities —Albany and Griffin, Georgia; Gastonia, North Carolina; and Sumter, South Carolina—averaged spending more for household operations than did, for example, 1,488 families in four northwestern cities similiarly studied — Astoria, Eugene and Klamath Falls, Oregon and Olympia, Washington.

Here's how the household operation costs went up in the Georgia and Carolina cities as income rose from $250-$499 to $4,000-$4,999; $67, $101, $131, $168, $190, $224, $260, $285, $326, $378, $471, $505, $584. For similar income groups, the household operation expenses in the Washington and Oregon cities ran: $61, $94, $100, $107, $122, $148, $159 $177, $198, $214, $270, $356, $432.

Included in "household operation" were fuel, light and refrigeration; paid household help; laundry supplies and laundry sent out; telephone, postage, stationery and pencils; express, drayage, and moving of household goods; water rent; and such incidential items as paper napkins and towels, cut flowers, lawn seeds and plants.

In all but one of the income brackets ($2,250-$2,499), the northwestern families averaged spending more on automobiles than the southeastern.

The auto outlay in the southeastern cities ranged from an average of $10 per family per year in the lowest income bracket to $342 in the highest; in the northwestern cities from an average of $40 per family per year in one of the lower brackets to $505 in the $4,000-$4,999 bracket.

Food, biggest item facing the man or woman who has to make the family living, showed an average expense ranging from $218 per family per year at the lowest income level to $828 at the highest, in the southeast cities. Clothes, found to be a consistently sizeable item in all the studies of southeastern families—city, village, and farm—ranged from an average of $34 per family per year at the lowest income level to $437 at the highest. The southeastern families had higher average expenditures for clothes than for cars; the northwestern, higher expenditures for cars than for clothes.

For housing, which included all expense during the year on all homes occupied by the family (vacation homes as well as the year-around dwelling) and lodging of family members while away from home, the Georgia and Carolina families spent an average of $70 at the lowest income level and $394 at the highest. On furnishings and equipment—items such as refrigerators, washing machines, pots, pans, mops, washtubs, glass, china, silver, floor coverings, bedding, curtains, furniture, luggage, lamps, and furniture repairs —the outlay ranged from an average of $16 per family per year in the lowest income bracket to $184 at the highest.

Medical care expenditure in these southeastern cities went up as the income level rose, and ranged from an average of $17 per family yearly at the lowest income level to $320 at the highest. For the services of the barber, the beauty shop, and toilet preparations, the families spent an average of $11 per family per year at the lowest income level and $79 at the highest. On recreation, which included paid admissions, fees and supplies for games and sports, radios and musical instruments, toys and pets and dues to social organizations, the families spent from an average of $5 each per year at the lowest income level to $217 at the highest.

The remaining columns of the family expense book, when average for the various income classes, showed the following range from low to high income levels Tobacco, from an average of $13 per family to $53; reading, from $1 to $31; education, from $2 to 82; gifts and community welfare, from $7 to $220; travel other than by car, from $2 to $8; other items, from $3 to $51.

At each income level, averages were based on all families, whether or not they spent any money on the item indicated. For instance, a few families that had no medical care whatever during the year were included in computing the medical care averages.

The 138 families whose incomes fell in the class $1,750-$1,999 (the first income class in which the average income exceeded the average outlay) spent their money as follows: An average of $1,760 spent, of which $513 went to food; $189 to clothing, $220 to housing; $260 to household operation; $85 to furnishings and equipment; $170 to automobile; $5 to other travel and transportation; $41 to personal care; $81 to medical care, $54 to recreation; $38 to tobacco; $17 to reading; $11 to education; $67 to gifts and community welfare; and $9 to other items.

Special Negro Study

In these same four Georgia and Carolina cities a similar family expenditure study was made of 475 nonrelief Negro families, whose yearly incomes fell into eight brackets starting at zero and ranging to $2,000 a year.

The range of Negro family expenditures, from low to high income levels, ran as follows: Food, from an average of $93 per family yearly to $450; clothing, from $17 to $272; housing, from $56 to $215; household operation, from $32 to $193; furnishings and equipment, from $4 to $74; automobile, from $1 to $348; other travel, from less than fifty cents to $28; medical care, from $7 to $142; personal care, from $5 to $39; recreation, from $1 to $29; tobacco, from $5 to $51; reading from $1 to $20; education from $1 to $71; gifts and community welfare, from $4 to $93; and other items from less than fifty cents to $31.

Only families having both husband and wife, born in this country, were included in this Study of Consumer Purchase, a Works Progress Administration Project in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the National Resources Committee, and the Central Statistical Board.

—Modern Farmer.

Cleveland, Tenn Banner
January 17, 1939

Winter Diets Often Deficient Says U. T. Extension Nutritionist

Studies of farm diets made in several sections of the country indicate that most farm families were not getting enough minerals in their food, states Miss Maude L. Guthrie, U-T Extension nutritionist.

Nearly 32 per cent of the family diets studied, lacked iron; 21 per cent lacked phosphorus, and nearly 16 per cent, calcium. The records show 26 per cent low on calories. The need for protein was more nearly met than other nutritive essentials. In winter these families ate a good deal of farm-butchered meat. A fairly high milk consumption helped to supply protein and calcium.

Vitamin C is found in oranges and other citrus fruits, tomatoes, green peppers, most fruits and vegetables if eaten fresh, quickly cooked or commercially canned. It keeps blood vessels, teeth, gums and bones healthy; increases resistance to infections, especially of mucous membranes lining the alimentary tract.

The outstanding lack in winter diets of the families studied in the South was Vitamin C rather than minerals. The South Carolina Experiment Station analyzed weekly diet records taken throughout the year by 178 white families and 97 Negro families. All lived on farms in the Piedmont or upland section of the State and were not the poorest families. They were mostly small independent farmers who had their own cows and garden. Their traditional meals were founded on milk and cereals and included such typical southern foods as corn meal, sweet potaties, garden greens, and sorgo sirup.

The Southern families did not run as low on iron as the northern families did, because they ate such large amounts of sweet potatoes and sorgo sirup in their winter meals. Their garden supplied them with turnip greens and collards until late in the fall, and again early in the spring—another good source of iron. Sweet potatoes were eaten more in winter.

The Need for A Study Of Family Life Today

By FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL
Director of Home Economics,
Bennett College

IT WOULD seem that every age brings its special problems and its special benefits. History has taught us that man increases his ability to meet and solve his problems only when he is forced to do so. Our present age is indeed one that has much attention focused on child and family life.



DR. KITTRELL

Our idea of successful home living is very different today from what it was a generation ago. It seems so different to some that they seem prone to think that it is breaking down in some of its important areas. Many other people think that it is simply undergoing a change and will come through in an excellent way.

Of course, family life has changed considerably in the past twenty years. This change was inevitable. There have been many things in the way of inventions and recreation. The radio with its news along with so much stupid nonsense; the moving pictures with their good and ugly sides; new and varied electrical appliances for the home; the automobile; city and country bus service, along with countless other modern conveniences, have made family-life patterns very different from those of the 1900's.

The increasing stimulation to modern life has made it difficult for the average family to adjust itself. Many intelligent parents saw the need for a redirection of interests for their young people, but there was litle that they could do alone. Today there seems to be a general national awakening in relation to home and family-life. This is a very healthy sign and it is believed that untold good will come from such a study.

When we begin to make a scientific study of home and family-life we seem to run into a great deal of difficulty because of the emotion and sentiments tied up with subject. This attitude must be changed before anything constructive can be accomplished.

A scientific attitude (observing the cause and effect of family behavior) must be substituted for an emotional approach. Are you willing to observe your family life and study it in order to improve it? The next few articles will attempt to help you to make this study.

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Families in both regions have adapted their expenditures to local prices, consuming more of the goods which are relatively cheap in the locality and less of those goods and services which are relatively more expensive, the report said. Thus, based on the prices of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage-earner in the North, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the cost of such a budget was 1 per cent less in the five Southern cities surveyed. In dollars, the cost was $1,387 in the Northern cities and $1,374 in the Southern cities.

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On the other hand, it was stated that the cost of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage-earner in the South was 5.3 per cent less in the five Southern cities than in the five Northern cities.

Looking through those regional differences which cause a Southern diet to be more expensive in Northern than in Southern cities, and a Northern diet to be more costly in Southern than in Northern cities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics concluded that there was no general difference in the cost of food as between the two regions, and reported that the cost of living, as a whole, averaged only 3.1 per cent lower in the five Southern cities than in the Northern cities surveyed.

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Labor officials indicated the report would be used to counter demands by Southern members of Congress and manufacturers for differentials in their favor.

The report showed the difference in living costs for a year for an average family in the North was only $13 more than in the South.

While, on the average, rents in Southern cities were 7.6 per cent lower, and fuel costs 34.2 per cent lower than in the Northern cities surveyed, there was no essential difference in food costs.

Clothing costs in the Southern cities were 2 per cent higher; furniture, furnishings and equipment, 3.8 per cent higher and miscellaneous items, 3 per cent higher, the report showed.

Average living costs for a family in one of the Northern cities were $1,387, compared with $1,347 in the South for a year.

The survey was conducted in the North at Chillicothe, Ohio; Dover, N. H.; Hanover, Pa.; Holland, Mich., and Little Falls, N. Y., and in the South at Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sherman, Tex.; Statesville, N. C.; Sumter, S. C., and Thomasville, N. C.

The difference in average costs, labor officials said, "is very small, particularly when it is considered in the light of the wider difference between costs within the same region. The lowest, as well as the highest cost for living in the 10 cities was found among the Northern group."

SOUTH FAVORED IN LIVING COSTS

Section Has 3.1 Per Cent Advantage Over North, Survey Reveals

WASHINGTON —(AP)— A Labor Department survey of living costs in five Southern communities and five Northern communities of similar size shows average costs are 3.1 per cent lower in the South.

In making the report public, Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the fair labor standards act, said the statistics would be used by industry committees appointed to recommend wage minima for various industries.

The question of the difference in living costs has been brought up before the textile and shoe committees in efforts to obtain regional wage differentials. The textile committee, however, has recommended a 32½ per cent minimum hourly wage to be effective within a few weeks for the industry as a whole, rejecting differential proposals.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 4, 1939

PLANS DRAWN FOR REHOUSING

To Be Completed by Monday; Tampa Builders Will Make Bids

The Housing Authority announced today that plans for the $1,700,000 Negro rehousing project at Roberts City will be completed by Monday. They are being prepared by M. Leo Elliott, Tampa architect.

The project, named North Boulevard Homes, will consist of 40 buildings and house 350 families. The units are to be constructed of concrete blocks, designed to last 60 years, the length of time allowed to repay a Housing Authority loan to build the project.

It was announced simultaneously at the Builders' Exchange that a plan to allow local contractors to bid on the job through a trustee had fallen through and was definitely abandoned.

Bids were called for yesterday by the Authority and will be received up until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of May 1.

Meanwhile, at least two Tampa general contractors had arranged to bid on the project on their own behalf. George Taylor, Tampa contractor, said today he had made financial arrangements which would allow him to figure on the job, and Albert Haworth, another Tampa contractor, has announced he will enter his bid.

Cost of the building is estimated at about $1,200,000 with the balance of the cost going for administrative expense, plans, furnishings and other items. A contractor to qualify for the bidding must post a surety bond equal to the cost of the structure alone. To do this, it was said, he must show liquid assets of approximately one-tenth of the amount, or about $120,000.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 12, 1939

9 CONTRACTORS MAY BID FOR BIG SLUM JOB

Three Tampans Likely To Seek Project

Nine general contractors, including three in Tampa, have obtained plans of the proposed $1,700,000 negro housing project in Roberts City, indicating they will submit bids, the Tampa Housing authority said yesterday.

Bids will be received until May 1, when they will be opened and a contract awarded as soon as the offers are tabulated.

G. A. Hanson, Albert Haworth and George T. Taylor are the Tampa contractors who have obtained plans and specifications. Another set is on file at the Tampa Builders exchange, but these are being used by sub-contractors.

At the exchange it was said Taylor and Hanson would submit a joint bid but that Haworth would bid on his own account. Efforts have been made to set up a cooperative bid by a number of local contractors, but this has not yet worked out.

Outside contractors who have obtained plans are H. S. Baird, Inc., and S. S. Jacobs Construction company, Jacksonville; Paul H. Smith Construction company, Haines City; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Central Construction company, Atlanta, and T. L. James & Co., Ruston, La.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
March 12, 1939

WHAT SHALL WE NAME IT?

The citizens of Daytona Beach in general and the negro people in particular should be jubilant by now over the progress that has been made in the federal housing project for this community. Conservatism in the matter of announcements by federal authorities up to this point may have warranted a quiescent attitude on the part of those who are to benefit most largely by the enterprise. However, developments have now advanced to the point where open discussion and public rejoicing are in order. All preliminaries have been disposed of—the president's signature has been affixed, and the architect's plans approved. Everything is in order for an early start at actual construction.

The next question, naturally, that arises is: What name shall be given to the local unit on its completion? The government places only one restriction on such naming—No names of a person now living may be used. Otherwise the area of choice for a title is unlimited.

There is opportunity for the negroes of the community — the group most vitally concerned—to exercise ingenuity and give vent to their enthusiasm by suggesting names for the new housing project.

I shall be most glad to receive all such suggestions at my local office as early as possible.

Let us limber up mentally and warm up in spirit to the splendid thing that has been assured and is almost now an actuality in our midst.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
Daytona Beach.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 1, 1939

CONTRACTORS TO BID TODAY ON NEGRO SLUM JOB

Housing Project Will Cost $1,700,000

The Tampa Housing authority will open bids this afternoon at 4 o'clock in its offices in the First National Bank building for construction of a $1,700,000 slum clearance project for negroes in Roberts City.

At the same time applications are being rushed and may be sent to Washington today for two other projects of $1,000,000 each, one for residents of Anglo-Saxon birth, the other to be built in the Latin section of the city.

List of Prospective Bidders

Bids for the negro projects are expected to be submitted by the following general contractors.

G. A. Hanson, George T. Taylor, Albert Haworth and Ebersbach Construction company, of Tampa; S.S. Jacobs Construction company, Jacksonville; Paul H. Smith Construction company, Haines City; Edward S. Moore & Son, St. Petersburg; Kenneth Fullhum, contractor, Pensacola; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Central Contracting company, Atlanta; I. E. Millstone, St. Louis, and S. & W. Construction company, Memphis.

H. S. Baird, Inc., of Jacksonville, and T. L. James Corporation, of Ruston, La., who were expected to submit bids, have reported they will not bid.

There will be bids for certain types of work by a large number of sub-contractors.

Bid For Whole Job

The general contractors will bid for the whole job, inasmuch as the government refused to allow a split-up to permit small contractors to get in on the bidding. The contract is expected to run about $1,200,000.

A number of optional construction bids will be received, and it may take some time to tabulate these, but Arthur R. Christy, chairman of the authority, said he thought he would be able to announce the low bidder on the job as a whole without delay.

The Tampa authority has two weeks to tabulate bids and to make awards, after which Washington may take an equal time to check them. Christy said he hoped to get the contract in the hands of the company that will do the work by May 15, and see actual construction by June 1.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 18, 1939

HOUSING PLANS ARE OBTAINED

Successful Bidder on St. Petersburg Project Gets Tampa Specifications

I. E. Milestone, St. Louis, general contractor who two weeks ago was awarded the contract for building the St. Petersburg rehousing project, today signified his intention of bidding on the $1,700,000 Roberts City Negro rehousing project here by obtaining plans from the Tampa Housing Authority.

Other construction firms with headquarters in states other than Florida which have signified their intention of bidding on the Tampa project are the Central Contracting Co., Atlanta; Dixie Contractors, Atlanta; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., and T. L. James and Co., Ruston, La.

Local Bidders.

Local contractors who are expected to bid on the project are G. A. Hanson and George T. Taylor, jointly, and Albert Haworth on his own behalf. A plan whereby other Tampa general contractors could bid on the project through a trustee was dropped several weeks ago.

Contractors from other cities in Florida, expected to bid on the 40-building project, are H. S. Baird and S. S. Jacobs, Jacksonville; Edward S Moore & Son, St. Petersburg, and Paul H. Smith Construction Co., Haines City.

Sub-Contractors.

Sub-contractors in Tampa who have said they will bid on the project are R. T. Joughin Co., Joughin Plumbing Co., Monroe Electric Co., and the Hajoca Corporation. Out of state sub-contractors expected to bid are Decatur Iron and Steel Co., Decatur, Ala.; Conners Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Campbell Metal Windows Corp., Baltimore, Md.; American Sheet Metal Workes, New Orleans, and the Jamestown Metal Corp., Jamestown, N. Y.

Sub-contractors from other cities in Florida bidding are the Truscon Steel Co., Jacksonville, and Townsend Sash, Door and Lumber Co., Lake Wales.

Bids were called for April 3 and will be received until 4 P. M. May 1. It was said tabulation and classification of bids would take approximately 10 days and the low bid would be announced on about May 10. Work was expected to begin early in June.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
March 21, 1939

City Half-million-dollar Negro Housing Project Is Endorsed Enthusiastically

Cross-section Assembly of Representative Citizens Backs Proposed Development and Buries Objections by Vote of 90-6

Lauderdale's proposed half-million-dollar Negro housing project was enthusiastically endorsed last night at a mass meeting which had been called by opponents of the slum-clearance program. By a standing vote of 90-6 the audience, a cross section gathering of representative citizens who jammed the City Commission chamber to capacity, buried objections to the development.

Commissioner Needham, who was not present when the City Commission last Wednesday gave tentative approval to the project, enthusiastically endorsed the project, pledged his vote in its favor, and assured a 4-1 acceptance of the proposed contract which was submitted to the Board today. Commissioner Hortt, although voting Tuesday along with the other three Board members, had indicated that he might oppose entering into the long-term contract with the Federal Housing Authority pledging concessions to the development.

The rising vote came after Julian E. Ross, representing a group of unnamed clients, had urged modification of the contract and questioned the advisability of approving the project.

Project Endorsed

Meanwhile private citizens, representatives of the Ministerial Association, the Building Trades Council, the Kiwanis Club, the Realty Board and other organizations endorsed the project as a great humanitarian step.

Speakers stressed the dangerous conditions which now exist in the colored section and warned that lack of sanitation there can spread infection throughout the City. Congested living in the "shotgun" shacks, for which high rental schedules are maintained, was scored by speakers from the audience who took over the protest meeting planned by the objectors and turned it into a crusading assembly enthusiastic in its endorsement of the development.

Ross, who presided at the session as well as acting as opposition counsel, charged that requirements of the federal spending agency were exorbitant and demanded definite estimates of probable costs to the City during the 60-year period. He also raised technical legal points on eventual disposition of the project in case interest should be defaulted by indicating that the development might go into private hands and as such be operated in competition to private investors.

Urgent Need Stressed

George Haskins, local Housing Authority member, representing Luther Remsberg, chairman of the group, told of the development and stressed the urgent need of better accommodations for Negroes.

Stanley Swecley, Florida project director, outlined requirements of the federal government, which he said is making special concessions in establishing the project here. He assured Ross that definite figures on ultimate costs to the City would be available before construction starts and that the Commission can withdraw from the development if they are found exorbitant.

The session, called by objectors to the development, said to be mainly composed of owners of rental properties in the colored section, took on a round-table aspect, with general discussion from the audience.

Mayor Manuel and Commissioners Pynchon and Durham were present, along with Needham. They, however, did not take part in the discussion.

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NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT PLANS GET APPROVAL

Authority, However, Turns to Other Sites for Location Of White Unit

PROPERTY OWNERS BALK

Decline To Accept Prices Fixed by Appraisers in Luke's Alley Sector

Pensacola housing authority, at a meeting yesterday, approved final plans for the negro low cost housing project but took steps toward changing the location of the white project because of refusal of many owners of property on the site originally selected to accept prices fixed by the appraisers.

Plans for the negro project, to be known as Camellia court, were presented by Yonge and Hart, architects, and approved. They call for 120 family units consisting of 485 rooms, an administration building, paved streets and a complete distribution of water, electricity and gas lines.

Will Cost $500,000

The negro project will front on West Cervantes street, between F and I streets, and extend northward to DeSoto street. Total cost, including land, engineering, buildings and publicity utilitis, will be approximately $500,000.

The authority advertising for bids as soon as the plans are given final approval in Washington. Tentative approval has already been given by the United States housing authority officials who have visited here. Funds have been appropriated by the federal authority.

It had been planned to construct the white housing project in an area within three blocks of the new post office building containing 129 substanding dwellings at the present time and known as Luke's alley. Housing authority members said property in this area has been appraised as to value by two local appraisers and a representative of the land review section of the USHA, who sent two men here for physical inspection of each house.

Other Sites Condemned

Authority members said the appraisal was made largely in excess of the city assessment but that a majority of the owners approached had refused to accept the prices fixed by the appraisers. The matter was considered at yesterday's meeting and board members were of the opinion that one of several other sites that have been inspected could be purchased within the money allotted for land acquisition.

Executive Director Thomas A. Johnson was directed to prepare data necessary for changing the location.

The white project will have 120 dwelling units, with a total of 516 rooms, of fireproof construction to last 60 years, and will include paved streets, electricity, gas and water mains and other facilities. Total cost will be $500,000.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
November 10, 1939

Workers On Negro Project Paid $8,900

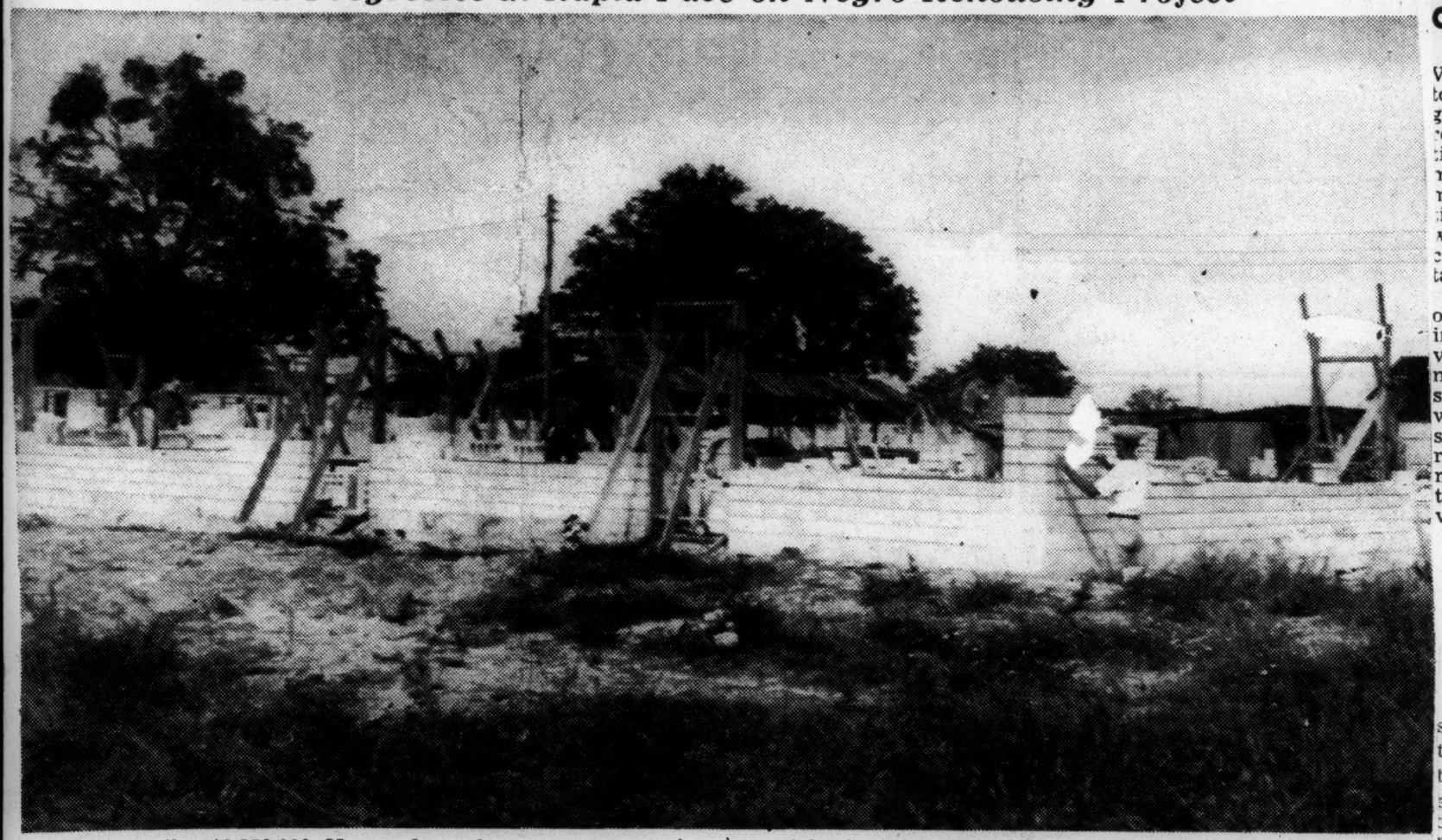
A total of $8,900 in labor has been paid out on the negro housing project, known as Dunbar Village, up to Nov. 1, according to a report last night by Dale Zent, executive secretary, West Palm Beach Housing Authority. This amount, he explained, is in addition to a much larger amount paid out to contractors, architects, salaries, land purchases, and other items since the project got under way.

A total of 421 men from various trades drew the $8,900 for 12,337 working hours, the payrolls during the first eight weeks being in excess of $1,100 per week or an overall average hourly wage of approximately 72½ cents per hour.

Dunbar Village is the negro low rent housing project now under construction at Fifteenth Street and Tamarind Avenue with Watt & Sinclair, contractors; Bruce Kitchell, architect; L. Phillips Clarke and Robert M. Nevins, associate architects.

Tampa, Fla., Times
September 23, 1939

Work Progresses at Rapid Pace on Negro Rehousing Project



Work on the $2,250,000 Negro slum clearance program in West Tampa is progressing at a rapid pace and the walls of some of the 350 units to be built are already going up. The foundations of these units have been laid and plumbing fixtures installed. The 350 units cover 30 acres of ground. Later 184 additional units will be added to the project and the total cost will be in the neighborhood of $2,250,000, according to Major M. J. Mackler, director of the Tampa Housing Authority. Bids on the 184 additional units were called for yesterday. The picture above shows workmen busy on one of the units. The project is scheduled to be completed about May 1. It is bounded by Main St. on the south, Spruce St. on the north, and N. Boulevard and Oregon Ave. on the east and west respectively.

—Staff Photo by Gerald B. Smith.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 16, 1939

NEGRO SHACKS MAY BE RAZED

Attorneys, Owners Discuss Condemned Buildings' Demolition

Demolition of six negro occupied shacks in S. W. Tenth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues through co-operation with the owners was being discussed Tuesday by city building inspectors and attorneys representing the owners. All have been condemned.

One of the houses, at present unoccupied, may be razed within 30 days, it was said. That length of time is required, it was explained, to pursue routine condemnation proceedings insisted upon by S. P. Branning, attorney for Fannie Brickell, administratrix of the estate of Will Brickell, as legal protection.

Conditional Co-operation Viewed

William Ward, attorney for Maude Brickell, owner of other houses in the colony, said he believes his client will co-operate if all negroes move out of the area.

The third ownership involved is that of a negro owning one of the shacks which he occupies.

The colony, an inhabitant of which broke into a white residence and attacked a white woman in the vicinity last week, is the remnant of a once-extensive negro settlement.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
November 25, 1939

Recommendations Made On Negro Requests

A special committee headed by Vice Mayor Lindstrom appointed to investigate a request from negro residents and organizations recommended against present action in naming a negro policeman, admitting negroes on the municipal pier, restricting operation of stores in negro areas by whites and increasing present facilities at Mercy (negro) hospital.

Committee reported favorably on designation of a negro bathing beach, recommended a survey on the matter of additional negro parks and playgrounds and suggested reference to public works department of petition for street improvements. It also recommended making arrangements with city liaison officer to allow negro children to inspect visiting ships.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
December 1, 1939

Nursery for Negro Kiddies One of Chest's Agencies

Teaching negro kiddies of pre school age by games and contests i a feature of the Helping Hand da nursery, at 1609 Central avenue, on of the 18 agencies of the community chest which daily houses and care for 97 children ranging in age from two months to five years.

"Crossing the Bridge" is a popular alphabet game, taught by Roberta Frierson, nursery teacher, to encourage the tots to know their letters.

Sixty-eight of the children observed the annual day of thanks at a turkey dinner served in banquet style in a setting illustrating the gathering of the harvest, for which turkeys, a duck, chicken and fruits were donated by friends of the institution.

The tiny tables, made and painted by the WPA, were decorated with croton leaves, with centerpieces of pumpkins, corn and other vegetables typifying the gathering of the harvest, and a gay colored napkin marked each place.

Led in Song of Thanks

Before the meal, the children were led in a seasonal song of thanks, and thanks was returned, as is the custom there. They were served roast turkey and baked duck, with fruit juice and vegetables, and the tiniest of them got stewed chicken. Radio music accompanied the meal.

Some were absent because of illness and baskets of fruit were taken to them.

During the meal the tots were asked what they were thankful for. They named their mothers and fathers, the turkey, the nursery, apples, and God.

The Helping Hand nursery has been a community chest agency for 14 years, one of the older of the institutions of the city, being operated also with assistance from the city. Mrs. Clara Alston Charlton is the superintendent, but during her present absence, on account of illness, the home is under supervision of her mother, Mrs. Inez T. Boyer.

Mothers at Work

The nursery takes care of children of pre-school age, while their mothers are at work, from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., and during those hours their time is divided among supervised play, school and rest periods.

In one ward, 19 babies are given fruit juice, play, a bath, exercise and rest periods daily. The kindergarten children divide their time between a devotional hour, reading, numbers work, word drill, story telling, a health period, writing, games, rest, paper cutting and singing. A similar program of more advanced work is offered to the second grade pupils.

In their school work, eight have made the honor roll.

They also have a recreation center equipped with swings, sand tables and provisions for other outdoor games and exercise.

Personnel of Nursery

Others of the personnel are Lizzie Dorsey, in charge of the baby ward; Marie Cox, dietician; Midglon Green beginners' teacher, and five NYA girls, all high school graduates, Madeline and Annie Lou King, Clara Hill and Unnie Della Anderson.

Donors for the Thanksgiving dinner were the nursery's P.-T. A., of which Midglon Green is president; Peter Argerious, operator of the Central Quick Lunch, and the Tampa Bulletin, negro newspaper, each of which provided a turkey, and Carrie Perrin, who gave a duck. The WPA gave apples, and Mrs. Emma J. O'Brien, executive secretary of the community chest, provided the oranges.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 16, 1939



REMOVAL OF NEGRO occupied shacks, as shown here looking south on S. W. Tenth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, is being worked out by the city building inspector through formal condemnation and consent of owners. The latest movement for elimination of this last vestige of a one time extensive negro settlement was started last week when a negro from the colony raped a white woman in her home in the vicinity.

Bartow [illegible]
January 12, 1939

REPORT $120 FROM SALE T.B. SEALS IN POLK NEGRO SCHOOLS

The Christmas Seal Sale in the Polk county Negro schools closed on December 16, with a total of $120.00 reported to date, to the county chairman, Mrs. L. V. Griffin. The report is as follows:

Town	Chairman	Amt.
Bartow	Gladys Hamilton	$39.06
Lakeland	L. T. Dunbar	15.00
Pierce	Annie Lee Nixon	12.50
Wint. Haven	Gertrude Maultsby	10.39
Lake Wales	Alonzo Brodie	9.60
Haines City	Canoy Robinson	5.33
Mulberry	Sylvia J. Lee	4.31
Fort Meade	D. T. Jones	2.92
Lake Alfred	Phelsie Hopkins	2.67
Nichols	John S. Robinson	2.67
Bradley Jct.	Josephine Grant	2.60
Davenport	Earl J. Shields	1.95
Brewster	M. M. Morton	1.77
Auburndale	Sadye I. Baldwin	1.75
Eaton Park	Edith B. McPhane	1.75
Lake Garfield	H. A. Fogartie	1.25
Clark Memorial	Mamie Barnes	1.00
Medulla	Dora Neal	1.00
Loughman	Callie Brown	.75
Lake Hamilton	Julia Sabb	.75
Dundee	Florsie Harvey	.55
Agricola	Elinor Thompson	.40
Combee	Cunningham	.40
Garner	Addie Webb	.37
Homeland	M. Melvin	.50
Frostproof	Nellie Jones	1.00
Polk City	E. Bailey	.75

The Seal Sale does not close officially until Jan. 14, and it is hoped that the fund will be increased considerably by that date.

The Polk County Tuberculosis and Health Association is especially grateful to the local chairmen for their untiring efforts in the interests of the Seal Sale.

Dr. A. W. Blake of Bartow is chairman of the Negro unit of the Polk County Tuberculosis and Health Association, which has sponsored the drive.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 4, 1939

NEGROES BOOST WELFARE FUND

Contribute $121 to Community Chest

Organized under direction of S. H. Mosely, negro solicitation in the Community Chest campaign have now reported a total of $121.31. The group was one of the last to be organized and consequently its reports have been delayed, but the final report indicates a fine spirit of co-operation.

Five of the seven Chest agencies now have some activities of direct concern to the negro population of the community. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts have been organized and Girl Reserves have been directed by the YWCA. The Salvation Army gives certain material relief to negroes, and the confidential exchange carries a list of negro cases handled by agencies.

It is understood that the organization in this year's chest drive will carry on through the year and that a permanent negro welfare committee will function between chest campaigns.

A list of negro subscribers to the 1939 campaign follows:

Gifts Under $5

Annie M. Adams, Annie Gibbons hotel, Alderman Aska, Robert Ayers, C. B. Barnett, Ernest Berrieu, Gus Billingstea, R. McLin Blye, E. E. Booker, W. L. Bradley, R. C. Calhoun, W. H. Chisholm, Annie Clay, Willie Clay, Zenobia Comer, L. M. Cromwell, F. A. Dunn, Florence Gray Fisher, M. Fisher, A. G. Fortune, Allen Gamage, Sylvester Gamage, Charlie Mae Grogan, Willie Grayson, Alzeta Hargray, Maggie Henderson, Florence L. Hughes, Informer Publication Co., Timothy Johnson, B. F. Jones, Cora James, Elijah Jones, McKinley Jordan, Virgil Knight, S. J. Larry, Aller Lewis, Henry Liggett, Cornelius Livingston, S. H. Moseley, F. H. McLin E. McCloud, Lillie Mae Sweet Peterson, The Public Informer, Herman Reed, McKinley Roberts M. H. Robinson, Mattie L. Robinson, L. J. Shelmon, John Emmitt Simmons, Bessie Slater, J. B. Smith, Walter Smith Ruby Tuney, Douglas Twine, Helen B. Walker, James A. Whitehurst, Homer Williams, L. W. Williams, W. M. Wilson, Granville Wright.

Gifts from $5 to $10

Rev. George W. Alexander, Davis Elementary school, Dixie Music Co. Elks lodge.

Gifts from $10 to $25

Gibbs High school, Jordan school Anderson Smith.

Miami, Fla. Herald
February 5, 1939

CHEST SEEKING $249,650 FUND FOR CHARITIES

Campaign To Begin On February 23 In Miami

23 ORGANIZATIONS

Budgets of Members Meet Approval of Board

A goal of $249,650, and 23 agencies to be included in the Community Chest, as recommended by the budget committee and approved by the executive committee after three weeks of intensive effort, were announced Saturday by Frank O. Pruitt, chairman. The campaign is set for February 23.

Participating agencies will include American Children's Home, Boy Scouts of America, Children's Service Bureau, Coconut Grove, Silver Bluff, Coral Gables, South Miami Welfare Board, Dade Juvenile Council, Day Nursery, Family Service Bureau (formerly Shadows and Sunbeams), Federated Catholic Charities, Florida Crippled Children's society, Girl Scouts, Jewish Welfare Association, Miami Beach Welfare Association, Miami Sea men's Institute, Negro Welfare Association, Salvation Army, Social Service Exchange, Society for Hard of Hearing, South Florida Children's Home Society, The Milk Fund, Travelers' Aid Society, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Community Chest administration.

"The announced goal and selection of participating agencies forms the foundation of the campaign, which is 23 campaigns in one," Pruitt said. "Were they conducted separately there would be a campaign every two weeks throughout the year, and few of them would be confined to two weeks."

Finances Studied

The budget committee, composed of Pruitt, Kenneth S. Keyes, Mrs. Samuel S. McCahill, Col. P. J. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Russell T. Pancoast, Harvey R. Payne and Warner Ring, has devoted three weeks to analysis of receipts and expenditures of each agency for the past two years. Advice of an expert in social agency work was retained and committee members have worked closely with him.

Needs of each agency were evaluated, services rendered were scrutinized, personnel of administrative boards were carefully considered and finances and past performance were closely examined. Estimates of next year's demands were set up. Agencies to be admitted to the chest were measured by one common yardstick: "Is the agency an approved community service? Does it spend money in the service of those who cannot afford to pay for themselves? In so doing, does it spend more than it gets from other sources? Is its outgo greater than its income from rents, memberships, services and endowments? Has it been necessary for the agency to go to the community at large to finance its needs?

Asked For Budget

Each agency was asked to present its budget, first to be compiled by its own officers and approved by its board of directors. Each was submitted to the chest budget committee, to be analyzed and either approved or disapproved. Each agency was given a hearing, after which approved budgets were submitted to the executive committee for final approval.

"Many other agencies voluntarily came into conference with the budget committee and the fact that some of them were not included in the chest is no reflection on the agency, its worth or its board," Pruitt said. "Many had rendered very excellent service. Some, however, rendered service limited to one group, congregation, clique or neighborhood, or their program of service overlapped with older or larger established agencies. Others have ways of financing their deficits other than through general public appeal," the chairman explained. Pruitt said that direct relief should be taken care of by city, county or state, through use of tax moneys, and does not properly belong to agencies in the chest whose field should be confined to character building, rehabilitation and unemployables, those who because of mental or physical handicaps are unable to supply their own needs, even if employment were available.

Members of Chest

The American Children's Home is a local organization with no affiliates and no alliances. It maintains a home at 2900 S. W. Seventeenth street, where 38 children, who are dependent or semi-dependent, are provided with a home and schooling. Mrs. Sam Long is president.

Dade County Council, Boy Scouts of America, has headquarters in the courthouse and J. N. Cummins, jr., is president. Broward and Monroe counties are included. There are 38 troops and last year 3,082 boys were enrolled in character building activities.

Children's Service Bureau, established by the Junior League, has headquarters in the Postal building and Mrs. Roddey Burdine is president. Betterment of conditions for all children of the county lies within the scope of this organization.

Coconut Grove-Silver Bluff-Coral Gables-South Miami Welfare Board undertakes to do welfare work of many types over the large area indicated by the organization name. Ralph Wilkins is president.

Dade County Juvenile Council includes representatives from clubs and civic organizations interested in assisting delinquent children and preventing delinquency through a big brotherly and sisterly interest in children, following their careers and watching over their future and obtaining employment for more than a thousand since its organization. Mrs. H. O. Jones is president and offices are in the courthouse.

The Day Nursery at 27 N. W. Eleventh street provides three meals a day and care for children and infants of employed mothers or others needing the service. Mrs P. B. Spofford is president and Miss Saidee Kolb, president-emeritus.

The Family Service Bureau, formerly Shadows and Sunbeams, which has done a wide range of welfare work for a number of years will, under Chest sponsorship, broaden the field of its activities in the hope that it may eventually consolidate the work of a number of the agencies. Fred G. Gamer is president.

Aids Crippled Children

Federated Catholic Charities, with H. A. Vandenboom as president; the Jewish Welfare Association, R. R. Adler, president; Miami Beach Welfare Association, Dr. Elisha A. King, president, have accomplished wide charities in the fields indicated by organization names.

The Florida Crippled Children's Society, with no paid employes or officers, has spent nearly $20,000 in transformation of crippled children into normal youngsters through surgical and medical attention braces and appliances, shoes, hospitalization and post-operative and therapeutic treatments, in addition to fares to the society's convalescent home at Umatilla. W. L. Philbrick is president.

More than 3,000 girls have received useful training for careers as homemakers in Girl Scout classes. Cooking, under instruction of the Florida Power and Light Company home economics director,

ing of the nurses at Jackso memorial hospital, are among more important activities of this character building agency. Mrs. H. B. Lewis is president and offices are in the Seybold building.

Thousands of unfortunate unemployed have been provided with uplifting surroundings, clean beds and wholesome meals at the Miami Seaman's institute at 221 N. E. Eleventh street. The Rev. Martin W. Bradley is president.

Negro welfare activities include classes for all ages at headquarters at 1230 N. W. Third avenue. A mothers' club and employment bureau are important factors. Dr. Elisha A. King is president.

Work of Sallies

The Salvation Army has headquarters at 49 N. W. Fifth street, a shelter for 100 men at 25 S. W. South River drive, and a women's emergency home at 236 S. W. First street. Food, lodging, religious meetings and assistance in finding employment are given. Maj. B. F. Breazeal is in charge of the work in the county.

The Social Service Exchange, in the courthouse, prevents overlapping of charity and welfare organizations. Each agency contacts the exchange before taking on a new client to learn whether any other agency is caring for their needs, since all cases receiving assistance are listed with the agency. Mrs. J. Newton Lummus, jr., is president.

Classes in lip reading, entertainment, bridge luncheons and contact with others, similarly handicapped, are provided by the Society for the Hard of Hearing with headquarters on the nineteenth floor of the Congress building. Mrs. Harriet Lally is president.

The Southeastern Branch, Florida Children's Home society, Fred Borton, president, accepts children by court commitment, permanently dependent children and, after thorough and careful study, keeps them until they may be adopted into carefully selected homes. The society home is located at 809 N. W. Fourteenth street.

Furnish Free Milk

The milk fund, raised and expended by two organizations, has provided thousands of gallons of milk for underprivileged children. Miami Milk Fund has devoted its efforts largely to children of preschool age and expectant mothers, while the county fund has been devoted principally to school children, to whom are given more than 1,000 half-pint bottles of milk each day. Parent-Teacher groups and other agencies have assisted. Judge D. J. Heffernan heads the Miami group and J. E. Kelly is president of the county organization.

The Travelers' Aid is exactly what the name implies. Any assistance, information or kindness that can be provided for the traveling public is gladly and freely given. Through co-operation with similar groups in other cities many missing persons, runaway boys and girls are located and returned to their families. Information bureaus are maintained in both railway stations, with headquarters at the Florida East Coast station, where Mrs. Mamie Terrell, director, is located. P. L. Gaddis is president.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. each maintain educational and self improvement programs. The Y. W. has for years operated a free employment agency. A brush-up school for office workers is popular.

St Petersburg, Fla. Times
February 28, 1939

Housing Project Contract to Be Let March 28

Date for $1,065,000 Award Set by USHA

Contract for the construction of 242 housing units in the Jordan park $1,065,000 negro housing project, will be awarded March 28.

This date was fixed yesterday in formal notice from the United States housing administration that plans and specifications for the huge project had been formally approved.

This, according to Emil Nordstrom, executive director of the local housing authority, assures that actual construction will be under way 10 days after the award, or by April 6.

Under plans approved, construction cost on the housing units is limited to $750,000, with an additional $80,000 provided for development of the 27-acre Jordan park site.

CITY BEARS PART OF COST

A portion of the plot development cost, according to Nordstrom, will be included in the general contract. This will provide for landscaping, grading walks and the like. Balance of the plot improvement, including streets, paving, curbing, sewer, water and gas installation, will be made by the city on a cost basis.

Acquisition of the site, to cost an additional $70,000, is practically complete, Nordstrom said yesterday. Several parcels are now being acquired by condemnation, but this will not act to hold up construction, Nordstrom said. The legal actions, he explained, are mainly for the purpose of clearing up clouded titles.

Construction of the 242 housing units is a forerunner of an equivalent slum clearance that will go forward as soon as the Jordan park housing project is completed.

TO RAZE OLD BUILDINGS

Under the city's agreement with the federal housing administration, one sub-standard dwelling will be eliminated for each housing unit completed.

The local authority have reached no definite decision as yet as to where the clearance will be carried out.

Definite action in getting the negro housing project under way also is expected to signal preliminary work in launching a $2,100,000 white slum clearance program, which the local authority is planning to get under way before the completion of the Jordan project.

Within two hours after the contract award date had been made known from Washington, William C. Owen, permanent project adviser, arrived here from Memphis. Owen will remain during the course of the Jordan park construction work to supervise it in behalf of the USHA.

Owen is a former contractor and supervised the $3,000,000 Louderdale courts housing project in Memphis, started under PWA and later turned over to the United States housing administration.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
March 1, 1939

Announcing the signing of a contract with the Federal Housing Authority for a slum clearance project, The Palm Beach Sun, of West Palm Beach, states that the plans call for re-housing of some 200 families in the negro section. Expenditure of approximately one million dollars on the project, is proposed. The buildings are to be of masonry construction, designed to last 60 years or more—two to five-room units being included in the program. All municipal services are to be provided the development, under terms of the contract signed by the city commission and work is expected to be put under way in the near future.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 4, 1939

BIDS ARE ASKED FOR BIG TAMPA SLUM PROJECT

$1,700,000 Job Includes 40 Buildings

Bids for construction of a $1,700,000 housing project for negroes in Roberts City were asked by the Tampa Housing authority yesterday, indicating that a contract will be let by May 15 and construction under way by June 1.

They will be received up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 1 at the authority's office in the First National bank building.

Arthur R. Christy, chairman, said several days would be necessary to tabulate the bids. Approval of the United States Housing authority must be obtained before a contract can be awarded.

Includes 40 Buildings

The contract will be for demolition of all old buildings on the site, which embraces nine blocks bounded by North Boulevard, Main street, North Oregon avenue and Spruce street, and construction of all 40 buildings of the gigantic project.

Tampa contractors sought for months to have the project broken down to permit them to split the work among local bidders, but this was refused by the federal authority.

It was suggested, however, that Tampa contractors may get together and bid through a trustee or one contractor. An effort is being made to do this.

Not more than one or two Tampa concerns is large enough to bid on the whole job, estimated to total about $1,200,000. The rest of the money will go for site, plans, administration, furnishings and other expense.

Minimum Wage Rates

Minimum wage rates as listed in specifications for different classes of work must be paid.

Out of a total of 132 pieces of property the authority has bought 67 to date, condemnation proceedings have been started against 30 others. Deals are going through for 35 others.

The project, which has been named North Boulevard homes, will accommodate 350 families. The units will be built of concrete blocks to last at least 60 years, length of the time to repay all loans.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
August 20, 1939



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of Dunbar Village, local Housing Authority negro project, as it will appear from the air in mid-1940. Dunbar Village will be located on 18.6 acres bounded by Fifteenth and Grant Streets and by Tamarind Avenue and an extension of Division Avenue. Final contract for purchase of the site from the Florida East Coast Railway Company is expected to be signed, according to authority officials, late this week. Shortly thereafter formal contract is expected to be signed with Watt & Sinclair of Florida, Inc., Palm Beach general contractor, which was low bidder on an adjusted bid of $659,267 for construction of the project. There will be 78 permanent buildings, of which 60 will be dwelling buildings, providing 246 housing units, 17 laundry buildings and one an administration building. In addition there will be a construction office that will be moved, when construction is completed, across Tamarind Avenue to Roosevelt Park, where it will be a recreation center building for negroes. Of the 60 construction buildings, 48 will be one-story and 12 two-stories high. The dwellings will have reinforced concrete foundations and floors and reinforced concrete block walls stuccoed on the outside and plastered on the inside. Roofs will be of tile. The structures will be virtually fire and hurricane proof, officials of the authority declare. There will be 16 two and a half room units, 70 three-room units, 110 four and a half room units and 50 five and a half room units. The totals for each type of unit were fixed after a study of figures on the size of families compiled from a nation-wide survey. In the two and a half room unit there will be a combination kitchen-dining room, combination living-bedroom, bath, utility closet and a clothes closet. The five and a half room units will consist of three bedrooms, combination kitchen-dining room, living room, utility closet and three clothes closets. The statutory or total rental has not been determined because the charge for utilities has not been ascertained, it was explained. However, the "shelter" rent will be $2.15 per room per month. After the United States Housing Authority gives the word "go" on construction, the contractor will have 250 calendar days in which to complete work. Members of the local Housing Authority are Wesley Houser, chairman, who started a four-year term as commissioner when the authority formally organized August 17, 1938; County Judge R. P. Robbins, vice-chairman, four-year term from organization; Stanley Peeler, three-year term; I. G. Atwell, two-year term, and W. E. Poland, Jr., who Saturday started a full four-year term as commissioner succeeding Orrin Randolph, whose one-year term expired Thursday. Mayor Ernest Metcalf appointed Mr. Poland. L. Dale Zent is executive director and secretary for the authority. Bruce P. Kitchell is chief architect. His associates are L. Phillips Clarke and Robert M. Nevins, Jr. The chief architect and associates employed Fred B. Stresau, Fort Lauderdale, as landscape architect, and Morris H. Connell, Miami, and associates, as chief mechanical engineer and his assistants. George S. Brockway, city engineer, has been employed by the authority as civil engineer on the project. B. A. Batson, Washington, arrived here more than a month ago as construction adviser from the USHA. He will be located here for the duration of construction.

Housing Expert



JOHN A. SIMS, manager of the Durkeville low-cost housing project for Negroes in Jacksonville, Fla., who has won wide commendation for his management of the homes. He has deevloped community life among the unit's 215 families, succeeding in lowering rental rates.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald
September 21, 1939

Negro Community Center Dedicated Tonight



STATE OFFICIALS OF NYA TO TAKE PART IN PROGRAM

Exercises Arranged For The Dedication Of Negro Recreation Center

9-21-39

Dedication of the Bradenton Negro Community Center, will take place at the new building, First street and Thirteenth avenue, tonight beginning at 7:30 with several state officials of the National Youth Administration in attendance.

The new center, a place of recreation for negroes, has been under construction for the past two years, boys of the National Youth Administration having constructed the building under the direction of T. C. Patterson. The federal administration has contributed materials and labor for construction of the building, the City of Bradenton and the Bradenton Negro Woman's Club also contributing to purchase of materials.

The center is to be operated under the supervision of a negro recreation committee composed of Howard Harris, chairman, G. D. Rogers. Geneva Burley, Minnie Rogers, Rev. D. C. Greene, Bessie Williams and C. M. Middleton.

H. E. Spangler, area supervisor, NYA, Palmetto, said today that he expected Dr. Joe Youngblood, Jacksonville, state director, NYA, to attend the exercises tonight. Charles Lavin, head of the NYA division of operations, Jacksonville; and W. H. Warner, district supervisor, NYA, Tampa, will be present.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, who is also the national head of the negro division of the NYA, will attend the exercises. She will deliver the dedicatory address.

The program arranged for the exercises includes a prayer by Rev. F. M. Brunton. rector, Christ Episcopal church; addresses by former mayor A. M. Sparks and present Mayor Charles W. Ward; and benediction by Dr. George E. White, pastor First Presbyterian church.

Negro school chidren will render musical selections and talks will be made by prominent negro leaders.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald
September 22, 1939

NEGRO BUILDING IS DEDICATED AT EXERCISES HERE

NYA And Officials Of City Participate In Program Last Night

With present and former city officials participating, as well as officials prominent in the National Youth Administration, the new Negro Community Center building, First street and Thirteenth avenue, under construction for the past two years, was formally dedicated last night.

The dedicatory address was by Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman negro college, Daytona Beach, and national director of negro affairs of the NYA.

Charles Lavin, director of the division of operations, NYA from Jacksonville, and W. H. Warner, Tampa, district supervisor of NYA, also gave talks, as did L. W. Burton, Orlando, former area supervisor here for the NYA, and H. E. Spangler, his successor.

G. D. Rogers presided.

T. C. Patterson, Manatee contractor, foreman of the construction work on the building, presented the keys to Mr. Lavin who in turn presented them to Mayor Charles W. Ward of Bradenton, the city having title to the property. Mayor Ward turned the keys over to a negro recreation committee of which Howard Harris is chairman. The center will be operated by the committee under the general supervision of Clayton Perreault, city recreation director.

Short talks or prayers were given by Rev. F. M. Brunton, Christ church rector, and Rev. George E. White, First Presbyterian church pastor. Rev. K. D. Reddick, colored minister, also gave an invocation.

Former Mayor A. M. Sparks under whose administration the center was initiated, and Mayor Ward were speakers.

Music was furnished by groups from the colored schools.

The building was constructed by boys of the NYA, the federal government supplying materials and labor, and contributions of a substantial character were made by the City of Bradenton and the Negro Woman's club.

Miami, Fla. Herald
September 26, 1939

126 TONS TRASH REMOVED IN DAY

That Is Record For Sunday, Says Foreman of Wastes

Sunday's drive to remove trash from Miami netted 126 tons, Doyal V. Godwin, foreman of the wastes division, reported Monday.

He said the 15 city trucks assigned to the task hauled 42 loads, averaging three tons each, to the dump at N. W. Seventy-first street and Twenty-seventh avenue. However, Godwin estimated 200 more truckloads remained to be cleared away, and the department planned to keep six trucks on the job throughout the week.

Godwin explained the city trucks would not handle waste material resulting from building operations, as contractors included the cost of disposing of such material in their contract prices.

Clean Up Negro Area

Meanwhile, the fire prevention bureau continued its campaign to remove all trash from the negro section with the aid of five trucks rented by the city for this purpose. Capt. A. M. Willis, head of the bureau, is supervising the work, planned especially to prevent accumulations of trash under negro houses, which have caused a number of fires. Capt. H. R. Shaw is directing the work of the four firemen who precede the trucks to order removal of trash under houses.

Tampa, Fla., Times
March 22, 1939

'JOOK' CURFEW LAW PROPOSED

Board Approves Negro Ministers' Request, No Action Not Final

The Board of Representatives approved last night a request by Negro ministers for midnight closing of "jook joints" and called for a resolution to make the curfew effective.

But the vote of approval resulted from parliamentary monkeyshines and there was doubt the order would be put into the rule books.

The Negro preachers of the Tampa Ministerial and Interdenominational Alliance requested closing "of all places of amusement, whisky and jook joints each night at midnight," calling attention "to a great move to do away with jook joints in Tampa."

Representative Watson moved to refer the petition to the Public Relations Committee, of which Representative Rosenthal is chairman. Mr. Rosenthal objected, saying it should go to the Rules and Ordinances Committee. His objection was overruled, however, and he got the petition.

With an "I'll show you" attitude Mr. Rosenthal picked up the petition, went into a huddle with Representative Emerson of his committee and announced that the committee recommended the suggestions contained in the petition.

The Board approved the committee's report, and Mr. Rosenthal carried out his original intention by having the petition referred to the Rules Committee for a resolution.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
March 15, 1939

Hortt Asks Full Costs Of Housing Project To City

Federal Agent to Submit Contract at Special Commission Meet

Establishment of a half-million dollar Negro housing project here hinges on City Commission agreement to federal demands for tax exemption, reduced water rates and other concessions, the City Commission was told today by Stanley Sweeley, housing project representative. Standard contracts, required in all cities in which similar slum clearance activities, have been carried out will be submitted at a special meeting tomorrow night, it was announced after three Board members had overcome objections of Commissioner Hortt. Commissioner Needham was out of town and did not attend the session.

Hortt demanded a definite estimate of the maximum annual costs to the City and for more than an hour stood firm in his position. He maintained that the Commission should not obligate itself for an indefinite amount of money, regardless of the fact that the local housing authority and Sweeley assured the Board that the costs would be "negligible."

The Federal Governemnt, before appropriating funds for any such project, requires the City to agree to tax exemption; to furnish water at cost, to supply utility service to the property boundaries and to provide street lighting along streets already dedicated.

Sweeley told the Commission that funds will be made available for the project as soon as the contract is signed and plans and specifications are drafted. Work could start within three months, he predicted.

The project contemplates construcion of 150 housing units at a total cost, of $3300 each, including furnishings, street improvements and other developments. Each unit should rent for not more than $1.75 a room a month, he said.

Another requirement is that the City will remove, condemn or require improvement of a number of sub-standard residences equal to the total units of the project, Sweeley pointed out.

Commissioner Hortt voted with the remainder of th Board to consider the contract tonight, but indicated he would oppose binding the City for an indefinite expenditure.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 1, 1939

Millstone Gets Project Award

Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States housing authority in Washington, yesterday approved a recommendation of the local housing authority to award the contract for construction of 242 housing units in the Jordan Park negro housing project to the I. E. Millstone Construction company, St. Louis, on a total bid of $649,900.

The base bid of the Missouri concern received by the local authority Tuesday was for $684,400. The difference of $34,500, shown in the total figure, represents six recommended alternates all calling for improved types of construction.

Under the housing authority proposal the contractor is required to begin construction within a period of 15 days after the formal award by the USHA.

In addition to the construction of the housing units the contract requires that the Millstone firm demolish approximately 25 slum dwellings on the Jordan Park site.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 3, 1939

TAMPA HOUSING BIDS ARE ASKED

Will be Opened May 1; Negro Project May Start in 45 Days

The Tampa Housing Authority today advertised for bids on the Tampa Negro rehousing project which would be opened May 1. Actual construction is expected to begin in about 45 days.

Arthur R. Christy, chairman of the Authority which will direct work on the $1,700,000 Negro rehousing project in Roberts City, announced that out of 132 parcels of land which must be purchased for the project site, 67 transactions had been completed, 30 condemnation suits had been filed to clear title on as many pieces of property and 35 owners had entered into final negotiations to complete the sale of their property within the next 30 days.

He said that "not more than four property owners would contest the condemnation suits, the clearing up of the purchase and title to all the land necessary for the slum clearance project thus being virtually assured.

Contracts will be let on or about May 10, Mr. Christy explained, because he estimated that it would take at least a week to tabulate all the bids.

Meanwhile the question of whether local contractors would figure in the work flared as Tampa builders, through the Builders' Exchange, kept in close contact with Washington but were given little hope of securing the work unless one contractor assumed the trusteeship for the others.

Harry W. Rossman, secretary of the Exchange, said today members of the organization were still working together in an effort to evolve some plan whereby one local contractor could assume full responsibility and sublet the work to other local contractors. It was said, however, that such a plan had not yet been completed.

New Smyrna, Fla., News
April 12, 1939

REPORT OF SOCIAL CONFERENCE GIVEN

Crippled Children's Clinic Discloses Many in Need of Hospitalization

Report of the State Conference of Social Workers in Tallahassee recently was given by Miss Ruth Aleshire, supervisor of the Volusia County Child Welfare Center, at the monthly meeting of the New Smyrna Beach Committee at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

Monthly report of the Center covered its services to the Florida East Coast Orphanage in Daytona Beach, a Negro institution at which the work of the Center has caused the number of children to drop to seven. No child is admitted or discharged from the Home now without the approval of the Center.

A report on the Crippled Children Clinic for Volusia County children in Daytona Beach last month also was given yesterday. Miss Aleshire said of the 67 children examined a large percentage should be hospitalized. Fifteen new cases were presented at the clinic, which was financed locally in the County.

Attending the meeting: John S. Duss, chairman, George I. Fullerton, Miss Katherine Carr, the Rev. Eldred C. Simkins, Mrs. C. J. Norman, Miss Aleshire and Miss Marie Williams of the Center.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 23, 1939

Garden Club Pilgrimages Have A Civic Value as Well as Historical Interest

By MARY GILCHRIST
Garden Club Press Chairman

When a group of women in the small town of Athens, Ga., organized the Ladies Garden club 50 years ago they had no idea of the extent to which the movement would spread nor the influence it would have on the whole nation. For, in addition to affecting the outlook of women, it is helping improve the landscape and is a vital factor in civic progress.

One of the phases of the Garden club movement is the garden pilgrimage which has attained interesting proportions in a number of the states. For three years the Garden club of Georgia has sponsored one and last year it was the means of bringing visitors from 20 states.

These visitors have been enabled to gain a new viewpoint of Georgia through these opportunities to visit private homes, gardens, and places of historic interest. At the same time that these pilgrimages have brought pleasure to the thousands of visitors they have proved of financial profit to the Garden clubs.

Such pilgrimages are of value anywhere. Often people remain in grooves because of lack of vision. When they can really look at what others have accomplished they often are stimulated to further activities in their own gardens. No effort was made to commercialize the Georgia tours but from the funds received by charging a small fee it has been possible to further civic progress or welfare in the different cities where projects are sponsored.

Many of the garden centers throughout Georgia are maintained by this means. In August the old Medical building was restored and used for this purpose and they have also sponsored another garden center for colored people. In Savannah the grounds of a charitable home for boys were beautified. Milledgeville uses its funds for the development of the beautiful old state mansion. In Atlanta the funds are used for the work of a childrens' hospital. Now, most fittingly, the Founder's memorial at the University of Athens will benefit from this work to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of what began as an unassuming Ladies Garden club.

And now what are we doing? Every club in Florida—and there are 69—is sponsoring some project for civic improvement, in addition to presenting programs that enlarge the viewpoints of members. Mrs. Frank Walmsley quoted a speaker in the recent Miami convention as saying: "Garden clubs are a form of adult education with a lot of fun thrown in."

The local club in addition to the many projects which have been enumerated from time to time has just awarded three money prizes to the negro schools. Gibbs high school, G. E. Perkins, principal, received the first prize for the planting and maintenance of school grounds. Members of the New Youth association were commended for their assistance.

Davis elementary school, Emma E. Booker, principal, was awarded second prize for the splendid vision and energy which prompt the enclosing of school grounds with such a fine fence.

Jordan elementary school, Marie L. Pierce, principal, was the recipient earlier in the season of garden tools valued at $21.

The committee which awarded the prizes included Mrs. J. W. Vickery, chairman; Mrs. M. R. Joy and Mrs. A. C. McLain.

An honor fell to the local Garden club when at the State Federation of Garden Clubs in Miami, the report of Mrs. Frank Walmsley was incorporated in that of the state chairman of horticulture, Miss Mary S. Compton.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 20, 1939

Jordan Park Contract Will Be Let Today

Formal Signing to Take Place at 10:30

The housing authority, meeting at 10:30 this morning, formally will award the contract for construction of 242 housing units in the Jordan park negro housing project, to the I. E. Millstone Construction company of St Louis.

Formal authority for awarding the $658,900 contract was received yesterday from the United States housing authority and allows for $19,000 in four plus alternates in addition to a base bid of $649,900 received several weeks ago and the deduction of one $10,000 minus alternate, to bring the total award to $9,000 in excess of the base bid.

I. E. Millstone was on his way here last night from St. Louis by plane and is expected to start work demolishing a score or more sub-standard houses on the project site Monday morning.

The firm has 15 days to start actual construction work on the huge building program. However it was estimated at housing authority offices yesterday that the work will get underway within a shorter period.

The plus alternates sanctioned by the Washington authority for intermediate (medium weight) casements costing $12,000, together with operators for them at an additional $6,000. Another $700 will be represented in concrete floors in place of cement tile, with $300 more for time switches to control outside lighting throughout the project site.

The minus alternate represents $10,000 in the manner of laying asbestos roofing shingles on the 37 separate buildings comprising the project. The Dutch lap method will be used instead of the American, housing officials announce.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 3, 1939

Needy Negress Gets Help

The remarkable generosity of Orlandoans was again demonstrated by countless calls and contributions in response to a small paragraph in yesterday morning's paper telling of the sad plight of an old negro mammy and her nine children whose house was destroyed by fire.

Before the day had ended furniture of many descriptions, silverware, bedsteads, bedsprings, kitchen utensils, clothing and some food had been extended to aid the old colored woman and her brood.

The State Welfare Board expressed appreciation for the many sympathetic calls and generous gifts.

Miami, Fla. Herald
May 17, 1939

NEGRO FAMILIES AIDED

More than 20 baskets of food have been furnished worthy negro families and more than 10 pairs of eyeglasses have been furnished negro children, the Colored Business and Professional Women's Circle reported Tuesday. The circle was founded less than two years ago and has offices at 2028 N. W. Fourth court.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 25, 1939

SAFETY BELL RETURN PLEADED

City Will Resume Railroad Warnings

Return of the safety bells at Atlantic Coast Line railroad crossings in the day-time only was requested at yesterday's session of the city council. Police Chief Smith said that he had received numerous protests that the lights in day-time were insufficient, altho there was no petition for the bells at night.

Operation of the safety bells at crossings was discontinued several weeks ago, when complaints were made by residents that they could not sleep because of them. The railroad compiled with the request by quieting all bells, both day and night. Following Chief Smith's statement yesterday, the council moved to contact the Atlantic Coast Line immediately, so that the double warning signal would be resumed during daylight hours.

LIQUOR AMENDMENT

The commissioners passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance, removing the sale of beer from the rigid liquor ordinance. Inclusion of beer in the strict law worked for violation, in the opinion of the commissioners, and was therefore stricken out so that policing of small cafes would be more effectively accomplished.

Signed by T. R. Neal, who gave his occupation as resident manager of an Atlanta insurance society, the Rev. R. L. Jones and S. J. Johnson as a committee representing the Orange County Colored Voters and Tax-payers League, the council was petitioned for five objectives, promising their full cooperation of whatever matter the city had in mind to accomplish for the good of Orlando.

Clerk Stinson read the covering letter and resolution which had been adopted at a mass meeting held at Mount Zion Baptist Church last Monday, a week ago. Following the reading, the matter was placed on file, as there was not a full attendance at the council, Mayor Way being in Tallahassee.

GET DRINKING FOUNTAIN

The resolution requested; first, drinking fountain to be installed at the city hall for the benefit of negroes who have business in the municipal building.

Second: that qualified negroes be given opportunity to exercise their franchise unmolested, as guaranteed by the constitution.

Third: that Orange County and the City of Orlando take immediate steps to prevent the use of any park public building or highway for parades or demonstrations calculated to intimidate any person or group

Fourth: appointment of a negro policeman at Jones High School on Parramore Street to direct traffic during school hours.

Fifth: that a negro physician be named to treat negro patients at his office instead of at the city hall as at present.

Sixth: that officers of the association be contacted by the city administration so that the loyalty of Orlando negroes could be demonstrated.

METER PROBLEM

Following reading of the petition, Chief Smith requested the council to find a more convenient telephone for those responsible for the parking meters. These operatives, he said, should not use the telephones in the radio control room, much to the annoyance of the police radio system. The Chief told the council that numerous calls were being received daily from those who did not know how to operate the parking meters, and also from calls reporting a particular meter out of order. Commissioner Miller asked that an accurate record be kept of this latter item, so that the city would know what it was facing after the meters become city property.

Specific instructions were given to City Engineer Brown as to work in connection with the federal slum clearance project's paving, sewerage, both sanitary and storm, and lights and fire hydrants. Such detailed instructions were necessary in order that proper papers might be forwarded to Washington by the federal body.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
June 15, 1939

NEGRO PROJECT STARTS SOON CIVITANS HEAR

Murchison Tells Body Work Begins In 60 Days

Civitan Club members quizzed Colin Murchison of the Orlando Housing Authority at their luncheon which he declared that he expected yesterday following his address in construction work on the Gore Avenue low rent housing project for negroes to start within 60 days.

Mr. Murchison declared that the project for negroes was started first, ahead of a similar project for white families, "because a detailed and accurate survey of Orlando showed that some 10,000 negroes were cooped up in one-fifth of the city's municipal area," and something had to be done for them immediately.

Explaining "misconceptions" of the project which Mr. Murchison said he met daily from somebody on the street, Civitans were told that housing projects were not "New Deal ideas," but ideas that had been advocated ever since the World War, and that "Orlando is just getting around to it."

"The only contact the City of Orlando has had with the housing project," said Mr. Murchison, who is also a city commissioner, "was the appointment of the Orlando Housing Authority of which Dean Johnson is chairman, by the Mayor. The city did lend the authority $3,200, but all of it has been paid back with the exception of $500. The city's share of the project is really its annual donation of taxes that amount to $432, and which, by the way, were five years in arrears when the Housing Authority took over. As far as the streets are concerned, the Authority will pave all streets inside the 13.5 acres, and will pay for the half of boundary streets abutting the property. The city can levy its assessments against the other half of the street.

"And the waiving of the $432 of taxes, which, as I said were in five years arrears when we took over, is compensated for by the expenditure of some $609,000, within the city limits, giving employment to many workmen, and by an annual subsidy by the government for maintenance and interest, not to mention better morale and diminishing crime situation."

A REAL BENEFIT

In reply to questions Mr. Murchison stated that the project would be of real benefit to deplorably housed negroes who will get sanitary surroundings at $3.80 per room per month, with negroes making more than five times the amount of the rent not allowed to occupy space. Border line cases, he explained, would be resolved in favor of those having the smaller income .

"We hope to erect 23 buildings in 6-8 units in each building of a varying number of rooms. There will be an administration building with a negro manager who knows what he is doing—he will be supervised by the Housing Authority, of course—a playgrounds and housing facilities for between 162 and 174 families. There are 900 families eligible under the rigid survey that we made.

"The housing business is in America to stay," said Mr. Murchison, "no matter what political power sits in the White House. Objectors are very much in the minority. And there is also this," concluded Mr Murchison with a smile, "this housing money will be spent, as it has been appropriated by Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress, but Orlando is just waking up to the fact that such activities are a very good thing for the community in helping the crime prevention move by affording cheap and desirable housing facilities to those who need it most."

President Cornelison reported that there was a total of $283 in the Civitan treasury for the fresh air camp the club will run later this Summer for underprivileged boys and girls of Orlando. Latest contributors were listed as: Linton Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Corey, Miss Alice Curtis, L. H. Gedge, Miss Mary Guernsey; E. B. Hess, S. E. Ives Jr., Horace Jacobs, Gus Lawton, Giles Lewis, W. J. Mullin, Clyde McKenney, Dr. J. L. Ruble, San Juan Pharmacy, Hamlin R. Sylvester, Mrs. Beulah E. Yates, Two Friends, Group J, Progressive Class, First Methodist Church, Mary C. Jackson and Mr. Stern.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
June 9, 1939

$688,893 LOWEST BID ON PROJECT

Houses For Migratory Workers To Be Built

In Florida

MONTGOMERY, June 9 (AP) —A low bid of $688,893 was submitted today by Chalker and Lund, West Palm Beach, Fla., for the combined construction of white and negro migrant farm worker housing projects at Bellglade, West Palm Beach county, Florida.

Results of the bidding were announced by E. S. Morgan, regional director of the Federal Farm Security Administration, which is financing the construction.

Second on the combined projects was Hubbard Construction Co., Orlando, Fla., at $702,637.

Bids also were received separately on the white and negro units.

The white project will house 171 families, and the negro project, 344 families, Morgan said, with the two camps in separate parts of Bellglade. The negro camp will be of four-room houses to shelter four families; the white camp of two-room houses to shelter two families. The construction will be of metal.

Morgan said the project was sorely needed to house itinerant harvesters who gather Florida's multiple vegetable and fruit crops and must move from place to place as the seasons for the various seasons progress. He said similar projects already were under way in the West.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 11, 1939

PROJECT IS NAMED "DUNBAR VILLAGE"

Housing Authority To Name Negro Project For Colored Poet

"Dunbar Village" will be the name of the City Housing Authority $900,000 negro slum project on Tamarind Avenue between Thirteenth and Grant Streets, L. Dale Zent, executive director, announced last night following close of a name contest. Only school students were eligible to compete.

The winning name was submitted by Louise Stevens, negro school girl, for the negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who immortalized negro dialect, Mr. Zent said.

The girl's explanation: "I am naming the government project Dunbar Village because of Dunbar's negro contribution to the negro race in which we can remember him by naming this project Dunbar Village."

A prize of equal value also was won by Evelyn Fremd, 409 Fourteenth Street, for the entry, "Homeland Heights." Another prize of egual value is to be awarded to a third competitor.

Judges were: the Rev. Clark Neale Edwards, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. H. Irving Louttit, rector of Holy Trinity Church, and Dr. Francis Morton Fox, retired minister.

Prize donors were Palm Beach Mercantile Company, Inc., Hatch's, Inc., and Anthony & Sons, Inc.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
June 21, 1939

Alleged Labor Trouble On Slum Job Ironed Out

Commissioner John LaTour said at a city commission meeting this afternoon that "labor trouble" had developed on the $500,000 slum clearance project, but Executive Director Robert A. Merrell and Contractor Eric T. Clauson said the "trouble" had all been ironed out and that it came from a misunderstanding brought about "deliberately" by LaTour.

LaTour said at the meeting that the contract specified six percent of negro labor should be used and that the contractor had interpreted that as authorizing him not to use more than six percent.

Merrell said from 85 to 90 percent of all the common labor would be negro workers. The wage scale in the contract for common labor is 35 cents an hour, said Merrell. Higher wages will be paid for skilled labor. However, Clauson said the building of 167 low rent dwellings would be carried out on an open shop basis.

"We haven't heard of any serious labor trouble," said Clauson. "There are from 50 to 100 workmen ready to go to work. I'm glad they will get some employment. I am in favor of union labor but we have to run this as an open shop."

Clauson today was directing construction of a work shop and some storage sheds on the west end of the eigh-acre building site.

LaTour had asked for city investigation and he and Manager Miller were appointed to investigate.

LaTour said, "If those houses are built over the protests of negro laborers, it will be a ghost city, for they won't live in them. The city might just as well withdraw from the project." He was told by the city attorney that the city was bound by contract and couldn't withdraw.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 25, 1939

FDR APPROVES HOUSING LOAN

$1,005,000 Oked For the Third Liberty Square Unit; Project Fought

A federal loan of $1,005,000 for construction of a third unit of the Liberty Square low-rental housing project for negroes was approved Saturday by President Roosevelt.

According to the application, this addition, to house 365 families, would be built on a 20-acre tract north of Sixty-second street between N. W. Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues. It was selection of this site for the proposed new unit which drew bitter protests on Wednesday from Attorney Wallace Ruff and four other residents of adjacent property occupied by white families.

Ruff and his delegation declared both local and federal officials of the housing authority "guaranteed" when the project first was initiated in 1935 that the 20-acre tract between Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues would be preserved intact as a "buffer strip" between the negro housing project and the white neighborhood to the east of it.

Ask For Statement

The first million-dollar unit of Liberty Square occupies a site fronting on Sixty-second street west of Fourteenth avenue. An $800,000 addition, now under construction, will be situated between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues.

After hearing the complaint of Ruff and his companions, the city commission asked Harry W. Watts, who could not be reached Saturday, for a statement, to hold in abeyance all further action on the application for the $1,005,000 third unit until the question of the "buffer strip" it would occupy could be settled at a conference of the city commission, the Miami Housing Authority and the delegation from the neighborhood.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 25, 1939

OF THE $30,000,000 housing loan contracts approved by President Roosevelt, a million is for an addition to the negro housing project in Miami at Liberty City. Laudable is the plan to eliminate the slums—if they are eliminated. But no step has actually been taken to do so yet in Miami. Provide decent living quarters. Splendid. But if the masses cannot afford the new, if they stick to their shacks—what is the benefit?

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 10, 1939

Broome to Inspect Housing Project

John P. Broome, executive head of region four of the United States housing administration, yesterday notified the local housing authority he will make an official inspection of the $1,065,000 Jordan park negro housing project on Wednesday.

Broome recently was appointed to the regional post when the nation, for housing authority purposes, was separated into six districts. Broome's district comprises Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Emil Nordstrom, executive director of the local authority, said yesterday the authority will hold its regular monthly meeting on the day set for Broome's visit. He will meet members of the authority at that time, Nordstrom said.

Tampa, Fla Tribune
September 9, 1939

HOUSING BOARD ASKS $503,000 FOR NEGRO JOB

Most of First $500,000 Already Spent

The Tampa Housing authority asked the government yesterday for $503,000 to keep work going on the big negro slum clearance project in Roberts City.

This brings the amount requested to $1,003.000, Arthur R. Christy, chairman, said. A total of $500,000 already has been received and most of it spent.

Work on the project is progressing satisfactorily, Christy said, although the Paul H. Smith Construction company, contractor, has been hampered by the rainy season.

The total amount to be paid by the government on this project is $1,934,000 for 534 apartment units.

No money has yet been received on two projects for white persons although a certificate of purpose outlining the needs has been filed. A dispute developed several weeks ago over a site for one of the projects. The authority selected a site on Broad street, opposed by a group which favors a site on Lake avenue at Central avenue.

Tampa, Fla., Times
August 30, 1939

RELIEF AGENCY ACTION SOUGHT

City Board Asks WPA and Welfare Board for Certification Unit

The WPA and State Board of Social Welfare were asked by the City Board of Representatives last night to reestablish an agency in Tampa to certify clients for relief.

Action followed presentation of a resolution by the Workers' Alliance asking that provision be made to certify and recertify the several thousand needy persons waiting for WPA relief.

Previously, the local branch of the Welfare Board handled certification, but Representative D'Arpa said that was discontinued last June.

Electrical Standards.

The board received from the Electrical Workers Union a proposed revision of present City laws to set up strict standards for electrical work. The draft was referred to the Rules and Ordinances Committee.

The draft, covering 23 pages of technical procedure, would provide for strict enforcement of regular inspections of wiring and equipment, and set up strict standards for examination and certification of electrical workers and for material to be used in electrical work.

The board passed necessary legislation to enable the Republic Oil Co. of Pittsburgh to erect a bulk distributing plant on the Estuary at a cost estimated between $50,000 and $75,000.

An ordinance was passed closing a street and two alleys, all dead-end, in the plant site, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the company to run a pipeline to the waterfront.

Robert D. Hill, of counsel for the company, said work on the plant would be started immediately.

Grants Furniture.

The board gave approval to a request by the Tampa Urban League for the use of furniture from the old Negro hospital to equip a new detention home for Negro boys.

The board sent to its Finance Committee a request by the Tampa branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers for a City-owned lot on which to erect a club house.

An ordinance was put on first reading to close N. Oregon Ave. north of Stt. Louis St. in a site bought by the Polk Company for a new citrus canning plant west of Hillsborough River and south of Columbus Dr.

In other business the board:

Allowed the Tampa Little Theater to set up a booth on Franklin St. for a membership campaign.

Sent to the City Attorney a petition to close an alley between Aileen and Cordelia Sts. from Howard to Armenia Aves.

Granted a beer and wine permit to Alonzo Tyson, 1007 Scott St.

Allowed homestead exemption to Charles E. Oliver.

Permitted five-foot sidewalks to [illegible]ents on Branch Ave.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
September 16, 1939

Housing Work Satisfactory, Broome Says

John P. Broome, executive head of the fourth district housing area, yesterday after an inspection of the $1,065,000 Jordan park negro housing project told members of the local authority that construction of the 242 housing units is progressing "extremely satisfactorily."

According to Broome, benefit of better housing for negroes already is showing itself in lessened crimes in cities where projects have been completed and are occupied.

Although Broome is comparatively new in the present housing administration he was connected with federal housing work in its initial stages under PWA. When the work was taken over by the USHA, he resigned to become city manager of Petersburg, Va. He resigned this post in February to become regional housing director for Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina.

Pensacola, Fla. News
May 10, 1939

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT OKEHED

Cervantes Site Is Ready; Contracts Near

Plans for the negro low cost housing project, to house 120 units, were approved by the Pensacola housing authority yesterday and steps were taken at the same time to change the location of the white project because of refusal of many property owners on the site originally selected to accept prices fixed by the appraisers.

The negro project will front on West Cervantes street between F and I streets and extend northward to DeSoto streets. Total cost, including land, engineering, buildings and public uilities, will be approximately $500,000.

The project has the tentative approval of the United States housing authority officials and bids will be advertised for as soon as final approval comes through from Washington.

Refusal of the majority of the property owners to accept the prices fixed by the appraisers caused them to give up the original plan to construct the white housing project in an area within three blocks of the post office building containing 129 sub-standard dwellings. The housing authority members said the area had been appraised as to value by two local appraisers and a representative of the land review section of the USHA, who sent two men here for physical inspection of each house, and was made largely in excess of the city assessment.

Executive Director Thomas A. Johnson was directed to prepare necessary data for changing the location.

Miami, Fla. Herald
May 10, 1939

SLUM CLEARING AIM DESCRIBED

Renovation Program For Negro Section Outlined By Housing Director

The Miami Housing Authority's program for clearing the city's downtown negro slum section was described Tuesday by Mark Max, acting director, in commenting on the grand jury's denunciation of that crowded area as a breeding place for crime and a health menace to the entire community.

Max prepared to send federal housing officials copies of The Herald's account of the grand jury report to support applications for additional federal funds for slum clearance.

Seek To Empower Provision

He explained the housing authority, under existing statutes, has power only to "assist" city and county governments in seeking condemnation of slums, but bills are to be presented to the current session of the state legislature to put teeth in this provision.

"We will ask the city in the very near future to condemn the more unsanitary parts of the negro section," Max said.

He expressed confidence both city and county commissioners would co-operate actively in the move "because they are all far-sighted men."

"We will urge Washington to appropriate the necessary additional funds," the housing authority chief said. "We must build housing facilities for at least 1,500 families."

Facilities Must Be Increased

The Liberty Square low-cost housing project for negroes now has 343 units, and a new federal loan of $998,000 will double its size, but Max believes facilities must be increased to accommodate 1,500 families before the slum clearance program can achieve success. Since the $998,000 additional has been authorized, he said, the housing authority received 300 applications from negro families and expects 2,000 before the construction is finished.

As to the city's part in the program, A. E. Fuller, city manager, pointed out that the city's contract with the housing authority requires the city not only to construct and maintain streets in the low-cost housing developments and provide garbage and trash removal but to condemn slum housing which the projects are designed to replace unit for unit.

Pensacola, Fla., Progressive, Wkr.
May 13, 1939

Cost Housing Project To Be Half Million

Land Acquisition Measures Already Under Way

Camellia court, selected name for te negro housing project, will cost approximately $500,000, according to announcements today.

This will be built on property located on West Cervantes street between "F" and "I" streets, on the north by DeSoto street.

The location is near negro schools and really adjoins negro playgrounds. It will occupy a total of six city blocks and will be made up of 120 dwelling units.

Announcement is authorized to the effect that the project is not competitive in any way, as there is a requirement that the same number of units erected will be destroyed, so there will be no increased housing facilities. It is also pointed out that it is not competitive because only the low income groups may occupy the units in the project and no person who earns more than five times the amount of rent may occupy one of the units. In other words, if the rental for a unit is $10, only persons who earn $50 or less may occupy such unit. Lights, water and heat will be furnished to the tenants and included in rental charges.

The necessary funds for buying the lands was forwarded sometime back and abstracts are now being examined preparatory to accepting deeds. The project is being financed by a 90 per cent advance of federal funds to be supplemented by a 10 per cent sale of Housing Authority obligations. These obligations are not obligations of the city but are attractive from a standpoint of investment, as they are exempt from all taxes as to both principal and interest. The city previously advanced $3,000 for the preliminary plans. This sum is to be refunded to the city, so that the actual construction and establishment of the project will cost the city onthing.

Land acquisition is beginning in connection with the project.

Ocala, Fla., Evening Star
May 4, 1939

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR NEGRO YOUTH BEING OBSERVED

Negro Mother's Flub Makes Appeal For Welfare Of Children

The neroes of Ocala are observng "Boys and Girls Week", May 1 through May 7. Special sermons nave been prepared and are being delivered to promote the spiritual growth of the negro youth, it is announced by leaders of the movement, as well as to bring about character-building and good citizenship.

The city negro mother's club is making an appeal to all negro citizens to consider the welfare of their children and to plan for them accordingly. With school over, the club points out, plans must be made for the summer vacation period.

Club Makes Appeal

In an appeal for the obversance of "Boys and Girls Week," the club says:

"Our negro youth are living in blighted, congested slum neighborhoods, and are forced to use dangerous streets as their playground.

"Home play is almost impossible through lack of space, and back yards are small or absent altogether. There are never enough playgrounds in such districts, especially for the little folk.

"Fortunate are the youngsters if there is clear vacant lot supervised and equipped as a small play ground. Such playground should be near the backdoor, where parents may cooperate in the playground program. We call them "tot lots," for an age group of not over 12 years.

"A few older brothers or sisters are allowed to participate in the program strictly as junior leaders, and in this way all the family feuds, unhappy situations, sickness economic distress, as well as interfamily, social, and racial antagonism, becomes part of the supervisor's problem load.

"As mothers, we appreciate the sincere efforts of our volunteer recreation supervisor, who has endured much hardness in this line of work. She kept faith in trying to make a great adventure for chil-

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
Juune 10, 1939

Florida Firm Bids Low On Belle Glade Projects

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9, (AP)—A low bid of $688,893 was submitted today by Chalker and Lund, West Palm Beach, Fla., for the combined construction of a white and negro migrant farm workers housing project at Belle Glade, Palm Beach County, Florida.

Results of the bidding were announced by E. S. Morgan, regional director of the Federal Farm Security Administration which is financing the construction.

Second on the combined projects was Hubbard Construction Co., Orlando, Fla., at $702,637.

Bids also were received separately on the white and negro units.

The white project will house 171 families and the negro project 344 families, Morgan said, with the two camps in separate parts of Belle Glade. The negro camp will be of four-room houses to shelter four families; the white camp of two-room houses to shelter two families. The construction will be of metal.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 18, 1939

TAMPANS WILL GET PREFERENCE ON HOUSING JOB

Sub-Contracts Let for Negro Slum Project

Tampa sub-contractors, material dealers, agents and workmen will be given preference in building the $1,693,000 negro slum clearance project, on which work will be started in the next day or two, Paul H. Smith, contractor, said yesterday in outlining his setup.

The project, to be built in Roberts City, was to have been started today, but Arthur R. Christy, chairman of the Tampa Housing authority, said there would be a short delay arranging bonds. Washington gave the go-ahead signal Saturday.

The job will be in charge of Roy E Secord, of Winter Haven, district manager of Smith's Construction company, which has headquarters in Haines City, assisted by Albert Haworth, Tampa contractor, who will be construction engineer.

Al Thompson, of Tampa, will be superintendent; W. J. Moss, Haines City, office manager; Phil R. Secord, Winter Haven, employment superintendent, and H. H. Smith, Tampa, treasurer and paymaster. Construction offices will be on Spruce street just north of the project.

Sub-Contracts Let

Smith announced the following sub-contracts, all to Tampa organizations:

David Gordon & Co., to clear the site.

Tampa Sand & Material Co., to supply concrete and other products.

Florida Steel Products, Inc., to supply reinforcing steel and steel window sash.

Downing Lumber & Millwork Co., millwork.

R. T. Joughin & Co., plumbing and sewer work.

Bigby Electric company, interior electrical work and street lighting.

Booker & Co., to supply hardware.

Will Clear 35 Acres

Work actually is to be started by Gordon, who has agreed to give Smith one clear block within six days and keep ahead of Smith's men until the whole 35 acres are cleared.

Smith, who will do all the grading, concrete work, masonry and carpenter work himself, will start his grading and foundation crews in 10 days.

"We will start with a small crew and gradually build up until we will have 250 men at work in 60 days," Smith said. "About 40 percent of these will be skilled workers. These figures do not include large crews to be employed by all sub-contractors. We are starting on a big job that will employ a lot of men."

While work will be started a block at a time as the ground is cleared. Smith said his grading and foundation crews will work right through as rapidly as possible from block to block until the whole project is under construction.

Other Workers to Follow

Grading crews, masons, carpenters, reinforcing steel workers and other groups of workmen will follow as rapidly as they can be put to work. Smith has only 300 calendar days to complete the job, and 325 more days to do the final grading and landscaping.

"We have tried in every way to give the local sub-contractor, material dealer and workman preference," said Smith. "At the same time we have received splendid cooperation from them.

"My company has been in business under its present name, the Paul H. Smith Construction company, for the last 19 years, and before that it was the W. L. Smith Construction company. During the last 23 years we have had cordial relations with Tampa interests which we prize very highly."

Gordon said demolition work will be in charge of L. H. Howington, who will hire men on the job.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 29, 1939

First Lady Helped City After Talking To Negro

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., June 28.—The story of how a $500,000 United States housing administration slum clearance project now under construction here was hurried to realization in a telephone conversation between Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a negro woman, born of slave parents, who has risen high in leadership of her race, was told here Monday by Thomas N. Tappy, attorney for the local housing authority.

Tappy said that in the early stages of efforts to obtain an earmarking of federal funds for a slum clearance project in the negro quarter of Daytona Beach, he and the late J. E. B. Guadet, then chairman of the authority, sought the aid of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes, here. For more than two years Dr. Bethune had been national director of the negro section of the National Youth Administration by President Roosevelt's appointment.

"We went to Dr. Bethune's home on the college campus here," Tappy said. "We told her our desire to improve housing conditions for Daytona Beach negroes.

Called First Lady

Dr. Bethune reached for the telephone, called the White House, and in a few moments she was in conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt. She told the President's wife about the project, then hung up the phone, turned to us and told us Mrs. Roosevelt had assured her she would do what she could," Tappy said.

"The next day the housing authority chairman received a telegram from Nathan Straus, national housing administrator, saying that he was sending a representative to Daytona Beach immediately, on the second day the representative walked in. Two weeks later funds were earmarked for the Daytona Beach housing project."

Mayor Frank B. Cough later appointed Dr. Bethune a member of the local housing authority and she still is a member of the board though she spends much of her time in the NYA offices in Washington

Pensacola Fla Journal
September 20, 1939

Housing Body To Name Official At Negro Unit

Supervisor of Tenant Selection to Be Appointed

Pensacola housing authority announced at a meeting yesterday that applications for the position of supervisor of tenant selection at Attucks court, negro low cost housing project, will be received until Saturday.

Applications will be received by the authority at room 206, city hall. Applicants must be graduates from a college of recognized standing, with major training in the social sciences or public or social work administration. They must have three years of experience in recognized public or private social agencies requiring a thorough knowledge of community organization, one year of which shall have been of administrative or supervisory capacity.

Applicants must also have a broad knowledge of the public housing program and have the ability to organize and direct the work of others and to make recommendations clearly in either oral or written form.

The person appointed will have charge of interviewing and "weeding out" applicants for tenancy in the housing unit.

The housing authority, at a meeting Tuesday, gave a work order to Dyson and company, contractors for the project. Work will start not sooner than Sept. 25 nor later than Sept. 27. The project will cost $319,596.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
March 5, 1939

Dolls And Other Toys Needed Badly For 30 Negro WPA Nursery Children





It's a battered and worn little tin train but 30 dark-skinned little boys and girls, pupils of the WPA nursery school for colored children, DeSoto and F streets, fight daily for the privilege of playing with it. As battered and badly used as the little train is, it answers the urgent need of all childhood for "something to play with"—and playthings are all too scarce for the little colored children who spend their days at the nursery school while their mothers go out to work. They are particularly scarce since the fire which destroyed part of the nursery building and gave those in charge of it things so much more important than toys to spend money on.

These youngsters' mothers work out all day and they are too young to go to school with their older brothers and sisters but they get scientific care and have a lot of fun at the WPA negro nursery school, two blocks north of Cervantes on DeSoto and F streets. In the photograph above they are shown patiently awaiting the substantial, well-balanced dinner they receive daily and in the picture at left they are shown settling down for the after-dinner nap. Boy and Girl Scouts are conducting a drive for toys for these youngsters who lost all they had in a fire which partially destroyed the building last September. Contributions of mechical toys and dolls will be gratefully received by the Scouts, who have pledged themselves to rehabilitate them for the inursery school children.

Toys Needed Badly

The 30 little boys and girls, ranging between the ages of 2 and 5 years, spend long hours at the nursery school, going in the morning in time for their bath and breakfast and staying as long in the evenings as their mothers are away from home. Some of the time is consumed with naps, meals and healthful games in the open but there remains a lot of time for playing with toys and the nursery hasn't enough toys to go around.

In practically every home in Pensacola where there are children there are a few toys which could be spared for the youngsters in the nursery school. If they are discarded and slightly dilapidated it doesn't make any difference because Pensacola Boy and Girl Scouts have pledged their help in restoring playthings for the little colored children. Mechanical toys for the boys and dolls for the girls are badly needed. Any Pensacolan with contributions to make may call the WPA educational project, 2339, or the Boy Scout headquarters, 2688, and they will send someone to collect the toys. Boy Scouts are to repair mechanical toys and Gir Scouts will dress dolls.

Taught Cleanliness

The nursery school provides a daytime home for the children of indigent negro families where it is necessary for the mother to work out. The youngsters arrive at the nursery in time for a bath, physica inspection and breakfast. They each have his own toothbrush comb and wash rag and is taught cleanliness and order as soon as he enters the school. Breakfast consists of toast, fruit juice, milk and cod liver oil.

A play period follows the bath and breakfast routine and at 11:30 the children sit down to a well-balanced dinner. After dinner there is a two-hour rest period, during which the children are tucked in to individual beds for naps. Fruit juice and milk is served to them in the mid-afternoon and if their mothers work late NYA girls remain at the nursery with them until they can go home.

Miss Mildred Jolly is the WPA official in charge of the nursery school but actual operation of the school is in direct charge of Pauline Ford, who has a staff of three teachers, two aides and three NYA girls. In the summer pupils at the school are changed to playsuits, made in the WPA sewing rooms, when they arrive. The school has a total of allotment of $50 a month for running expenses, supplemented by a $6 monthly contribution from the Associated and Catholic charities. Contributions of milk and groceries are also received. Pupils in the school are given regular health examinations by public nurses.

DeLand, Fla. Sun News
March 15, 1939

Dismantle Fisher Building At Once

Work of dismantling the former Fisher apartments on W. Wisconsin Ave., materials in which will be used for the building of a city-sponsored Negro NYA recreation center, has been started, city officials reported today.

The city has employed Contractor A. V. Smith to remove the second story of the structure because youthful NYA employes are not allowed to work above the first story. They will complete the job, however, and the construction of the center. The cost will run to about $3,600.

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
March 9, 1939

NYA PROJECT TO START AT ONCE

$3,776 Negro Recreation Project Approved For This City

With the approval of National Youth Administration headquarters obtained yesterday, preliminary construction work on a city sponsored $3,776 NYA Negro recreation center is scheduled to start next Monday, City Manager Bly announced today.

Next Monday, workers under NYA supervision will begin tearing down two city owned structures in the school block for use in the building of the center. The city, as sponsor, agreed to furnish building materials and a building supervisor as the $1,600 share of the cost to the sponsor.

The center is to be located on six city lots on S. Clara Ave., bounded by Hubbard and California Aves. It is to be completed by May 31 and is the first NYA community project for the city.

Miami, Fla. Herald
March 6, 1939

STRAUS FAVORS AID FOR MIAMI

U. S. Housing Administrator To Recommend Additional Loans

By TOM F. SMITH
Herald Real Estate Editor

Keen-eyed Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, looked through Miami's natural beauty and resort glamor Sunday and saw blighted sections of poverty-stricken residents and crowded, unsightly shacks.

It did not take him long to realize the importance of ridding this area of its slums in certain negro and white sections.

The top man of the nation's housing program indicated that the need for low-rent housing in Dade county justifies a loan appropriation of $1,500,000 a year for 10 years.

As a step in this direction, he further indicated that the first order of business of the United States Housing Authority, after and if congress makes a reasonable additional appropriation, will be the allocation of $3,000,000 in new loans to the Miami Housing Authority for the next two years.

"I have no reason to question," he said, "the statement that Dade county needs at least $10,000,000 for low-rent housing over a period of years.

Cites Ability of Local Authority

"There is no doubt, either, as to the ability of the local housing authority to use the funds wisely."

The federal authority has asked congress for an additional $800,000,000 to be made available for loans to local housing authorities. An additional 10 per cent of the cost of projects is raised by the local authorities.

"I will be surprised and disappointed if congress does not make the appropriation," he declared during a two-hour inspection tour with members of the Miami Housing Authority before his departure by Pan American clipper "for somewhere in the West Indies."

His associates said he is going on a much-needed vacation, his second since he became national administrator in November, 1937.

Impressed by his modesty, personal charm and knowledge of housing conditions, his hosts drank a toast of orange juice to a pleasant vacation before his plane took off.

Vitally Interested In Miami

He seemed vitally interested in Miami's welfare. "I have been here 10 times," he said, "and each time I like Miami better."

He and President Roosevelt recently approved a $1,278,000 loan contract for the construction of a 350-unit white low-rental housing project on 25 acres between N. W. Second and Fourth avenues and between Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh streets.

The Liberty City negro housing project, constructed two years ago at a cost of $909,000 as a public works administration enterprise, also was transferred recently to the United States Housing Authority under the housing act of 1937. Under the lease which runs until June 30, 1950, the Miami Housing Authority, which assumed management of Liberty City last Wednesday, will pay to the United States Housing Authority a monthly rental, to be reserved for repairs, maintenance and replacements.

Watch for increased care being displayed at Liberty City after Straus' inspection Sunday. Several times he nodded his head in disapproval of orange peels and trash which he saw on the grounds.

Keen Observer

Members of the inspection party realized that the dynamic administrator doesn't miss a thing and he fired many questions at Chairman Arthur William Kneibler, George C. Stembler, Hugh P. Emerson, Mark Max and Executive Director Harry V. Watts of the Miami Housing Authority. Chief Architect Harold D. Stewart and R. S. Sweeley, Florida project adviser.

Straus would like to do everything within his power to aid Miami. He hopes under the new program there will be a great number of houses available at much lower rentals than those of present projects—a possible minimum of $2 per room per month.

He pointed out that the housing program can be really effective only if communities make it work hand in hand with strict zoning ordinances, rigidly enforced.

Also in the inspection party were Tyrrell Krum, assistant to the administrator; A. H. Doty, management supervisor, and John S. Kenestrick, management auditor, of the United States Housing Authority.

Miami, Fla. Herald
March 2, 1939

FDR APPROVES MIAMI HOMES

$1,278,000 White Housing Project For City Given OK

President Roosevelt has approved a $1,278,000 loan contract for the proposed low-rent white housing project between N. W. Second and Fourth avenues and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets, A. W. Kneibler, chairman of the Miami Housing Authority, was notified Wednesday.

Kneibler's information came from Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Plan 345 Units

Plans call for 345 units. A call for bids for construction will be made soon, Kneibler said. Ten per cent of the project cost will be raised by the local housing authority from private sources.

The United States Housing Authority said that management and maintenance of Liberty Square, the government's low-rent negro housing project, was assumed Wednesday by the Miami Housing Authority.

Besides Kneibler, members of the local authority include Hugh Emerson, Orville Rigby, Mark Max and George Stembler. Harry W. Watts is executive director.

The negro project, containing 243 dwelling units, was constructed by the housing division of the old public works administration at a cost of $909,000. It was transferred to the United States Housing Authority under the housing act of 1937. Under the lease which runs to June 30, 1940, the Miami Housing Authority will pay the United States Housing Authority a rental of $600 a month, to be reserved for repairs, maintenance and replacements.

Daytona Gets Project

The $1,278,000 for the Miami white housing project and $458,000 for Daytona Beach were part of the additional $25,474,000 of loans authorized Wednesday by the United States Housing Authority, bringing the total to date for slum clearance and low-rent housing to $346,460,000.

The new loan contracts will provide approximately 5,573 family dwelling units for more than 22,000 persons, officials said. The United States Housing Authority has signed total loan contracts for the construction of 70,024 family dwellings in 162 projects to rehouse about 280,000 persons.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
April 11, 1939

Colored Children Participate In Egg Hunt

About 600 colored children participated in the annual Easter Egg Hunt given for them at their playground on Central Avenue by colored carrier boys for the St. Augustine Record. The Colored Ministerial Alliance cooperated as sponsor for the entertainment, and some of the leading groups of colored women in the community worked with the alliance, and the carrier boys. The affair was a great success. Mayor Walter B. Fraser fired the starting gun, as he did for the Easter Egg hunt given Saturday on the Fort Green. Hosts of older children and adults watched the fun as the youngsters scampered to and fro, and hunted for the hundereds of eggs that had been hidden.

Birmingham Ala News
January 28, 1939

MORE FUNDS FOR HOUSING URGED

Increased Federal Outlay To Care For Million Families Sought

NEW YORK—(AP)—Increased federal funds to re-house 1,000,000 low-income families in the next five years were recommended Saturday in a nine-point platform adopted by the National Public Housing Conference.

Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, consultant to the Federal Housing Administration, urged the funds be advanced to local housing authorities in the form of loans and grants.

The conference also suggested that 100 per cent public loans—but no subsidy—be provided cooperative tenant societies for the erection of dwellings for families with incomes slightly higher than those benefiting from subsidized housing.

Other recommendations:

Local housing laws in all states; loans and subsidies by the states to local housing authorities; increase in the number and scope of local housing authorities' activities; local subsidies through tax exemption or otherwise; reduction of building costs; first claim in rehousing be given to families displaced by slum clearance, and that cities with housing authorities provide their administrative expenses, so that these will not be borne by tenants.

Dr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accused the Federal Housing Authority of discriminating against Negroes by establishing and requiring patterns of racial segregation in areas where various racial groups, he said, had lived together for generations.

Texan Calls Upon South To Become More Realistic

Ex-Congressman Lashes Traditions Nursed In South

Points Out Way To Freedom From Phony Complexes

NEW YORK — In almost every southern question, the Negro is a long, black, shadow affecting southern thought, declares Maury Maverick, former congressman from Texas, in an article in the winter number of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

Writing under the title of 'Let's Join the United States," the fiery Texan, who was the only southern Congressman to vote for a federal anti-lynching bill during the last session of Congress, lashes out at the phony tradition of the South in these words:

"Sir, there are two Souths. The South! The glorious South! The land of noble families, illustrious traditions, of magnolia blossoms and beautiful poetry—of old Black Joes bowing and scraping to their cultured masters who always treated their Negroes just exactly as nobody else knows how.

TWO SOUTHS

"Then there is the region of poor whites and underprivileged Negroes; of the worst labor conditions in the United States, of unsalable business and agriculture, of the lowest standard of living; of lynchng bees; of lowest production in dairy products and green vegetables, the worst housing and the lowest wages anywhere in our country."

Maverick traces the historical background of the type of thinking which makes American tories fight so hard for "states rights," "local self-government," "plant police," "plantation police," the right to be "let alone" in business. Back of it all is the Negro, he says, either as a fact or a symbol.

ALWAYS THERE

'As in almost every other southern question," he says, "the Negro was a long black shadow."

Negro Youth Going to Dogs?

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — Young Negroes will not get to the dogs, even though they seem headed that way, in the opinion of a poll of 100 people in all parts of the country, representing all segments of Negro life, as reported in the May issue of the Kappa Alpha Psi journal by I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools in West Virginia.

Although only 18 per cent voted that the youth of the race is hopeless, this minority was very outspoken in its condemnation 76 per cent believed that youth is not going to the dogs, and 6 per cent professed seeing no difference between present - day young people and their elders, and between the 1939 edition of youth and young people of all times.

Chattanooga Tenn News
April 11, 1939

es Pestilence To Poor Housing

Most of the pestilences that have ravaged the nation are traceable to poor housing and sanitation," declared Alonzo G. Moron before the Peoples' College at its forum meeting Monday night. Moron is colored and is manager of the University Homes project for Negroes in Atlanta. He formerly was commissioner of public welfare in the Virgin Islands.

Public assistance is necessary to house Negroes properly, the speaker explained, because family building and buying "have collapsed under the duress of weighty mortgages that bring on foreclosure in almost 85 per cent of all cases."

The fifty persons who heard Moron speak included P. H. Wood, R. Glenn Young and Richard Dugger of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, in charge of constructing homes for Negroes on the College Hill project.

The Living Conditions Of Northern Negroes

Legislative commissions in New York and New Jersey have been studying the living conditions of the urban colored population during the current year. The reports of these commissions are summarized here since together they constitute a case study which has very grave social implications. For convenience, footnotes have been omitted. All New York material comes from the New York report, all New Jersey material from the New Jersey report.

Public Employment

The New York Commission estimates that from four to five per cent of all employed persons are paid from public funds —not counting relief projects. In 41 per cent of the positions in the New York State service, employes are selected by open competitive methods. Here "equal treatment probably exists." In the others the appointing officer has "virtually as uncontrolled a discretion in appointment as . . . any private employer." The "overwhelming proportion" of such positions are in the hospitals under the Department of Mental Hygiene and in the Department of Public Works. There are only six Negroes out of nearly 2,000 employees in the hospitals although there are many jobs of the types Negroes often hold. At the end of 1937 there were 11 Negro laborers out of some 3,000 workers in the construction force of the Department of Public Works. The Commission comments that "under present procedure" it is "virtually impossible to ascertain whether, in a given branch of the service . . . the absence of members of a particular race is due to discrimination against that race or to the mere failure of members of that race" to apply.

The New Jersey law forbids discrimination because of "political or religious opinions or affiliations" but omits to mention race. As a result, the New Jersey Commission comments that "it is common knowledge that discrimination on grounds of race is widely practiced by officers of the state and its subdivisions who have authority to make appointments from civil service lists." This would, however, be difficult to establish by testimony. No appointive officer would admit exercising racial prejudice. Of all state employees 3.4 per cent are Negroes (slightly more than half the proportion of Negroes in the population) but a majority are in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. In the ten divisions of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies only 1.1 per cent are Negroes and all but eight of them are in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. For county employment the proportion of Negroes is still smaller—1.7 for the counties reporting. Of these about 91 per cent are in unskilled or semi-skilled manual jobs. There is a larger proportion of Negro em-

Birmingham Ala News
January 28, 1939

MORE FUNDS FOR HOUSING URGED

Increased Federal Outlay To Care For Million Families Sought

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Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, consultant to the Federal Housing Administration, urged the funds be advanced to local housing authorities in the form of loans and grants.

The conference also suggested that 100 per cent public loans—but no subsidy—be provided cooperative tenant societies for the erection of dwellings for families with incomes slightly higher than those benefiting from subsidized housing.

Other recommendations:

Local housing laws in all states; loans and subsidies by the states to local housing authorities; increase in the number and scope of local housing authorities' activities; local subsidies through tax exemption or otherwise; reduction of building costs; first claim in rehousing be given to families displaced by slum clearance, and that cities with housing authorities provide their administrative expenses, so that these will not be borne by tenants.

Dr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accused the Federal Housing Authority of discriminating against Negroes by establishing and requiring patterns of racial segregation in areas where various racial groups, he said, had lived together for generations.

File Social Conditions.

Texan Calls Upon South To Become More Realistic

Ex-Congressman Lashes Traditions Nursed In South

Points Out Way To Freedom From Phony Complexes

NEW YORK — In almost every southern question, the Negro is a long, black, shadow affecting southern thought, declares Maury Maverick, former congressman from Texas, in an article in the winter number of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

Writing under the title of 'Let's Join the United States," the fiery Texan, who was the only southern Congressman to vote for a federal anti-lynching bill during the last session of Congress, lashes out at the phony tradition of the South in these words:

"Sir, there are two Souths. The South! The glorious South! The land of noble families, illustrious traditions, of magnolia blossoms and beautiful poetry—of old Black Joes bowing and scraping to their cultured masters who always treated their Negroes just exactly as nobody else knows how.

TWO SOUTHS

"Then there is the region of poor whites and underprivileged Negroes; of the worst labor conditions in the United States, of unsalable business and agriculture, of the lowest standard of living; of lynchng bees; of lowest production in dairy products and green vegetables, the worst housing and the lowest wages anywhere in our country."

Maverick traces the historical background of the type of thinking which makes American tories fight so hard for "states rights," "local self-government," "plant police," "plantation police," the right to be "let alone" in business. Back of it all is the Negro, he says, either as a fact or a symbol.

ALWAYS THERE

'As in almost every other southern question," he says, "the Negro was a long black shadow."

Negro Youth Going to Dogs?

PHILADELPHIA, (A N P) — Young Negroes will not get to the dogs, even though they seem headed that way, in the opinion of a poll of 100 people in all parts of the country, representing all segments of Negro life, as reported in the March issue of the Kappa Alpha Psi journal by I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools in West Virginia.

Although only 18 per cent voted that the youth of the race is hopeless, this minority was very outspoken in its condemnation 76 per cent believed that youth is not going to the dogs, and 6 per cent professed seeing no difference between present - day young people and their elders, and between the 1939 edition of youth and young people of all times.

Chattanooga Tenn News
April 11, 1939

es Pestilence To Poor Housing

Most of the pestilences that have ravaged the nation are traceable to poor housing and sanitation," declared Alonzo G. Moron before the Peoples' College at its forum meeting Monday night. Moron is colored and is manager of the University Homes project for Negroes in Atlanta. He formerly was commissioner of public welfare in the Virgin Islands.

Public assistance is necessary to house Negroes properly, the speaker explained, because family building and buying "have collapsed under the duress of weighty mortgages that bring on foreclosure in almost 85 per cent of all cases."

The fifty persons who heard Moron speak included P. H. Wood, R. Glenn Young and Richard Dugger of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, in charge of constructing homes for Negroes on the College Hill project.

The Living Conditions Of Northern Negroes

Legislative commissions in New York and New Jersey have been studying the living conditions of the urban colored population during the current year. The reports of these commissions are summarized here since together they constitute a case study which has very grave social implications. For convenience, footnotes have been omitted. All New York material comes from the New York report, all New Jersey material from the New Jersey report.

Public Employment

The New York Commission estimates that from four to five per cent of all employed persons are paid from public funds —not counting relief projects. In 41 per cent of the positions in the New York State service, employes are selected by open competitive methods. Here "equal treatment probably exists." In the others the appointing officer has "virtually as uncontrolled a discretion in appointment as . . . any private employer." The "overwhelming proportion" of such positions are in the hospitals under the Department of Mental Hygiene and in the Department of Public Works. There are only six Negroes out of nearly 2,000 employees in the hospitals although there are many jobs of the types Negroes often hold. At the end of 1937 there were 11 Negro laborers out of some 3,000 workers in the construction force of the Department of Public Works. The Commission comments that "under present procedure" it is "virtually impossible to ascertain whether, in a given branch of the service . . . the absence of members of a particular race is due to discrimination against that race or to the mere failure of members of that race" to apply.

The New Jersey law forbids discrimination because of "political or religious opinions or affiliations" but omits to mention race. As a result, the New Jersey Commission comments that "it is common knowledge that discrimination on grounds of race is widely practiced by officers of the state and its subdivisions who have authority to make appointments from civil service lists." This would, however, be difficult to establish by testimony. No appointive officer would admit exercising racial prejudice. Of all state employees 3.4 per cent are Negroes (slightly more than half the proportion of Negroes in the population) but a majority are in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. In the ten divisions of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies only 1.1 per cent are Negroes and all but eight of them are in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. For county employment the proportion of Negroes is still smaller—1.7 for the counties reporting. Of these about 91 per cent are in unskilled or semi-skilled manual jobs. There is a larger proportion of Negro em-

ployees of municipalities and a much larger proportion of professional workers, most of the latter teachers in the segregated school systems.—Information Service.

Education, Hospitalization And Recreation Programs Pushed For Negroes By WPA

In order to grasp the real contributions of the Public Works Administration program to Negro citizens, it is necessary to go behind the figures and give actual illustrations of the improvements that are being constructed. This was brought out in a report to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes by W. J. Trent, Jr., Advisor on Negro Affairs. Four projects in widely separated sections of the South and Southeast are given as illustrations. These projects were in the fields of education, recreation and hospitalization. They serve to illustrate the important contribution of PWA to improved facilities for Negroes in these fields.

To Lexington, Ky., the Public Works Administration granted $18,000 for the construction of a municipal swimming pool in Douglas Park. It is to be a rectangular concrete pool approximately 55 feet in width and 105 feet in length, with a separate wading pool for small children. The pool proper will have a water capacity of approximately 200,000 gallons. Dressing rooms and check rooms will be provided, and the project also includes a sand beach for the main pool, and a smaller sand beach for the wading pool. According to the standard basis of calculation, the pool should accommodate over 350 persons. The total cost will be $40,000.

Quite a number of grants were made for hospitalization of Negroes. Not only were these funds made available for general hospital facilities, but several were made for the proper care of mental cases. The Public Works Administration made a grant of $99,405 to the State of North Carolina for the erection of a building for Negro patients at the State Insane Asylum at Goldsboro, N. C. This building, costing approximately $220,900, is to accommodate Negro epileptics who are now housed in a non-fireproof building which is inadequate. It will have reinforced concrete or brick exterior walls, concrete floors and columns, steel detention type windows and steel doors. It is of the latest design in keeping with modern developments in this type of eleemosynary institution. Since this grant additional funds have been allotted to North Carolina for a comprehensive building program at this institution.

Most Money For Schools

The great bulk of the PWA grants for separate Negro projects has been made for Negro schools and colleges. Two projects are chosen as illustrations of what is being done throughout the South and Southeast. One is an elementary school in Vicksburg, Miss. and the other is a college building at Prairie View College in Texas.

The Negro elementary school in Vicksburg is to cost $87,200, 45 per cent of this cost to be financed by PWA. It is a part one and part two-story building with 16 rooms and a combination auditorium and gymnasium. It will include a cafeteria, clinic, library, and teachers' lounge. The floors in the halls and shower rooms will be finished in terrazzo tile. This building will replace an old dilapidated school.

The Public Works Administration granted $45,000 to the State of Texas for the erection of a dining hall on the campus of Prairie View College. The building will be rectangular in shape, and will embrace three large dining rooms, a kitchen, bakery, and storage space on the main floor. The capacity of the dining rooms will be 1,200. On the second floor over the front portion of the building will be located the cafeteria, private dining room, and reception room. The building will cost approximately $100,000. It will be one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus.

It is important to remember that grants and loans for separate Negro projects constitute just a minor portion of the benefits that accrue to Negroes because of the PWA program. Benefits from general community projects like sewage disposal systems, power plants, municipal buildings, etc., accrue to the whole community. In addition, there are the job opportunities that are created because of this stupendous building program.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 20, 1939

LaGuardia Speaks the Truth

Discussing the relief bill before congress in conference with Colonel Somervell, the director of relief for New York, Mayor LaGuardia said:

"The bill would 'thrust a load on the cities that no city in the United States can carry.'"

In that Mayor LaGuardia spoke the exact truth. He meant by "city" one of great population, say 500,000 or more, not a city having food-producing lands in ten or five minutes of its limits. From no city in the land of Canaan that had luxuriant crops growing at its gates would sons of Jacob have been sent to Egypt for food.

Mr. LaGuardia is declaring that where mighty hordes of people are gathered and dwelling and tens and hundreds of thousands of them are producing no goods and performing no services with which to obtain money wherewith to pay rent and buy food and clothing, they must have help from outsiders or will suffer, will riot, perhaps in great numbers will die. It is a distressing condition that Mayor LaGuardia declares with exact truth.

Who are the "outsiders"? They are the people who do not dwell in cities, who are in the small towns (relatively a town of 100,000 in the United States is small and presents no Destitution Problem Number One), who are in the villages, who are on the farms.

So the question is whether the outsiders shall consent that "the load that no city can carry shall be thrust upon" outsiders. That question they will answer when they vote in 1940 for a president and for congressmen.

This city question is the Great Problem before the Americans, the question that President Roosevelt and his New Dealers have not faced and are too timid to face. Mr. Roosevelt's talk about the South as the nation's problem may be sincere, but the fact is that the New Dealers have got to keep the Southern people and all the people outside of the Great Cities poor in order that these cities shall not crack and topple. If, when he reflects, he shall not agree with Mr. LaGuardia, who is saying that the load of the cities must be carried by the people outside of them, there is no head upon his shoulders.

This urban problem is national and more serious than that which the "nation" faced in 1861. The New Dealers evade it. They run away and hide from it, they postpone coming to grips with it. The idea of dispersing the unemployed in the great cities, forcing them to "root hog or die", which is to say, get out of town to the thinly settled country, live poor but have their bellies full, is too big for Mr. Roosevelt, the Wagners, Corcorans, Cohens. In Charleston county 100,000 new people could live and feed themselves, but they would sweat and could not vote for Wagner. In New York 200,000 negroes are being fed by the "nation", negroes who have left the Southern farms and plantations. (We are not worrying about that.)

The Washington administration has been sending to South Carolina millions of dollars for relief. The state can and does provide the "reliefers." If it shall give them $25,000,000 this year we may have 50,000 on WPA rolls. If it send to the state $75,000,000, 150,000 reliefers will be mustered. There will be no difficulty about that. If it shall send the state not a dollar it will have no more destitute people than it had in the Autumn of 1914, in 1907-08, in the long five years 1893-98.

The administration will send South Carolina and every other state something for relief. They have all got to be "appeased". If somewhere in South Carolina a congressional district were the Garden of Eden it would have allotments, subsidies, old age and unemployment relief. If its congressman did not get them for its voters they would turn him out, and President Roosevelt, Corcoran, Cohen and their outfit know that the outsiders, upon whom the cities are to thrust the load they cannot carry, must have handouts in quantity to make them believe that they are rolling in wealth by the gift of a new Jerusalem which is Washington, D. C., the one city with golden gates barred against "depression."

Yes, if the administration will quadruple the relief allotments to Georgia, Alabama or South Carolina, we guarantee the quadrupling of their reliefers and that their politicians will manage to keep them doped in the belief that LaGuardia and the other mayors are not thrusting the city load upon them.

A WPA set-up in every state is a necessary part of a machine to maintain the New Deal and Humanitarianism.

Mr. LaGuardia has blurted the truth about the great cities. They cannot carry their own load. The federal government must carry it, a great part of it, and, by "federal government" the mayor means the American taxpayers who, somehow or other, can live, in the country, on the farms, in the villages and towns, and pay taxes, stay poor, be fooled and fooled to elect and elect

Old Evils of Child Labor Curbed by Wage-Hour Law

With Cooperation of the States and Backing of the Public, a Long Crusade Is Believed to Be Approaching a Successful Ending

By BEATRICE McCONNELL
Director, Industrial Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Labor Dept.

The child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 offer a challenge and a hope to all those concerned with the protection of working children throughout the United States—a challenge to develop standards whereby boys and girls who go to work anywhere in the United States will be protected from the harmful effects of oppressive child labor in so far as they come under the Federal act; a hope that in setting these standards through Federal legislation and administering them in cooperation with the forty-eight States which make up our Federal Government, oppressive child labor will vanish entirely from the United States.

There is no place in a successful democracy for oppressive child labor, and the Fair Labor Standards Act is designed to stop that evil in industries engaged in the production of goods for interstate or foreign commerce.



Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Time

"They said you could have my job, Dad."

Oppressive' Labor

The act, which went into effect Oct. 24, 1938, defines oppressive child labor as the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any occupation, although it makes exceptions in the case of a parent, or person standing in place of a parent, employing his own child or a child in his custody under the age of 16 in an occupation other than manufacturing or mining. Children employed as actors in motion pictures or theatrical productions are not covered by the act, nor are children employed in agriculture except when legally required to attend school. The employment of minors between the ages of 16 and 18 in any occupation which is found and declared by the chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous for children of that age or detrimental to their health or well-being is also defined as oppressive child labor.

Recognizing the fact that some employment may not be "oppressive" for children between the ages of 14 and 16 if it does not interfere with their schooling and if the work is carried on under conditions which will not interfere with their health and well-being, Congress gave to the chief of the Children's Bureau the duty of determining under what conditions and in what occupations such child labor would not be "oppressive." But at that time, the forms worked out in no case may children under 16 be permitted to work at any time in manufacturing and mining occupations.

The chief of the Children's Bureau is charged with the administration of all provisions of the act relating to oppressive child labor.

This provision in the act has made it possible for the Children's Bureau to start where it left off when the first Federal Child Labor Law went into effect Sept. 1, 1917, and was administered by the bureau until it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court June 3, 1918. The regulations drawn up the methods of cooperation with the various States which were tried, have been invaluable background for the industrial division of the Children's Bureau in its task of putting into effect the child labor provisions of the new act.

States Progressed

But even more important as a background for successful administration today is the progress in legislation that has been made in the States since those early days. Standards that were incorporated in the first Federal act and recommended to the States by the Children's Bureau in the intervening years have since been made a part of the child labor and education laws of many States.

Some States that permitted children as young as 14 years or even less to leave school for work in factories and mines have since raised the age requirement to 16 for such occupations. Some States that twenty years ago had no State-wide system for the issuance of employment certificates have amended their laws to provide for such systems. Other States have strengthened their school attendance laws, and in many States labor departments have been established and special inspectors appointed for the enforcement of child labor laws.

A Wise Provision

Congress wisely provided in the act that the chief of the Children's Bureau, with their consent and cooperation, might utilize the services of State and local agencies charged with the administration of State labor laws. Such cooperation has come readily from nearly all of the forty-eight States and plans are being worked out to avoid overlapping of functions, duplication of work and conflict of authority in the carrying out of the program.

Basic to effective administration is the provision in the act for proof of age for children entering employment, as a safeguard against employment of such children below the legal age. The act provides that "oppressive child labor shall not be deemed to exist by virtue of the employment in any occupation of any person with respect to whom the employer shall have on file an unexpired certificate issued and held pursuant to regulations of the chief of the Children's Bureau certifying that such person is above the oppressive child labor age. Therefore, the first basis for cooperation with States has been the development of systems of issuance of certificates of age for all children going to work

Cooperation in Effect

By Nov. 22, 1938, less than a month after the law went into effect, forty-one States and the District of Columbia had been designated for a period of six months as States in which State employment and age certificates will have the same force and effect as Federal certificates. In Idaho, where the State law does not provide for the issuance of work permits, Federal certificates will be issued through the Department of Public Instruction under an agreement which has been worked out with that State.

Plans for cooperation have been worked out with two other States and will be put into operation shortly. At the beginning of January only four States remain in which no cooperative plan has been agreed upon, but a temporary regulation has been issued to take care of the situation in those States.

Hazardous Occupations

Another phase of this program to outlaw oppressive child labor is the determination of occupations hazardous for the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age or detrimental to their health or well-being. Basic procedures governing the determination of occupations as hazardous under the act were set forth by the chief of the Children's Bureau in regulation No. 5, issued Nov. 4, 1938. This regulation guarantees to interested parties opportunity for a hearing on any proposed order before a final order is issued.

The provisions determining maximum hours and minimum wages for all workers covered by the act apply regardless of age. Since child labor has always been a problem of low wages, the wage and hour provisions, applying as they do to minors the same as to adults, will undoubtedly be a most effective deterrent to child labor.

There are, of course, many limitations in the administration of the Federal act. There are many related problems which must be solved along with the attempt to wipe out oppressive child labor through legislation. But all of us together, legislative bodies, administrative officials, organized groups of people everywhere, can help meet the challenge and keep alive the hope that oppressive child labor is on the way out in the United States of America.

More Definitions Of Americanism

The search for good meanings of Ameri canism continues. As today's contributio we quote from the 40,000-word report of th Dies Committee to Congress:

Americanism is the recognition of the truth that the inherent and fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from governments, societies, dictators, kings or majorities. . . .

Americanism means the recognition of the God-given rights under the constitution through the instrumentality of an independent Congress, an untrammeled judiciary and a fair and impartial executive operating under the American system of checks and balances. . . .

Americanism means the protection of an unorganized majority from an organized minority as well as the protection of a helpless minority from an inconsiderate and thoughtless majority.

Some of the definitions are a bit vague in themselves. The committee should define the "inherent and fundamental rights" of man. Or is the nation supposed to know those rights? Moreover, there might be some question about this insistence on God as the author of these rights. We must remember that the Spanish Inquisition under Torquemada claimed to derive their rights from God. Likewise the Bohemians who burned Huss, and Calvin who ordered the execution of Swiss religious leaders, and the Florentine clerics who hanged Savonarola, and the priests who cried for the death of Jesus, were all deriving, so they thought, their rights from God.

If the Dies Committee will permit a little liberty in some of the words of its definition then the nation will gladly go along with the committee in its efforts to stamp out un-American activities. But one reservation that can be made to the committee's definitions is the right of each individual to determine for himself, so far as it doesn't interfere too severely with the rights of others. what are the "God-given rights."

And that reservation brings us back to what this paper insists is the fundamental thing about Americanism: that Americanism is an attitude toward life and others, rather than a matter of "rights."

Sees Hardship For Negro If Relief Cut Should Be Carried Out By Congress

Certain Factions Raising Cry Against The President's Demand for More Money to Aid

(By GORDON B. HANCOCK
For ANP)

Fortune was playing one of her queerest tricks when she elected Roosevelt and the Democratic party as the great political benefactors of the Negro race. With slavish devotion the Negroes had followed the fortunes of the Republican party and its administrations. With equally slavish antipathy they had covertly and overtly opposed the Democratic party. The coming of Roosevelt made a cataclysmic change in the political thinking of the Negroes of this nation and Roosevelt could easily be called the "Second Lincoln," for it was he who helped to further the emancipative processes that Lincoln set in motion. Negroes have shared largely if not notably in all the Government's efforts at human alleviation and these efforts are the most colossal in the annuals of mankind. Roosevelt has brought to the administration a breadth of outlook and vision such as no other president ever manifested. The most that can be said against him is that he spends money freely and even lavishly; nobody ever evaluates the ends he has in view and his traducers are ostensibly oblivious to the great good thus done in a great emergency. A small coterie of politicians led by men like Carter Glass and Senator Byrd are constantly placing emphasis on the Government's expenditures; but they never estimate the good these expenditures have done those in great need. They forget that there is something that takes precedence over balancing the budget and that is the welfare of the millions who by the fell stroke of adverse circumstances are doomed to physical and social distress. These near-sighted politicians would leave the "forgotten man" further forgotten in the interest of "balancing the budget." There is a moral budget to be balanced also; and these designing politicians seem to overlook this in every instance. Feeding the hungry and relieving the distressed is far more important than any balancing of budgets. If unforeseen circumstances doom a large percentage of our population to abject distress, it is the part of wisdom to provide for them; and this is Roosevelt's one great "crime"! The clamour is going up now that the matter of relief should be returned to the states and local authorities. If this is done it means retardation in the integrative processes Roosevelt has sponsored so courageously toward Negroes. Negroes would have starved in many instances if the matter of relief had been left to local authorities; and the starvation would have resulted no less from the financial incapacity of the local communities than from their disinclination to be fair with their Negro citizens.

Has Meant Much

When would these "budget-balancing" politicians and local statesmen ever have provided even the school facilities provided by the Federal administration under the peerless Roosevelt? When would local authorities have reached a willingness to expend the large sums the government has spent for Negro betterment? In many communities there is the ability but not the willingness; in others there is the willingness but not the financial ability and between these two adverse situations the Negro would have gone bereft of the gains which have come under the Roosevelt administration. IF AND WHEN the matter of relief is transferred to the local communities as some are now clamouring to have done, it means greater tribulations for the Negro. It would be a decidedly bad break if Federal relief is withdrawn from the states which are either indisposed or incapable of dispensing relief justly to their Negro citizens. From the point of view of their white citizenry the various states and communities could easily take over the work of relief; for the whites will eat at the first table.

With the Negroes of these communities it is different, for they must take the crumbs or not eat at all. From the Negroes point of view the withdrawal of Federal relief would be a calamity, for through it they have received a degree of communicaty recognition they never before had known. The agitation therefore for the cessation of Federal relief among the states is essentially anti-Negro in its implications. The extent to which a bad break is pending for the Negro.

Social Problems of Race and Nation

BEING CIVILIZED TO DEATH
Harry Emerson Fosdick

Hardly three generations have passed since my grandfather played as a lad about the log cabin of his father in western New York. Then there was not anywhere in the world a railroad, or a telephone or a telegraph. There were no refrigerators, no plumbing, no sewing machines, no matches, nor even a coal range to light them in.

For three lifetimes we have been engaged in building a civilization, a vast complex of implements but we have not developed any corresponding intelligence of spiritual ends for which to live. We have been contemptuous of ideas but amorous of devices. Today with hands full of devices, man stands more bewildered and unhappy than ever.

Back in the 19th century, we were very optimistic as Americans. We were sure that we were constantly growing bigger and better. Progress was our real religion in which if a man did not believe, we thought him damned indeed. We lived in the time of the first telegraphs, the first express trains and so many astounding devices that we thought ourselves headed to some great end.

Now, however, we are plunged headlong against a stubborn fact—all this boasted civilization is nothing but means, only insistent the question: To what end will mankind use them? The answer will not be found in materialities but in our spiritual culture. Civilization is what we use, culture is what we are.

Some in earlier days saw the pit toward which we were heading. Henry D. Thoreau watched from Walden Pond. He visited upon it a devastating comment: How many improved means we have today to unimproved ends. We created the movies and with it degrade morals; the radio followed to give nonsense a wider hearing, the automobile becomes an implement to further gangsterism; the most amazing industrial equipment the world has ever seen plunges millions into penury; world-wide intercommunication make war scares and with hellish new apparatus we are well nigh civilized to death.

One clear difference exists between civilization and culture. Civilization is easily handed down. Contrivances invented in one generation are taken over by the next. But a profound spiritual culture is not transmissible. It must be experienced by every soul. No one in my stead can love great music; there are no proxies for the soul. While the apparatus of civilization piles up there is an appalling lag in understanding. Vast potential implements to use but the same old barbarian using them.

There is no general problem, it is an intimately personal one, controlling the happiness and destiny of the world. It is one thing to own a printed book—a marvelous civilized device. It is quite another thing to be able to catch, use, and appreciate the seer's meaning. That is the greatest day of a man's life when he runs into a new idea. It is one thing to be able to share the heritage scientific inventions; and quite a greater thing to be able to share the heritage of the world's great prophets. The first helps utility, the last being.

Let us beware of too much civilization; too many gadgets and devices to clutter up our lives, stealing its time, invading its privacy. Let us especially beware of the false impression which makes this accumulation of apparatus, make us feel as though, because we can run cars, press buttons with almost magical results, ride in airplanes, that we must be superior persons ourselves.

Civilization is not only easily transferrable from parents to children but it goes horizontally with swiftness from nation to nation. Within a generation Japan has grasped the characteristic techniques of western civilization. Soon we will have a world-wide civilization but the profound faiths that give life meaning, the moral ends to which this vast agglomeration of mighty implements will be devoted have no such swiftness of transference. We must come sharply to the conviction that this world-wide civilization run by barbarian culture means but suicide, to which nations now are being drawn as to a vortex.

In 1876, Thomas Huxley, famous scientist, visited America to speak at the new Mark Hopkins university. This was his message: "I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs true sublimity, is: 'What are you going to do with all these things?" How true have become the words of this prophet. Man never before had such a civilization to use; therefore man never so desperately needed a spiritual life that will give him the understanding how to use it.

We need not lack it. Three generations is not long and already millions of ordinary folk are looking at the world with clarified vision seeing our eminent peril. They have never been deceived by a civilization that functions for the happines of a few. They have not seen all this going around in a circle as progress. We have been going fast but was it forward? No intelligent man of today, but about this angle of the subject, is deeply concerned.

Whitehead of Harvard, says: "All great ages have been unstable ages. Out of wracked agony of disturbed generations, man's greatest gains have come. Our modern problem differs from the past in that they handled weakness, but we confront the problem of how to handle power. In our log cabin civilization, narrow limitations surrounded man. In our new civilization the doors of opportunity are opened wide as never before dreamed. But we cannot sit back comfortably. "Power," said Alfred the Great, "is never good, unless he who possesses it is good." Unless we be good, upon that rests the destiny of mankind.

Housing Board Puts Into Effect Rules To Require Renters To Tell Income

Thirty-five Families Let Out Have Until October To Find New Homes; Talk Of Politics At Project Continues

The local experiment in municipal housing, as represented by the building of Andrew Jackson Court, while possibly destined to be a boon to a majority of those who will be privileged to rent apartments in it is about to turn out to be a big disappointment to many others who had settled down in their new homes, satisfied that all they had to do was to pay their rent and maintain a reputation for good conduct in order to stay there as long as they wished.

The Nashville Housing Authority took charge of the project the first of August and besides making a change in management, which mattered not very much to the average tenant, the authority adopted drastic rules with regard to who might continue to live in the apartments.

Most drastic of the rules is the strict enforcement of the provisions relating to the income of those who would be allowed to remain tenants. Some of the tenants, upon finding out that it really is somebody else's business besides your own as to how much money you make, and that question actually can be asked of an individual when he goes to rent a house for a family, more money than "the law allows" he must do one of two things: either he must move out or he must pay more for the same size of an apartment than his neighbor who earns less money.

The board intends to give the "well to do" tenants time to seek other quarters, it is stated. But they must be prepared to leave thirty days after moving day in October. It is stated that more than enough new renters have applied for the quarters that are to be vacated.

Thirty-five families were given notice to move this week according to report. All of them are in the "higher income bracket", it is reported.

It is understood that the board is trying to make the housing project really serve persons of lower income groups, although it is not evident that the original idea of providing a "slum clearance" project is to be carried out.

The fear of the local housing project being converted into some sort of political club, or of forcing the occupants to be subject to political control has been voiced by persons who recall the investigation of political conditions in Memphis. It is remembered that persons who lived in the housing project in that city testified before the committee, headed by Attorney Fuqua of this city, that they were approached by politicians of the city machine and told that they must vote as they were told or else they would be forced to give up their homes in the project.

It is known that occupants of the local housing project are of all political and religious faiths and some would resent being told how to vote as vigorously as they would resent being told where they should go to church. Some of the occupants are members of political clubs in the city and are expecting to continue to belong to these clubs.

Persons both in the housing project and citizens on the outside, it is known, will be alert to the possibilities of the tenants being regimented for political purposes and will do their best to preserve for all of the citizens the privileges they are entitled to enjoy whether in a municipal housing project or in individual homes.

Raise The Negro's Living Standard, Urges Educator

BOSTON — (AP) — Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute, said today the one solution for America's Negro problem was to raise the Negro's standard of living.

"This in turn can only be done by creating or stimulating a desire for a higher standard and by equipping him with the skills to create it," Howe said in a prepared address before Boston's Union Club.

Pointing out that while the Negro population of 13,000,000 comprised 10 per cent of the total population Negroes comprised 20 per cent of the relief rolls, he said the reason was that the Negro was economically submerged, with 90 per cent of the race unskilled. The resulting tax load was borne by the entire nation, he added.

Southern States Move Toward Better Housing

VIRGINIA is at the bottom of the list of southern states in the slum clearance and low rent housing movement fostered by the United States Housing Authority. One city in the state, Bristol, has started a medium size project.

Texas has had 10 projects approved, totalling $34,290,000. Other states and the number of cities participating and total outlays approved are as follows: West Virginia, five, $6,233,000; Tennessee, five, $18,280,000; South Carolina, four $6,645,000; North Carolina, three $5,727,000; Mississippi, five, $4,370,000; Maryland, three, $23,927,000; Louisiana, one, $25,311,00; Kentucky, six, $19,443,000; Georgia, seven, $27,714,00; Florida, ten, $16,121,00; and Alabama, five $13,506,000.

Just why Virginia has not moved into the realm of southern states having humanitarian ideals on the question of decent housing is puzzling a growing body of Virginia citizens. If there is no logic, or no sense, or no economy in slum clearance it is strange that Virginia, alone among the southern states, is able to discern it.

If it is undemocratic, wasteful, and discriminatory it is strange that Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina would embrace it.

What Virginia needs is more statesmanship and less real estate influence in its government.

Many New Tenants To Be Added

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—More than 22,000 Negro families will be added to the 7,000 already residing in Government financed low-rent housing projects, according to a summary submitted last week to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant. Additional thousands will participate in this program in cities for which ear-markings have been made.

Provisions for these 22,000 low-income families are contained in loan contracts approved by President Roosevelt upon recommendation of Mr. Straus and agreed upon during 1938 by the USHA and the local housing authorities. Meanwhile, Negro families are residing in 29 of the 49 projects initiated by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration and now administered or leased to local authorities by the USHA.

Cities in which provisions are being made for Negro participation in the government's $800,000,000 public housing program are located in 21 states and the District of Columbia. They include such distantly removed points as Boston, Mass.; Oakland, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La., and Detroit, Mich. Small cities such as Orlando, Fla., are on the list as well as such large cities as Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago and Memphis.

The USHA has now approved loan contracts amounting to $320,986,000 to defray 90 per cent of the development costs of the 140 projects. In addition to these contracts, the USHA has earmarked $328,803,000 for projects in other cities. These loans and earmarkings total $649,789,000 and exhaust the present funds available for the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Commenting upon the program, Mr. Straus said:

"It is important to note that the majority of all sites selected so far for new projects actually are in very bad slums or blighted areas.

"The United States Housing Act requires the elimination by effective closing or repair of one slum dwelling unit for every new family unit built with a USHA loan. Every one of our contracts for a loan has been predicated upon firm arrangements between the USHA, the local housing authorities and the municipalities to carry out the 'equivalent elimination' provision of the law. We must do this whether we build directly in the slum areas or on vacant sites."

Better Housing as Health Aid Urged Before Colored Group

N. A. A. C. P. Opens Parley in Richmond, Receives Roosevelt Greetings, Hears Straus on Slum Clearance

By the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., June 27.—Greetings from President Roosevelt and an assertion that better housing would bring improved health to colored persons and the country at large tonight opened the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The President's message and a talk on slum clearance by Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Administrator, served as a prelude to five days of discussions and addresses in which delegates will consider social and economic problems.

President Roosevelt said in his message that "We delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the Nation.

"As an integral group in our American democracy," the Chief Executive said, "we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings." He expressed the hope that the colored race "will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, said in a message to the conference that it marked "another forward step of a people whose citizens have contributed a great deal to the progress of this country . . ."

Greetings were received from many other prominent persons, including Prof. Albert Einstein, Gov. Lehman of New York, William Federation of Labor; Attorney General Frank Murphy and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.

In addition to Straus, speakers on tonight's program included Samuel B. Solomon, of Miami, Fla., president of the Negro Citizens Service League, who organized colored voters of Miami and had them vote in the May 2 primary despite threats of the Ku Klux Klan.

Another speaker was Judge William H. Hastie, of Washington, first colored man named and confirmed to the Federal judiciary. He resigned this spring as U. S. district judge in the Virgin Islands to become dean of the law school at Howard University.

HOUSE PASSES BILL SLASHING RELIEF, SCORED

WASHINGTON, June 29. (A N. P.) — The Workers Alliance president, David Lasser, incensed over [illegible] of the 1940 Relief bill [illegible] house Friday, has sent a strong letter to the 1,500 affiliated locals of his organization denouncing the action of Congress.

"On Friday in the house of representatives," he wrote, "the works program for the unemployed was all but destroyed by a combination of Republicans and reactionary Democrats. By this action, the heaviest blow at recovery of the season was struck. Under the guise of 'improving' the program, they have effectively wrecked it. Unless the people of the country can persuade the senate to reverse this action, the Hoover policies of relief will ride triumphant throughout the country."

Shows Effect on Nation

Flaying the action which resulted in the passage of the bill, Mr. Lasser then points out the effect it will have upon the country at large.

"One notable result of the present bill will be to force 1,020,000 WPA workers onto the labor market in the next 60 days. As indicated already, 570,000 of them are permanently off the rolls, the other 450,000 are on a 60-day furlough without pay, with no assurance of getting back. It is obvious to anyone with elementary knowledge of the facts that only a small percentage of these millions will be able to secure jobs in private industry during this period. No such drastic action has been taken, even in the days of Hoover. It is difficult to believe that responsible men would inflict such crushing hardship on this great army of needy families. It means that 40 percent of the present WPA rolls will be out on the streets in the next 60 days."

Mr. Lasser is urging all members of the alliance to work for the passage of the Murray-Casey bill, which would have increased the appropriation over the President's request and improved and streamlined the whole program.

Relief

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

NOBODY knows how many people on relief are there because they cannot get jobs anywhere else. So far as anybody knows to the contrary, every employable person on relief might be able to find private employment. Nobody knows, and nobody is trying to find out.

In the only localities with which I am familiar, there is constant complaint by would-be employers because they cannot find "help." Domestics on relief are getting more money than they ever got or could get in private employment, and naturally they refuse to quit an easy relief job to work harder for less money.

If this is generally true, the whole relief system is based on false assumptions and maintained under false pretense. And the first concern of honest officials should be to discover the truth, call a spade a spade, and continue relief, if necessary, for true and honest reasons frankly expressed.

In boom times there are several million of the unfit whose physical or mental handicap makes them incapable of holding regular jobs. These formerly lived without regular income, supported after a fashion by relatives or local agencies.

If these are to be supported by the national government, they should not be regarded as unemployed but frankly supported in charity because they cannot support themselves.

If some millions of others are on relief because they prefer it to private jobs that pay less, it is misleading and therefore dishonest to keep them on relief rolls on the pretext that they cannot find private employment.

The act that provides for them should be called "the jobs-for-those-who-would-get-less-in-private-employment act."

I believe in high wages—as high as the traffic will bear. For wage earners are cash customers, and a high-wage region is a prosperous region, as a low-wage region is a poor region. But there are jobs that cannot pay high wages because they aren't worth it. A wage must be based on the value of the worker's product or service to his employer or the world. No man can earn $10 a day picking 10-cent cotton.

Those who are not qualified to do any work except the kind that has little value can never earn high wages in private employment.

If, then, the government intends to give these people a more abundant life by paying them more than they could earn in private employment, it should frankly reveal its purpose and quit pretending to be caring for the "jobless."

Of course there are many competent people working on relief projects because they cannot find the private jobs for which they are qualified. It is unfair to class these with the unemployable and with those who refuse jobs because relief pays more. The whole setup needs airing, but politicians will never air it voluntarily.

Does Negro Social Worker Need Special Training?

BUFFALO, N. Y. — (ANP) — Last Wednesday delegates and visitors attending the National Conference of Social agencies were addressed by Jesse O. Thomas, widely known welfare worker and at present "pinch-hitting" for Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban league, on leave of absence because of illness.

Thomas discussed the subject, "Does the Negro Social Worker Need Special Training?" and he dwelt at length on the obstacles, past and present, that impede progress of the Negro. Speaking of the dual identity of the Negro who strives to get ahead and rise above the mediocre, he said:

"We can cite cases without number which would only verify the experience of every Negro delegate in attendance at this meeting as unimpeachable proof of the fact that every Negro is 'two people.' Public policy does not recognize the achievement of an individual Negro.

"No matter what an individual Negro may have achieved, as he moves out of the circle of his acquaintance into the zone of public policy, he must conform to the restrictions and limitations placed upon any other member of his race. This explains why Marian Anderson, even though the most renowned concert artist in the world today, may be denied the privilege by the D. A. R. of appearing in their concert hall because, however renowned, she is still a Negro.

"Any change of the status of the Negro in our body politic must result from a change in the mass culture of the white world. Discriminatory laws and public policy must be changed.

"No group of Negroes has an opportunity to contribute more toward building a new mental state than is true of Negro social workers. The Negro social worker, as well as Negroes in every other vocation and profession, needs all of the tools which are provided for his white neighbor—and then some additional, special skills—if he is to meet and handle successfully the extra-curricular activities imposed upon him because of accident of birth.

"In the past the major part of his effort has been directed toward the repairing of social damages. If any material change is to occur in his position, in the future his emphasis must be shifted toward the measures to prevent social damages. He has hitherto been a representative or the attorney for the agency. The future demands that he become more largely a counsel for the client."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 8, 1939

The Best Amendment

If the matching plan of the social security law shall be retained it will be the part of common sense of all persons in a poor state who expect to depend on federal pensions in old age to migrate to richer states. Why should one remain in South Carolina to spend his (or her) declining days on $9 or $4 a month when by moving to Massachusetts and establishing legal residence he could have $20 or $15? The facilities for establishing legal residence in Northern states have been greatly improved and "modernized" for the Southern colored people. A colored man of sixty moving from South Carolina to New York city needs to "contact" the colored Democratic leaders of that town (Tammany has a colored man among its leaders) and promise to be loyal to the Democratic organization. That done he will be fed, clothed, sheltered, doctored and will rest in the security of Senator Wagner's wing, or bosom. No poor man should grow old in a poor state while the federal social security law remains unrepealed.

75th Anniversary Of the Red Cross

World-wide celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Red Cross was held last week with, sixty one nations participating. At a convention in Geneva the organization was founded on August 22, 1864 with twelve nations as members.

The United States, torn at the time with civil strife, did not participate in that convention. Valuable advice from the United States Sanitary Commissioner was the extent of American contribution. It was not until May 21, 1881 that the United States recognized the Red Cross and the Secretary of State recommended adherence to the Geneva pact. Immediately Clara Barton who had been urging recognition for more than ten years assembled fifty friends in her Washington home. The first Association of the American Red Cross was formed that night.

Since then the American Red Cross has become the largest of the sixty-one national societies. It has provided relief in every major American disaster and in many wars and disasters abroad.

Colored veterans returning from overseas service twenty years ago reported discriminatory practices on the part of American Red Cross workers in France. In retaliation many Negroes withheld the annual membership fee. In the interim sentiment has changed and thousands of colored Washingtonians now include the fee in their annual budgets.

Five Slum Projects In South

Race To Occupy One Third of Housing Units

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of low income families to be rehoused under the program of the United States Housing Authority passed the 100,000 mark last week when President Roosevelt, upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, approved loan contracts totaling $14,433,000 with 11 local housing authorities.

Of the 101,961 dwelling units now being developed or planned for development, approximately one third will be occupied by low-income Negro families in 90 communities throughout the country. Loan contracts to defray 90 per cent of the development costs of

(Continued on Page 10)

these projects now amount to $472,745,000.

Under terms of the new loan contracts approved last week Negro families will occupy low-rent housing projects in Birmingham, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; Gary, Ind.; Summit, N. J.; Kingsport, Tenn., and Austin, Texas.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
October 6, 1939

Standard Of Living For Negroes May Be Raised

BOSTON, Oct. 5. (AP)—Arthur Howe, president of Hampton institute, said today the one solution for America's negro problem was to raise the negro's standard of living.

"This in turn can only be done by creating or stimulating a desire for a higher standard and by equipping him with the skills to create it," Howe said in a prepared address before Boston's Union club.

Pointing out that the negro population of 13,000,000 comprised 10 per cent of the total population, negroes comprised 20 per cent of the relief rolls, he said the reason was that the negro was economically submerged, with 90 per cent of the race unskilled. The resulting tax load was borne by the entire nation, he added.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 5, 1939

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Memphis, Tenn., Com'wlth Appeal
December 12, 1939

RURAL HOUSING NEEDS TO BE TACKLED NEXT, STRAUS REVEALS HERE

USHA Chief Announces Final Approval For Memphis' Fifth Project

CITY'S PROGRAM PRAISED

Next Slum Clearance Work Planned In Shinertown

FOUR UNITS ARE INSPECTED

Farm Area Problems Acute, Federal Director Says After Lee County Visit—Modern $2000 Homes Proposed

(Pictures on Page 17)

By THOMAS FULLER

The rural housing problem is the next phase of governmental housing to receive the immediate attention of the United States Housing Authority, according to Nathan Straus, its executive director, who in a luncheon address yesterday praised Memphis' slum clearance projects as "well-built, well-managed" and confirmed Federal approval of another $2,000,000 project for Memphis.

Memphis already has four slum clearance projects, two of which are in use and two under construction. The fifth low-rent project will be in the LeMoyne or Shinertown area and will provide lodging for 500 negro families at the very low cost of $10 shelter rent per month per unit. Utility costs will be added to this.

Makes Tour of Projects

Yesterday the Federal housing director visited the Dixie Homes (for negroes), Lauderdale Courts (for whites) and Lamar Terrace (white) and William Foote Homes (negro), both under construction, and was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Peabody attended by representatives of the housing industry, city officials and other leading citizens.

There Mr. Straus cited Memphis' projects as among the best in the Nation, stressing the importance of neat, well-built and well managed units to the Federal program. "If you people do not make your projects successful, both as to management and appearance, then the entire program is at a handicap."

300 Rural Units

Referring to his recent visit to Tupelo, Miss., and Lee County, Mr. Straus indicated his departments would immediately do "all possible" to bring about immediate steps which "we hope" will result in 300 rural units to be let at approximately $50 per shelter rent unit per year. Mr. Straus said the machinery set up to administer the city projects would serve the rural area. "Of course, there would necessarily be minor changes in our administrative setup, but the problem of solving the rural housing needs is acute.

"Our work in city slums is drawing to a close. We must turn to our rural friends. This was also set out as an objective at the time the United States Housing Authority was authorized.

"Your projects in Memphis have been successful and, with others throughout the country, will continue so if the Authority is provided with its annual contribution fund, which may be considered grants-in-aid. This is necessary to keep the rents low. We need about $73,000,000 (or $45,000,000 more than was provided by the last Congress.")

$2800 Average Cost

Average costs of construction per unit of projects throughout the Nation, according to Mr. Straus, has been about $2800 each.

"The purpose of our trip has been to acquaint ourselves with the needs of the rural areas as regards housing. In Lee County, Miss., the people are eager to co-operate; they need better facilities and I believe we can help. Present plans call for each unit to be set on about an acre of land, to be adequately equipped for decent, sanitary living. We think we can build each unit for about $2000. The Department of Agriculture will, of course, have to help us in many ways, such as to suggested locations and approximate rents we may expect from the units. The $50 per year shelter rent (utility costs to be added) is tentative. Also the Farm Security Administration must be counted on to help the Authority."

Mr. Straus and his party arrived in Memphis late Saturday, devoted most of Sunday to rest. Mr. and Mrs. Straus, Tyrell Krum, chief of the press section; Lee Johnson chief of public relations; R. W. Pearson of the press section, E. T. Pairo of the Federal Authority and Dr. George A. Soper, consultant, left by plane last night for Little Rock.

Presiding over yesterday's luncheon was Walk C. Jones, chairman of the Memphis Housing Authority, who reported that the local authority had in two years lost less than one-fourth of 1 per cent in rent collections. He introduced Senator McKellar who, in presenting Mr. Straus, praised him as "one of the most co-operative officials in Washington."

Others present included B. W. Horner, Tennessee administrator of the FHA; E. W. Hale, chairman of the County Commission; Commissioners L. F. Jones and O. B. Ellis of the County Commission; Frank Gailor, county attorney; Judge Camille Kelley of Juvenile Court; Mayor A. B. Faust of Jackson, Tenn., and Ray Wisdom, chairman of the Jackson, Tenn., Housing Authority; Vance Alexander, William R. King and Sam Ragland, Memphis bankers; Edward F. Barry, vice chairman of the Memphis Housing Authority and Ike Gronauer, secretary; Dr. L. M. Graves, commissioner, Dr. H. P. Hurt, commissioner, Walter M. Simmons, finance director, Joe A. Fowler, executive director, all of the Memphis Housing Authority; Frank Ahlgren, executive editor of The Commercial Appeal; Edward J. Meeman, editor of the Press-Scimitar.

Discussion Broadcast

Lev Loring, president of the Memphis Trades and Labor Council; Bethel Hunt, president of the Real Etate Board of Memphis; Clifford Penland, executive secretary of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce; Dave Ballon, president of the Council of Civic Clubs; Commissioner O. P. Williams; Commissioner-elect Robert S. Fredericks S. T. Pease, chairman of the City Planning Commission; J. J. Brennan, chairman of the Memphis Park Commission and Mrs. W. B Fowler, chairman of the City Beautiful Commission. —

A discussion of housing problems between Mr. Straus and Mr. Fowler was broadcast last night at 6:45 o'clock over WMC.

Representative Chandler was scheduled to discuss the problems with Mr Straus but he was unable to leave Washington. He is expected in Memphis Friday or Saturday.

200 Low-Cost Homes Proposed For Tupelo

Special to The Commercial Appeal

TUPELO, Miss., Dec. 11.—Mayor J. P. Nanney announced today he will call a special meeting of the Tupelo Board of Aldermen soon to consider submission of an application to the United States Housing Authority for 200 low cost homes —100 for white families and 100 for negroes.

A majority of the board has indicated its desire to submit a housing project, Mr. Nanney said, and city officials received additional encouragement from Nathan Straus, national USHA administrator, here Saturday.

The aldermen are expected to appoint a local Housing Authority to draw up plans for the project, select the site and submit the project to Washington. Because of the well-charted course for planning and submitting a city housing project, Mayor Nanney said local officials have hopes that the municipal project will be approved at the same time as the Lee County Rural Housing project of 300 homes—to be the first in the United States if approved as anticipated immediately after Mr. Straus' return to Washington.

Officials gained confidence during Mr. Straus' visit that a city low cost housing project to replace substandard homes might be approved at the same time as the Lee County project to give the Nation its first well-rounded city and farm housing program operated either by the same Authority or by two boards working in close co-operation.

A Plea

For Tomorrow's Children

Is the South about to abandon its traditional spirit of chivalry and respect for womanhood? It looks as if this danger is at hand. With North Carolina boasting of its network of "birth control" clinics; with news in the air that other Southern States will follow her example; and now with a conference being held in Atlanta, one of whose purposes, thinly disguised, is to introduce legalized "birth control" clinics here and elsewhere in the South, it would seem that Southern womanhood is being attacked, and that energetic efforts are being made to have her surrender her dignity and her virtue.

Will the women of Georgia entertain this unsavory propaganda? Every decent woman in the South will turn against such an outrageous attempt to degrade her.

It is easy for clever people to "build up a case" for "birth control," but not a single sound argument can be produced in its favor, for "birth control" is wrong and can never be right.

"Birth Control is wrong:

BECAUSE it is violation of the laws of nature.

BECAUSE it is immoral.

BECAUSE it defiles marriage, which is a Divine institution.

BECAUSE it frustrates the primary end of marriage.

BECAUSE it degrades Woman.

BECAUSE it breaks up homes.

BECAUSE it strips marriage of its sanctity.

BECAUSE it deprives Woman of her personality, and makes her a mere plaything.

BECAUSE it fosters sensuality, selfishness, flabbiness of will and mediocrity of intellect.

BECAUSE it is injurious to health, and can cause serious mental disorders.

BECAUSE the best medical authorities condemn it.

BECAUSE Motherhood is a healthy and natural function, whereas "birth control" produces grave physical and mental diseases.

BECAUSE from every standpoint, religious, moral, medical, economic, sociological, it opens the door to the gravest disorders, and is disastrous to the interests of the individual and of society.

BECAUSE "birth control" cannot alleviate the social and economic ills that it is supposed to cure.

If the proponents of "birth control" really wish to better human living conditions, their energies should be exerted in the right direction:

BY improving working conditions in the South.

BY raising the wage scale.

BY eliminating slums.

BY providing better housing facilities for the poorer classes in the cities and on the farms.

BY providing low priced or gratuitous maternity clinics in conformity with sound medical ethics.

BY assisting fathers and mothers of large families to provide adequately for as many children as God will send them.

BY getting away from the rank materialism that godlessness has injected into so much of modern sociology and economics.

BY giving to God the place that He should occupy in all human relationships.

God is our Father. We are His children. He will provide for us if we but trust in Him.

Savannah-Atlanta Diocesan Council of the National Council of Catholic Women.

MRS. REYBURN L. WATKINS, President.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Makes Pledge To Benedict Student Group

Work of Housing Authority Is Reviewed

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A pledge that the United States Housing Authority will move to abolish all slum areas in the country without regard to race, color or creed, was made Sunday to students of Benedict College and Allen University.

This assurance was given by Nathan Strauss, administrator of the USHA at a special assembly in the auditorium of Benedict College which was attended by students and faculty members of both institutions.

Upon his arrival at the college Mr. Strauss was officially received by President J. J. Starks of Benedict, Dean T. P. O'Daniel of Allen, the local Negro advisory board composed of Dr. R. W. Mance, Dr. O. J. Champion, and Professor C. A. Johnson, and a special reception committee.

The Housing Administrator spoke for about fifteen minutes, and told of the growth and development of the housing authority. He also reviewed the work done and now being done for improvement of housing conditions and disclosed some of the plans for future work.

He stated that the United States housing authority would move forward to clear up all the slums in the country without the least discrimination as to race, color, or creed.

The administrator was extremely interested in the Benedict-Allen Court housing project on which bids have already been received. The site of this court lies due north of Benedict College, separated from the campus by Laurel Street, and embraces four city squares. This is Columbia's newest housing project and will be developed at a cost of more than a million dollars.

Immediately after Mr. Straus' speech the students of both institions joined in singing several spirituals.

Accompanying Mr. Straus were, Tyrell Krum, chief of public relations for the United States Housing Authority; John F. Broome, regional director, and Rowland Rathbun, supervising manager.

White citizens of Columbia in the Straus party were W. S. Hendley, chairman of Columbia housing authority; S. L. Latimer, managing editor of The State; John F. Chase, dean of administration, University of South Carolina; and Mayor L. B. Owens, Columbia.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following Negro business men and women were present to receive Mr. Straus and his party: Henry J. Williams, James M. Hinton, C. W. Madden, Seymour Carroll, W. H. Harvey, Rev. T. J. Miles, Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, C. A. Johnson, John F. Potts, J. Andrew Simmons, Robert Jackson, Robert W. Mance, W. D. Chappelle, J. G. Stuart, L. H. Hallman, H. P. Pride, A. J. Collins, H. D. Monteith, O. J. Champion, and H. H. Cooper.

President J J. Starks of Benedict was host for the occasion. He spoke very highly of Mr. Straus, saying that the entire family has for generations stood for justice and freedom.

THE NEGRO AND PUBLIC RELIEF

By KELLY MILLER

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, son of the late President Taft, delivered the Charter Day address at Howard University, March 2, 1939. The address expressed a statesman-like purpose to encourage and aid this National Negro University by all means within his power. He declared that the Federal Government is doing too little, rather than too much, for an undertaking of such national scope and import. The address was well received, and made, on the whole a favorable impression upon all who heard it.

It is widely heralded that Senator Taft ranks high in the list of eligibles for the Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket in 1940.

The Senator could not refrain from availing himself of the politician's privilege of injecting politics into all kinds of occasions.

With thinly disguished purpose he disparaged the WPA and Public Relief, especially as applied to the Negro, on the ground that public dole and charity tends to weaken his moral stamina and increase his helplessness and dependence.

This is but a truism calculated to discredit the policy of the New Deal as it has related itself to the Negro during the last six years. It is too painfully true that public or private charity pauperizes the recipient, white or black, and weakens his stamina for individual effort and self-help. But it does seem purely gratuitous to emphasize the unfortunate indigency of the Negro under circumstances over which he has no control.

The Negro spell-binders during the campaign of 1936 and 1938, relied wholly upon this argument to discredit the New Deal and to induce the strayed black sheep to return to the G.O.P. fold. The Grand Old Party tried its best to convince its erstwhile black ally that the seeming friendship of the New Deal towards him was wholly spurious and lacked both genuineness and permance, and cautioned him to fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts. "Wait," they said, "till the Grand Old Party returns to power when plenty and prosperity, on a sound economic basis, will return to all, the Negro along with the rest." But the Negro was in the midst of immediate distress, and could not wait. The New Deal brought immediate relief, which saved him from starvation and disaster. In the midst of such emergency there was no time for speculation as to remoter consequences of accepting instant succor. The Negro looks to the New Deal and says: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was naked and ye clothed me." The starving man is naturally grateful to the one who feeds him, and no amount of theoretical disquisition can win him from that gratitude. The Negro was thus bound to the New Deal by hooks of steel which cannot be broken by speculation of ambitious politicians, upon which he is well fed up.

Senator Taft represents the new issue of the Republican Party which is now striving frantically to return to National power. Hoover and Taft would make a perfectly logical Republican ticket for the next campaign. It is impossible to see how the G.O.P. under such reactionary leadership can hope to regain power without its former black ally.

The past decade has witnessed the transfer of allegiance of the Negro vote from the Republican to the Democratic side, on a scale never before paralleled by any group in our political history. In order to regain this allegiance the Republican Party would have to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, rather than pre-election assurance and campaign promises. The Negro voter has swallowed so many Republican promises in days gone by that it has no stomach for an additional dose. Hereafter all such promises must be implemented with concrete guarantee. The reformed Republican Party must devise a brand new set of appeals. It can no longer rely upon flamboyant oratory of the Roscoe Simmons type which waves the stars and stripes and rattles dry bones of dead statesman. The era of the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments has passed into history. That is a closed chapter which the present-day Republican Party does not care to revive. The Grand Old Party played a patriotic role in these magnificant accomplishments and imposed upon the Negro a heavy and lasting debt of gratitude. But this gratitude will not outlast the continuance of the benefaction which prompted it. It the ruling Pharaoh on the throne of Egypt forgets Joseph, the Israelites will forget that Pharaoh who gave aid and succor to his ancestors four hundred years ago.

Appeal to the ancient animosity of the South and the Democratic Party has lost its effectiveness and will no longer avail. It will be incumbent upon the New Republican leadership to convince the Negro that the Republican propram of 1940 is superior to the New Deal. This, Republican statesmanship must do, if it would convince the Negro and the nation that it should be returned to power in 1940.

Suggests "Mercy Killings" to End Relief Problem

4-23-39

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20—(ANP)——One solution for the relief problem in the United States, and one which would surely be plied diligently among colored relief recipients should it be adopted, was the suggestion which Major Edward L. Dyer, U. S. A. retired, treasurer of the Washington Society for Philosophical Inquiry presented to that body at its meeting last week.

Major Dyer suggests "mercy-killings" for the hopelessly insane, all first degree murderers and so on.

"I don't advocate taking everyone on the relief rolls and giving them a shot, but euthanasia (the professional name for mercy killing) should be considered in cases of old age, where persons are no use to themselves or anyone else. Society is finding so many ways to spend money, this might be a way to save it."

Terrific arguments followed the bombshell dropped by the major some for and others against the adoption of the resolution.

Dr. Edward E. Richardson, professor emeritus of philosophy at George Washington university and pastor of the Congress Heights church, was opposed to Major Dyer's arguments.

"Where are you going to draw the line?" he asked, "I've passed 60 and I don't think they've any right to kill me off. Some people have done fine work when they've been 100. And where are you going to draw the line in killing off the unemployed? Would you start by killing all the Democrats?"

LOAN CONTRACT TO BENEFIT NEGRO HOMES

4-23-39

President Approve Plans

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 20—Presidential approval last week of loan contracts totaling $31,416,000 for local housing authorities will benefit low income Negro families in 10 of the 17 cities on this latest list of communities participating in the low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority.

In announcing these loan contracts, Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, called attention to the low costs, and consequently low rents, attained. In Atlanta, where a project of 1,207 dwelling units is to be constructed for Negro occupancy, rents will average about $2 per room per month, according to present estimates. This is the fifth project in Atlanta for which USHA loan contracts have been approved to cover 90% of development costs. Two other projects, one for Negroes and one for whites, were completed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration and are now occupied.

In addition to Atlanta, cities on this list providing for the rehousing of Negro families include Athens, Macon and Augusta, Georgia; Laurel and McComb, Miss.; Camden, N. J.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and El Paso, Texas.

To date, construction has been started on 20 projects to provide 11,384 dwelling units. It is expected that 32 additional projects, providing 12,248 new homes, will get under construction before the

end of May. Tenants are expected to begin moving into projects within two months in Austin, Texas, and Buffalo, New York, and shortly thereafter in Jacksonville, Florida.

Commenting on the new phase in the Government's low-rent housing program, Mr. Straus said:

"Costs of construction have been steadily reduced so that each new project going into construction shows economies, the result of experience and studies involved in the preparation of earlier projects. Another avenue of progress has been in the reduction of rents which, in projects recently put under loan contracts, are at a level meeting the needs even of those families with a minimum income, including of course, families on relief."

Negroes Will Suffer If States Handle Relief

New York.—Already suffering from the prejudice and discrimination which denies them the right to obtain jobs in private industry, two-thirds of the twelve-million Negro citizens living in southern and border states will suffer in full measure the worse fate of being denied the right to relief if the administration of this cities unemployment measure is taken out of the hands of the federal government and returned to the states.

This was the sentiment expressed by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a vigorous protest letter to Representative Edward T.. Taylor, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. The committee is being pressed by so-called economy-minded Congressmen to give the states responsibility for administering relief on the ground that administration costs can be cut down.

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

Strolling through the markets looking at food is as pleasurable as eating. For the residents, a market is usually just another place to get food in quantities, sometimes a little cheaper, certainly fresher than at other places. For the stranger, it's not only a place to find foods characteristic of a locality but more than anywhere else, to get the flavor of the townspeople. Here human beings reveal themselves without much of the usual veneer which they carry with them in their other activities.

Not only do markets sharpen the appetite, but they awaken memories of happy occasions associated with food. They stimulate the imagination to conjuring up new dishes or picturing by-gone purchasers at the same stalls.

The French market in New Orleans originally built in the 18th century has been recently restored by the WPA funds, and labor. It preserves the old style with modern marketing conveniences. Nearby is the water front and on the other side is the Vieux Carre or the French quarter. The Cabildo. the city hall under the Spanish regime, surrounded by the French style homes with their iron lace work balconies provides a proper setting for the market. Stalls are enticing with their variety of fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry and sea food of all kinds. Large fresh shrimp at six and seven cents a pound make one want to buy just to take advantage of a price which may never again be encountered.

One can imagine the slaves going gaily to market in the morning, gossipping of the doings of their respective households, also vieing with each other in planning delectable meals. But not all their talk was of so little moment for here they learn of the day's happenings, the boats that arrived the activities of the various officials, the slave auctions and the more fortunate escapes of a few of their number. No reminder of this now unless one happens to pass by the old slave block on the way. The frequenters at present are the cosmopolitan crowd that make up any seaport town.

Thanks to the WPA also, the market in San Antonio has been taken from the little one-man stands on the square into a large sanitary building. But the square outside is lively with peddlers. Up from the Rio Grande Valley come the Mexicans with truck loads of produce. One may saunter from truck to truck and one filled with grapefruit, another with oranges, still another with Mexican pineapples weighing eight to twelve pounds. Others are filled with beets, or cabbages. or potatoes, onions or carrots—beautiful in their freshly washed orange colored skin. After seeing these, no youngster it seems would need to be inveigled into eating them..

Prices—dirt cheap; one wonders why the market is not completely sold out every evening. But the answer is very obvious if a walk is taken within a short distance of the Square. People just don't have money to buy.

A recent Associated Press release stated that if poor people ate as much as rich people we would need 25,000,000 acres more in cultivation.

The poor in San Antonio are not nearly so wretched as the migratory farm workers who produce these bounteous crops. They labor under the most wretched conditions, live in hovels, enjoy very little of the abundance they create and have no way of developing any of the anchoring ties which make desirable living.

It's not a pretty picture back of this southwestern bread basket. It's certainly a picture which we must change before we concern ourselves too deeply about the mote overseas.

The market in Los Angeles is not quite as depressing as the one in San Antonio partly because it evokes no image of wandering farm workers, partly because the Japanese who predominate. seem to self-sufficient in their work. The faults of the Japanese Imperial government are by no means those of the Japnese farmers in California. They are hard working efficient and extremely kindly in their dealings. I heard a few complaints that like most merchants they are ready to take advantage of a customer but there was very little evidence of any sharp practices. Most produce was so reasonable in price that one would have to be a skin flint to complain.

More than markets eleswhere, those in Los Angeles featured an attractive display of their fruits and vegetbles. Artists in design and color combinations doubtless arranged the produce for the results were especially pleasing. Piles of oranges were arranged in every conceivable way surrounded by other mounds of lemons and grape fruits.

So many oranges recalled my childish delight in the fruit. Oranges were rare in my home and the gift of an orange was something to be remembered. It was not eaten right away but carried as long as the appetite could be held in check. It was frequently smelled so that its pungent fragrance would increase the desire for it. If it was carried to school for lunch, it must be seen by as many schoolmates as possible so that they might envy me and beg for a section. Having an orange, like having a silk petticoat,, was a real mark of distinction.

Now here were oranges galore—at ten, twelve, fifteen cents a dozen. The February 9th issue of Ken shows a mound of oranges with the added explanation that citrus growers were thinking of coloring the oranges bright red and blue in order to increase sales and get rid of their surpluses. Where in America are people who have to have oranges colored before they will eat them? The citrus growers need a few simple notions of economics not color charts.

New Orleans, San Antonio and Los Angeles have markets that fascinate. Their pleasure is not unalloyed though. Here and there are the poor—not buying—but furtively picking over refuse to get a few scraps for a meal—and this, amidst quanities of foodstuffs that would provide a feastfor ten thousand

Civic And Social Clubs Join Paralysis Foundation Group

At last Saturday night's meeting of the Negro Paralysis Foundation Fund Committee many civic and social clubs were represented. Since announcement has been made of the Foundation to be created at Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, and of the local committee's pledge to use all funds allotted to the local treasury from proceeds of the Balls, for the purchase of an Iron Lung, organizations and individuals have volunteered to assist in making the Colored Ball, honoring the President's birthday, a huge success.

The dance will be held at the Labor Temple, Broadway and Royden street on January 30th. There will be a "Swing Contest" between two Swing Bands—one from Philadelphia, the other a Camden group. Stars from this feature entertainers from the CLUB PARADISE, will give a stage show during the evening. Everyone is anxious to lend a helping hand for this worthy cause, and the occasion promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Augmenting the committee announced in the TRIBUNE last week, are Misses Lillian Goings and Alma Gray, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, Stansbury Clinton, Clarence Hill Post Veterans of Foreign Wars; Miss Catherine Bayard, Regular Club; William Perry, Haddonfield Political Club; Samuel Goodlocke, Sixth Ward Democratic Club; Mrs. Amanda Byrd, Phyllis Wheatley Club; Dr. B. S. Waugh, 8th Ward Civic Club; Mrs. Missouri Smith, Camden Beautician's Association; Oscar Banks, 8th Ward Democratic Club; Miss Frances Hopkins, Busy Bee Club; J. Arthur Jones, Camden Co. League for Good Government; Madison Morton, Clement T. Branch Democratic Club; Mrs. Thelma Jenkins, South Camden Pleasure Seekers; Alfonzo Davis, Phalanx Fraternity, Lorenzo Singleton, 5th Ward Club; "Ted" Williams, Camden City Citizen's Club; Dr. R. P. Bowman, N.A.A.C.P. and others. Dr. J Maurice Vaughn heads the local committee and is assisted by Mrs Jeanette Smith, local Adult Education Teacher and prominent club woman, as secretary; Mrs. Bessie B. Branch, Supervisor of the local NYA, treasurer and Mrs. Wilda Townsend, president of the Business and Professional Women's Association and Camden TRIBUNE representative, publicity director

WHY CUT RELIEF?

Why should relief be cut at this time?

Senatorial opponents of the Administration's $875,000,000 bill for the Works Progress Administration are determined to cut it to $725,000,000, but they are unable to prove that the relief is not needed.

Instead they make charges about the use of relief funds in politics.

It may be that relief funds were used in politics. Indeed the report of the Shepard Committee gives support to this charge. But that is no reason for cutting thousands of people off work relief who are in dire need of it.

If the Senators and Representatives are going to hold up appropriations because of fear that some of the money will be used politically, government will soon be crippled.

There are ways in which money can be saved without threatening unemployed workers with starvation.

Hundreds of millions can be saved by cutting military and naval appropriations which have now reached a peacetime record although no one is even remotely threatening this country and invasion from either Europe or Asia is unthinkable.

Colored people especially must fight any reduction in relief because so many of them are dependent upon relief and will be for some time.

While employment has risen generally, there are as many unemployed Negroes as ever, and little prospect of a reduction through private hiring.

To cut relief now is to reduce thousands of Negroes to want.

Jockeying With Human Misery

The question of relief for the poor, like the poor themselves, seems always with us. The president signs a bill appropriating $725,000,000 for the WPA, and almost immediately sends a recommendation to Congress that it give an additional $150,000,000 to meet relief needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Mr. Roosevelt's action in asking for the extra $150,000,000 which had been lopped off his original request might be put down as simple obstinacy, a quality not lacking in the president. Congress, however, although it refused to give him the full WPA fund he first asked, gave him the loophole by which he is excused in pressing the claim for the full amount. In specifying that WPA rolls should not be cut beyond 5 per cent before April 1, Congress recognized that a need existed and that drastic curtailment of WPA rolls would bring much suffering.

Since both the White House and Congress are agreed that WPA employment cannot be cut immediately save at the cost of human misery, it would be well for Congress to consider seriously the president's new recommendations. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the WPA would not take advantage of the 5 per cent permitted before April 1 but would keep the rolls as they are. Congress thus has seven weeks in which to act upon the president's new request.

During these seven weeks, it should be possible to ascertain a bit more clearly the extent of politics in relief. A start could be made in wiping out some of the inequities in the administration of relief. Decisions might be made regarding local boards to supervise relief. While it might not be possible in seven weeks to accomplish a great deal toward all the vexing questions growing out of the administration of relief, enough might be done to provide a better basis for decision than Congress used in passing the $725,000,000.

In the debates in Congress over that $725,000,000 appropriation, the chief objections to giving the WPA all the president asked arose from points not connected with the real need of those on relief. The opposition talked much of politics in relief, of unbalanced budgets, of wage differentials and many other factors instead of the extent of need and the obligation of the federal government to refrain from abrupt curtailment of its aid to the unemployed.

The president has put the Congress in a different position, politically as well as humanely. He has pitched his request for the full WPA emergency appropriation upon the simple issue of need. Congress can hardly afford to ignore that issue without more foundation of fact than it had in cutting the original request.

As desirable as economy in the federal government may be, as urgent as may be the need for retrenchment and a balanced budget, it is neither humane nor sound government to begin economy with cutting off the small pay of those on relief, as long as we are committed to a policy of federal aid for the unemployed. If such economy is made, it should be made only after proper thought and study. Congress is given the opportunity now to study the question a bit more clearly than it did before. It provided the opening itself in recognizing that human misery would be caused by sudden lopping of WPA rolls. It should regard the new request as an opportunity more than as a demand.

TEN NEW CITIES GET NEGRO HOUSING PROJECTS

WASHINGTON—(C.)—New low-cost housing projects for Negroes in ten cities were assured last week, according to Administrator Nathan Straus of the U. S. Housing Administration. The cities to get new projects are Atlanta, Athens, Macon and Augusta, Ga.; Laurel and McComb, Miss.; Camden, N. J.; Cincinnati and El Paso. In two months tenants will begin moving into projects in Austin, Tex., Buffalo, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Florida.

TROUBLE IN PARADISE

Since the beginning of the great migration of colored citizens from Dixie to the East and North, New York Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and surrounding regions have been regarded as a paradise for Negroes.

And, indeed, in comparison to that from which they fled, this new land WAS and, to perhaps a lesser extent is, regarded as such.

However, since the coming of the depression, economic and social conditions reveal serious trouble in this paradise.

While Negroes can and do vote, while they are freer to speak and act, while they enjoy better educational facilities, and while the shadow of terroristic reprisals for assertions of manhood is so faint as to almost be considered nonexistent, they are confronted with social and economic trends so serious as to cause growing alarm.

The report recently made to the New York State Legislature by the temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Negro Population after two years of intensive study confirms beliefs widely held by informed Negroes that in the Empire State Negroes are subjected to widespread and cruelly calculated discrimination in employment, housing, education, recreation and hospitalization.

In New Jersey the State Commission to Study Economic, Cultural, Health and Living Conditions Among the Urban Negro Population has just reported almost identical findings, although its investigation did not nearly approach in thoroughness that of the New York body.

If similar investigations were made in other Northern, Eastern and Western States, the findings would be about the same.

The tendency is to more and more restrict Negroes to certain forms of employment and to a smaller amount of it as the pressure of white unemployment increases, and in this endeavor business, organized labor and government relief agencies connive.

Meanwhile, there is coming to be an unwritten law that Negroes shall be restricted to residence in certain prescribed districts through connivance of realtors and property owners.

At the same time, and despite civil rights laws, Negroes are made increasingly unwelcome in places of public accommodation and recreation.

The results of this definite policy are to be seen in 100 per cent greater unemployment among Negroes, exorbitant rentals in slum-like restricted districts, increasing crime and juvenile delinquency, growing number of broken homes and high rates of morbidity and mortality.

To add insult to injury, social "scientists" insist on viewing these results as due to racial inheritance, and continue to talk hypocritically about the "Negro" problem instead of the "white" problem.

In the vote the Northern Negroes have a powerful weapon with which to ameliorate these conditions, if they will not permit themselves to be divided along Party lines, which mean little to them.

In the dollars they spend, they have an even greater weapon, if they will learn HOW and WHERE to spend those dollars to improve their economic status by supporting those businesses that help support them.

If the North and East are to continue to be a haven instead of a trap, there must be a keener realization on the part of Negroes of their increasingly perilous position and a meeting of minds and mobilization of resources to alter a condition which may in time become unalterable.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 2, 1939

FIVE HOUSING PROJECTS TO GO TO NEGROES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6—Included in the 25 low rent housing projects which this week received Presidential approval upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, are five which will be occupied by low income Negro families. In addition, both Negro and white tenants will be accommodated in two of the remaining projects.

The 50-unit Smithfield Court project in Birmingham, Ala., will be augmented by a 48-unit addition. Other projects approved for Negro occupancy will be developed in Miami, Fla., 318 units; Hattiesburg, Miss., 120 units; Toledo, Ohio, 112 units, and Nashville, Tenn., 322 units.

The proposed development in Hattiesburg, Miss., is the first public housing project for Negro occupancy in that city. Negro tenants are now enjoying existing public housing projects in Miami, Toledo, Nashville, and Birmingham.

The projects recently approved bring to a total of 99,758 the number of dwelling units to be developed in 125 communities by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the USHA. Defraying 90 percent of the development costs of the projects, the USHA has entered into loan contracts with local authorities amounting to $468,213,000.

Architect Urges Labor to Support 'Factory' Houses

Jules Corchine, architect of the United States Housing Authority, addressing a housing study group of the National Negro Congress last night at the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A., suggested the best relation of the labor movement to housing would be one creating sentiment for better housing for various income groups.

Enough skilled labor, he said, does not exist to carry out the program for relief of the underprivileged. Prefabrication of houses, therefore, in factories tends to give additional employment.

Building houses in the manner in which automobiles are manufactured, the speaker stated, should not be objected to by trade unions, as it would provide the union member with better housing than he now enjoys while barred, because of his higher income, from present projects for low-income groups.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939 GENERAL

The Negro And Relief

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
(Continued from Sunday)

The DISLOCATION OF THE TENANT SYSTEM IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE. The report of "The President's Committee on Farm Tenancy" reports the status of these marginal and submarginal groups in a more specific manner. But before commenting on the conditions which render these "Groups Now Insecure," The Committee's introductory statement to this section of the report should be read:

"The Committee's examination of the agriculture ladder has indicated a series of groups of farm families whose insecurity is a threat to the integrity of rural life. The families comprised within these groups constitute fully half the total population of the country. Approximately one farm family out of four occupies a position in the Nation's social and economic structure that is precarious and should not be tolerated.

1 Tenants.

a. "Yet tenancy in many areas presents problems of insecurity, instability of occupancy, and the lack of concern with soil conservation—

b. "About two-thirds of the tenants and croppers of the United States are located in the South The problem there, it should be noted, is not a race problem, for of the southern tenants and croppers, tow-thirds are whites and only one-third Negroes.

2. Croppers.

a. "The cropper system prevails principally in the southern cotton and tobacco areas.

b. ". . . they constitute 30 percent of all tenants in the South

c. "Croppers, who generally supply only their labor, are usually the most insecure group of tenants.

3. Farm Laborers.

a. "More than one-fourth of all persons gainfully employed in agriculture in 1930 were farm wage laborers.

b. "Probably the great majority of hired farm laborers are dependent on irregular employment.

4. Families on Submarginal Land.

a. "Such families whether tenants or owners, occupy land incapable, under any system of farming, of maintaining an adequate standard of living.

b. "Recent estimates place the number of such farm families at over a half million of our six and one-half million farmers."

5. Families on Holding of Inadequate Size.

a. "There are many thousands of families, both owners and tenants, endeavoring to support themselves by fulltime farming, on holdings insufficient in size to provide an adequate standard of living by any system of farming which will maintain soil fertility. Such families are faced by steady impoverishment.

b. A large number of farm units in the South are also unduly small, and could only with difficulty change from a one -crop system to a more secure system of farming.

6. Owner Families Hopelessly in Debt.

7. Farm Young People Unable to Obtain Farms.

a. A considerable proportion of these would migrate to cities if industrial opportunity offered. When that opportunity fails, they remain to increase the pressure on the land and the competition in the lower tenure groups.

THE RELATIVE INSTABILITY OF NEGRO FAMILY LIFE. There are many persistent factors which reveal the distressing special conditions among the majority of Negro families due in a large measure to economic insecurity and to racial cultural lag. This cultural lag is caused by the socio-economic "system."

DEPEND ON EMPLOYMENT

Proper sanitation, eradication of illiteracy, housing, healthy, acceptable personal appearance, and reduction of crime are all dependent upon renumerative and satisfactory employment. Few concerted efforts have been made to stabilize the morals of Negro families.

This problem. . . of relief in the South is not a Negro problem per se—the Negro is the chief sufferer of a large suffering population because he belongs to the most underprivileged, minority in the poorest section of these United States.

The National Emergency Council Report already mentioned in this discourse reads in part:

"The paradox of the South is that while it is blessed by nature with immense wealth, its people as a whole are the poorest in the country. Lacking industries of its own, the South has been forced to trade the richness of its soil, its minerals and forests, and the labor of its people for goods manufactured elsewhere."

To further substantiate this assertion let us turn again to the National Emergency Council's Report:

"Relief studies in the eastern Cotton Belt have shown recently that 15 percent of the relief households were without a male over 16 years of age and 15 percent more, or 31 percent altogether, were without any employment male Even if the southern workers were able, therefore, to secure wages equal to those of the North on a per capita basis, dollar for dollar, a great gap would still remain between the living standards of the southern families and those of other regions.

MUST SOLVE PROBLEMS

And finally these authors feel that, if the South is ever going off relief that it must face and solve certain fundamental problems that are peculiar to its economic insufficiency.

The population problems of the South—the disproportion of adult workers to dependents, the displacement of agricultural workers by machines, the substitution of white workers in traditionally Negro occupations, the emigration of skilled and educated productive workers—are the most pressing of any America must face. They are not local problems alone.

With the South furnishing the basis for the population increase of the Nation, with southern workers coming into other sections of the country in quest of opportunity. "with the South's largest potential market for the Nation's goods, these problems are national".

The Negro And Relief

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
Department of Sociology Morehouse College

NEGRO WERE brought to this country shortly after white people had begun settlement. It was many years afterwards before they were given an opportunity of becoming responsible for themselves as economic units even in the simple sense of being independent. This was the end of legal slavery. Free, but for the most part without renumerative jobs, they migrated rather aimlessly from country to country, state to state, and section to section, looking for some sort of economic security.

This migration was confined almost entirely to the 'Cotton States' because cotton agriculture was their chief skill. Approximately four decades of freedom had been experienced before Negroes began to look citywood in any considerable numbers. The most recent Federal Census reports:

"In both decades, 1920 to 1930 and 1910 to 1920, the urban population increased at a greater rate than the white population. The percentage of increase for the Negroes for the period 1920 to 1930 was 45.9 and for 1910 to 1920, was 32.6 as compared with 24.1 and 28.5, respectively, for the white population."

NET INDUSTRIAL NEED

During the World War and a few years immediately succeeding the War, the Negro worker met an urban industrial need. But then came the post-war readjustment of industry. This process revealed the vocational unpreparedness of the recently migrated Negroes for earning a living in a technical economy as well as the fact that, because of technological improvements, industry did not need as many workers as it did before the World War.

In addition to difficulties faced in industrial centers, Negroes have had mounting vocational difficulties in the rural areas, and, according to the Federal Census report of 1930, "The Negro population is, in the main, rural." So it is easy to see the severity of the shock caused by the recent breakdown of the southern plantation system.

This breakdown robbed the Negro of his greatest mass efficiency and indispensability. This overnight wrecking of an old culture produced a confused peasantry and industrial peons—a large proportion of whom are Negroes.

The industrial and rural situation reflected in the statements just made has in it the maladjustments which have caused "the presence of Negroes on relief roils in disproportionate numbers."

MOST DAMAGING FACTORS

Let us throw the searchlight on a number of the more damaging of these factors for inspection. They are of vast importance because in them can be found the reasons.

". . . for the Negro's presence on relief rolls in numbers so much larger than might have been expected, in view of his percentage."

These factors have been so succinctly set forth in the Monthly Report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for March, 1936 until it is just as well that they be quoted:

1. The concentration of Negroes in these economic groups which have contributed heavily to the relief rolls; i. e., unskilled labor and domestic service workers.

For instance, 28.6 per cent of all Negroes gainfuully employed are engaged in domestic service. A preponderant number of the 18.6 per cent engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries are unskilled laborers.

2. LOWER WAGE SCALES FOR NEGROES THAN WHITES. Wages paid to Negro gainful workers are in most instances smaller than those paid to white workers doing identical work. The differential wage is less widespread in the North than in the South, although it exists in all sections.

3. Racial discrimination in lay-offs and reemployment. The Negro worker is traditionally the first to be discharged and the last to be hired.

4. THE DISPLACEMENT OF NEGRO LABOR. The Negro gainful worker is being displayed by white workers and workers of other races. He is being crowded out of traditionally "Negro jobs", and occupational shifts brought about by the depression are crowding him out of the cheap labor field;

4. INDUSTRIAL COLOR BANS. There have always been industries which have refused to employ Negro workers.

6. COLOR BANS AMONG ORGANIZED LABOR. The Negro is frequently denied membership in

labor unions. This discrimination has severely restricted his opportunities for employment, particularly under that part of the recovery program which gives preference to organized labor.

7. SMALL SCALE NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. Negro business enterprises are small in scale and number, confined to a narrow field, and handicapped by all the factors that diminish economic opportunity for the Negro.

8. The Dislocation of the tenant system in southern agriculture. The impact of the depression on the "furnishing" system left many Negro tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers without even the bare necessities of living.

9. LACK OF PROVISION FOR NEGRO UNEMPLOYABLES. The inadequacy of local public welfare facilities for Negroes is much more pronounced than for whites. Many communities with large Negro populations are almost, if not entirely, lacking in provisions for Negro unemployables. There is also a higher proportionate number of unemployables among Negroes because of such factors as inadequate income with the consequent ill health, high death rate broken families, etc. According to the Unemployment Relief Census of October, 1933, 20.5 per cent of all Negroes on relief in certain states with large Negro populations were 65 years of age or over as compared to only 6.3 percent of whites in those states.

10. THE RELATIVES INSTABILITY OF NEGRO FAMILY LIFE. Broken families are a consequence of poor living conditions, migration, and kindred factors. Illegitimacy, illiteracy, and the lack of a sense of responsibility all have their roots in the Negro's unfortunate past, but are fostered by the conditions under which most Negroes are forced to live today.

Several of these factors are of such fundamental importance that they should be reemphasized and commented upon briefly. LOWER WAGE SCALE FOR NEGROES. This brings to mind the whole matter of wage differentials, which means (a) lower wages for southern workers regardless of race; and (b) judging from the traditional southern attitude on this matter, still lower wages for Negro workers. Both of these add up to lower buying power for families and consequently lower living standards.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN LAY-OFFS AND REEMPLOYMENT.

A special study of relief rolls in six selected cities revealed, that, while Negroes were added to the relief rolls in a proportion twice as great as whites through loss of private employment, they were removed from the rolls through reemployment only half as frequently.

THE DISPLACEMENT OF NEGRO LABOR. Most Negroes in Georgia have traditionally been employed at domestic, semi-domestic, personal service, and agricultural occupations. This for generations, prior to the depression, was the kind of work that the majority racial group did not want. It was given the label of menial, which, of course, stigmatized it socially

Certain of these menial jobs such as those of hotel bellmen, waiters, and baggage porters, gave concrete evidence of paying "good money". Consequently, the meniality of these types of jobs became a matter of serious questioning because traditionally included in meniality was the idea of low wages for Negroes. Therefore, a way of giving status to such jobs was discovered and then the displacement of Negroes by whites began in earnes.

HOW IT WORKED

It worked this way: the head bellman became superintendent of services; the baggage porter was designated as baggage master; white waitresses were aided by Negro bus boys and are working imcreasingly in air conditioned establishments. So the broad base of occupations covered by the term, meniality, began to slowly, but progressively decrease in spread. This decrease was stepped up manifold after the prosperity of the 1920's collapsed.

It is extremely meaning full that the National Emergency Council's recent report on "The South's Economic Condition" should include the following statement:

"Increasing competition for jobs has also upset the balance of employment between white and Negro. Unemployment among white people has caused them to seek jobs which were traditionally filled only by Negroes in the South. The field for the employment of Negroes has consequently been further constricted and the resulting job compensation has lowered the living standards of both white and Negro workers in the South.

COLOR BANS AMONG ORGANIZED LABOR. The control by organized labor over an ever widening group of urban occupations intensifies the vocational problems of Negroes in such communities.

Negroes with even superior skills continue to face a dilemma such as this: the prospective employer will use his services provided he has a union card and the union will issue him a card provided that he is already employed. Thus a vicious circle is created which serves to keep him from securing employment at his trade. This has been a larger part of the history of the craft unions as they relate to Negroes.

CONTRIBUTE TO OWN PROBLEMS

There are forces inherent in the urban situation which have put Negroes in the precarious light of contributing to their own employment problems. This is significantly true when viewed in the light of labor unions. Negroes have lived in a protective "sphere of isolation" which separates the white man's business from theirs.

The traditional union movement has been placed in this category by goodly number who might have profited by having union membership. Urban vocational problems of Negroes have been emphasized because they have weakened the ambitions and broken the spirits of far too many Negroes. To know these stumbling blocks is essential to intelligent planning and effective handling of them.

(To Be Continued Monday)

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
February 16, 1939

CENTER PUSHING FINANCE DRIVE

Lives of More Than 3,000 Influenced by Bethlehem Organization

At this particular time when everyone is becoming community conscious it might be well to direct the attention of all civic-minded individuals to an institution that influences by personal contact, the lives of more than 3,000 persons, or one-eighth of the total Negro population of Augusta each week.

This institution is the Bethlehem Community center on Conklin avenue with branches on Jones street and in the county.

The purpose of these centers is to provide wholesome supervised activities that meet the fourfold needs of community life.

For the promotion of this purpose there is first the kindergarten with an enrollment of 95 and more on the waiting list that can not be accommodated because of limited facilities.

These kindergarteners are taught songs, games, handicraft and stories. They have a lay symphony orchestra in which each tot plays an instrument and they plan a recital in the near future.

Then there are hobby clubs for boys and girls which provide special training for various groups. There are sewing projects, cooking, reading, hiking, nature study, art, and parties for these clubs.

The Girl Reserve department in which over 200 girls are registered is divided into interest groups which are: World Friendship, where a knowledge of customs and habits of other nations is given. Handcraft, Recreation, wherein a spirit of good sportsmanship is taught through seasonal games, lectures and contact with other groups. Just now, basketball has their interest and a good team has been formed from this department.

Musical activities at Bethlehem Center include a Girl Reserve Choral club, one from the boys' department, an adult community chorus, and a Glee club from the Hi-Y. W. department, a group of high school and college young women who meet regularly and take part in all the activities of the Center.

Another purpose of the institution is leadership training.

Bethlehem House provides a laboratory for students at Paine college and other institutions for training in various phases of social work. Special advisory sessions and institutes are held in addition to the theory and practice work given to aid in group adaptation and program building.

Each spring there is a leadership training school held which is open to community leaders in all departments of church work and over 100 group leaders from different churches are given instruction and information about the Sunday school, young people's organizations, evangelism and missions.

Through its interracial staff—which includes two full-time white workers and five full-time colored workers, four part-time student workers, nine N. Y. A. student workers, nine N. Y. A. community workers, four W. P. A. playground workers and 40 volunteer helpers, its interracial advisory board of 17 colored and 19 white members, and the Young People's Advisory board of ten white and 16 colored members—the Bethlehem Center attempts to further the purpose of finer interracial cooperation in the city. There is also joint cooperation in sponsoring community projects and occasional good-will services for all races.

This institution is financed by the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South, but the budget of $7,500 is inadequate to provide for the greatly enlarged program of the center, which includes the Springfield Branch with the George N. Stoney Medical clinic, and the rural center with the newly constructed Augusta K. Howard hall.

These projects should be near the heart of every civic-minded Augustan and to it, given all the support that a well-meaning broad-minded and liberal-hearted citizen can give.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
March 5, 1939

Work to Start Soon on New Housing Unit

$3,054,621 Project To Provide 660 Negro Homes

(Pictures on Page Eight.)

By ROY WYNNE, JR.,
Sunday American Real Estate Editor.

The Atlanta Housing Authority announced Saturday that construction will begin soon on a new negro housing project, made up of 660 dwelling units which are to cost $3,054,621. This is the second of four projects comprising the authority's Atlanta program totaling around 13 million dollars.

The project will cover 30 acres, bounded by Peters Street on the South, McDaniel and Chappell Streets on the east, Larkin Street on the north and Dora and Leonard Streets on the west. Ten per cent of the building costs are to be raised locally.

Situated near the present University Homes housing project, the new development will be known as the John Hope Homes, in honor of the late John Hope, former president of the Atlanta University System and a leader in developing the negro educational center here.

RENTAL COSTS

The 660 units will be made up of 2,310 rooms. Average cost per unit is to be $2,600, and units will be made up of from two to five rooms each. Each unit will have a front and back yard, private entrance and will be of fireproofed construction.

Rental will be $3 per room per month, with an average minimum cost of $1.20 per room for utility services, such as water, lights and gas.

The area is to include two recreational centers, one covering two acres and the other three-fourths of an acre.

TENANT PREFERENCE

At present the area has 425 dwellings, 78 per cent of which are substandard, and 62 per cent are without baths. Present houses are 22 per cent without running water and 46 per cent unfit for living quarters, according to the housing survey. It was revealed also that the dwellings now rent 50 per cent for $8 per month and 50 per cent for $9 on an average.

Present tenants will be given the preference to occupy the new homes when they are completed.

Architects are Burge & Stevens, associated with Henry J. Toombs, Smith & Davis and I. Moscowitz, all of Atlanta. Structural engineer is W. H. Armstrong. L. R. Bush is to be electrical engineer. Plumbing, heating and landscape engineers are yet to be appointed.

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Mrs. Charles S. Smith is the chairman for the DeKalb Health Committee. The health program was started by the Decatur P.-T. A. Council, but it became so large that the DeKalb P.-T. A. was brought in, and the combined power of the two has worked wonders in securing adequate facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases and also for medical examinations in all the schools of that section.

They have enlisted the cooperation of every organization besides the DeKalb Board of Health in making this county's young people safe from all social diseases.

The main objective of this committee, however, is to help the needy children of DeKalb county.

With their own funds they furnish spectacles to children who need them, and they pay for tonsil operations where parents are unable to do so. Each case is personally investigated by the county health nurse, Mrs. Nell Cheatham, and her work has been outstanding for 10 years.

Mrs. Smith, the chairman, stated that her committee obtains funds not only from the P-T. A. but from churches, the D. A. R., Decatur Woman's Club and all the schools. The county awarded this committee $500 of the $1,000 prize the county won in 1936.

The Decatur Colored Clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, in the work of which the P.-T. A. Council is greatly interested, was started 10 years ago by Mrs. Hansford Sams, Dr. H. Homer Allen and members of the Decatur Presbyterian Church, as a volunteer organization. It outgrew its swaddling clothes in a short time, and now it is supported by the City of Decatur, which gives $40 monthly, and the county adds something to that.

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The committees are making rapid progress, and it is expected that the show will attract many visitors.

Exhibits for the show will be received on the Saturday prior to the show, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasting until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as well as until noon Sunday.

The flowers and exhibits will be judged at 2 o'clock by a committee of judges from the Garden club. M. L. Williams is in charge of the exhibits.

The gardens of Frances Crowder, of East Highlands, will be open at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Decatur Carter, general chairman of the Dedication program of flowers will was announced by James M. C. take place at the Y. M. C. A., it

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Doors of the Flower show will be open at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Dedication program of flowers will be judged at 2 o'clock by a committee of judges from the United Garden club. M. L. Williams is take place at the Y. M. C. A., it

was announced by James M. C. Carter, general chairman of the show.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
April 6, 1939

Welfare League Voices Thanks For Aid To Negro Children

THE MEMBERS of the Junior Welfare League wish to take this opportunity to thank the people of Marietta, in behalf of three little colored boys, for the generosity they have shown in their donations towards the expense of having these children's eyes openated on.

As was told in the papers some weeks ago, these three boys are going blind with cataracts on both eyes. Since the appeal was published in the paper for help in paying these expenses, donations have come in from all sides, both white and colored contributing.

The boys will be taken down at an early date for their first operation, and after the operations glasses will be furnished them The Welfare League members wil furnish all transportation necessary to and from Atlanta, and, of course, will have some of the expense to bear as well, but without the support of the generous people of Marietta the expenses involved would have been, probably, more than the league could take care of.

If you can imagine the hideous thought of going blind at the age of twelve, with the hopeless feeling that nothing could possibly be done, then to have some good Samatarian stretch out a hand to pull you back into the light of life of normal childhood, then you can imagine the gratitude and joy these boys feel. So for them the league wishes to say again, "Thank you."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 10, 1939

West End Group Urges Abandoning Of Housing Project

Protest Follows Plan to Re-Examine Authority's Proposal

Residents and home-owners of the West End section, numbering more than 1,000, met Tuesday night at the J. C. Harris School Auditorium and voted unanimously to urge abandonment of a negro housing development planned between Hunter Street and West View Drive.

The protest meeting followed an announcement by the Atlanta Housing Authority that officials would re-examine its plans for the proposed project, already named the John Egan Homes. The authority's announcement postponed the bid opening which had been advertised for May 17 until new, satisfactory plans are worked out and approved.

The group meeting Tuesday night also voted to continue work of a committee of West End citizens and homeowners, headed by Roger Prestwood, chairman, and that the committee's negotiations with the housing authority proceed.

Resolutions opposing the project were read from churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, the West End Woman's Club, West End Businessmen's Association, Civic Club of West End and Post 390, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mayor Hartsfield addressed the gathering and outlined the legal set-up of the authority, saying that "the people out here don't have to take anything they do not want." Brief talks also were made by Councilmen John T. Marler and C. M. Boland; County Commissioner Charles Adams, and Philip Weltner, executive director of the Housing Authority.

Ballots were passed to the audience on the question of whether to make the Egan Homes a white project. Results of the voting were to be announced Wednesday.

E. W. Robinson, member of the citizens' committee, presided. Names of J. T. Anderson and James Ozburn were added to the committee.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
May 10, 1939

Citizens Push Campaign on Slum Project

Citizens of West End Wednesday prepared to continue protests against proposed construction of the John Egan Homes—negro slum clearance project—until satisfactory plans are worked out with the Atlanta Housing Authority or the project is abandoned.

At a mass meeting Tuesday night in the Joel Chandler Harris School Auditorium, attended by more than 1,000 residents and home owners of the section, the group voted unanimously that citizens' committee negotiations with the Authority proceed.

Protests arose after Roger Prestwood, chairman of a special committee to fight the proposed project, read a letter from Housing Authority officials signed by C. F. Palmer stating that the original 56-acre tract between Hunter Street and West View Drive would be divided into white and negro sections.

NEW DIVISION PLAN

Under the new plan, it was pointed out, the white area would front on West View Drive and extend back to an additional 10-acre plot along the L. & N. Railroad tracks, which would be reserved for a playground. The negro units would front along Hunter Street.

The letter also stated Housing Authority officials had worked out plans with the Georgia Power Company to extend the street car line along Fair Street to take care of increased traffic.

Mayor Hartsfield, who arrived soon after the meeting was brought to order by E. W. Robinson, sketched the legal set-up of the Housing Authority and added that "citizens of West End do not have to take anything they do not want".

The program also included short talks by Philip Weltner, executive director of the authority; Councilmen John T. Marler and C. M. Bolen and County Commissioner Charles R. Adams, who urged "peaceful and sane solution of the problem".

COMMITTEE ENLARGED

Two new members, J. P. Alexander and James T. Ozburn, were added to the special citizens' committee, which originally included Mrs. Grady Andrews, E. W. Robinson, H. R. Stanfield, Mrs. J. C Banks and Mrs. A. G. Wright.

The Housing Authority announced that the bid opening advertised for May 17 will be postponed until satisfactory plans are worked out.

Resolutions of protest against the project also were read from churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, the West End Business Men's Association, West End Civic Club, West End Woman's Club and Post 390, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Rural Needs Emphasized At Gammon

Rural Emphasis Week observance began at Gammon Theological Seminary Monday.

Four speakers appeared on Monday's panel of helpful discussion before appreciative groups. They included: Dr. Paul Vogt, white; President L. M. McCoy, of Rust College; Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta physician, and J. H. B. Evans, of the Farm Security Administration.

Dr. Vogt said that the rurals today are demanding a type of minister who will go into the sections, live there and teach the people to live efficiently and happily by example. He said the rural preacher must teach his flock of government services, land problems and how to face the general problems of education, economics, health, public relations, etc.

President McCoy told of the work of Rust College in making Mississippians appreciate farm life and to live happily and prosperously.

Dr. Nash showed a health picture and lectured on tuberculosis

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

"THE OTHER CITY" I think it true to say that the greatest misfortune concerning any problem is lack of understanding.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Atlanta Rotary Club, which offered an unusual program and yet one which ought to point the way to more meetings of its kind as desirable and necessary.

It brought about some understanding. It ought to create more and more understanding.

It, unfortunately, is true that only now and then do the leaders, the thinkers, the planners, of the white and negro races meet together to discuss problems.

It is a fact the average good citizen has little opportunity to know the problems of the negroes in his city. And it is a fact the negroes themselves have too little opportunity to discuss them and to contribute to understanding

Yesterday Dr. M. S. Davage, a brilliant educator, president of Clark University, stood before the Rotary Club members, leaders in the city, and told them frankly of the problems of his people.

It came as a shock to learn that Atlanta has not a single park in any one of the crowded negro sections of the city.

It was disturbing to be told that only one negro public school has an auditorium or a gymnasium.

It was unavoidable logic which Dr. Davage presented when he said that inevitably the homes of negroes employed as domestic help, suffered because of their absence from their own homes. It followed, as night the day, that the negro children therefore must present a high percentage of delinquency because of the lack of recreational and playground facilities.

I say they were disturbing facts in that they disturbed the minds of those present. Those minds were not prejudiced minds. They are minds which believe in fair play.

It simply is a fact that there is not much understanding and less opportunity for it. Therefore the program was of more than ordinary importance. It may lead to greater things. "The other city" will be understood.

TOWARD THE FUTURE. Dr. Davage has been in Atlanta for a dozen years. There are others of his race who daily contribute to understanding. Yet indicative of the lack of opportunity for mutual understanding is the fact that not more than half a dozen of the two hundred Rotarians, most of them civic leaders, had heard him speak before.

Atlanta has not enough parks for her white children and not enough recreational facilities. Yet Atlanta knows, and knows better because of the meeting yesterday, that the negro children must have parks and recreational facilities and ought to have them as soon as funds and space can be made available. They ought to have the next consideration.

One could look at the proposition from a purely selfish viewpoint and sustain that argument. Atlanta needs more good citizens, white and black. Areas where there is no playground or no opportunity for play, produce the greatest number of delinquent juveniles no matter what their color. A playground reduces crime. A playground in a congested area helps reduce the necessity for social workers, for juvenile courts. The good citizens of the "other city" are not proud of the criminals produced no more than the white citizens are proud of their criminal products. It is good business, to put it on that basis, for the people of Atlanta to get behind this problem of parks, schools and recreations for the children of that so-called "other city." It is not, of course, another city. It is all Atlanta.

"THEY SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE" In a time when other nations are concerned about "minorities," it was most interesting to hear Dr. Davage say of the negro:

"He speaks your language; he worships the Christian religion; he is educated out of the same books; he thinks as an American because he is one; there is not a single hyphen about him or his thinking."

It is a well-known fact that the Third Internationale of Russia sought to cash in on the imagined dissatisfaction of the negro. Money was spent. Schools and organizations were deluged with literature. The results were negligible.

"Our people have learned humor as a defense mechanism, but they laugh. And they know there is no laughter coming from Moscow," said Dr. Davage.

The program yesterday was a bit unusual. I imagine it was the first time a negro has addressed a Rotary club in this country. Yet the fact it was unusual merely emphasized the fact such an opportunity for understanding ought not to be unusual.

That Atlanta and its Rotary club should have created this opportunity is extremely worth while. It ought to lead to better understanding. If so it will mean a better Atlanta, a happier and a more prosperous Atlanta. Good citizenship can be built only through the co-operation of both races. There can be co-operation only when there is opportunity for it.

The Rotary club and Dr. Davage are to be congratulated on the splendid example of yesterday.

Terms Negro's H... His 'Defense Mec...

Dr. M. S. Davage, President of Clark University, Hits Straight From the Shoulder In Address to Atlanta's Rotary Club—Poor School Facilities Attacked.

By J. C. CHUNN
(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 23—Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, one of the South's highest seats of learning, electrified an audience of all whites in a history-making speech last Monday afternoon at the Capital City club before the Atlanta Rotary club, one of Atlanta's exclusive civic, social and cultural organizations with membership among the leading citizens of the Gate City of the South. So far as can be remembered this was the first time a Negro had been called upon to address a civic organization of this kind in America and this meeting was attended by most of the members who rank among the leaders in the political, banking, professional and business life of Atlanta and the South.

His speech, which dealt with the needs of his race in Atlanta clearly and unflinchingly expressed the Negro's attitude in Atlanta, the home of over 100,000 of our race. Comments from the various white dailies on the noted educator's speech have been loud in their praise of the understanding brought about by Dr. Davage's address, and many papers go so far as to say that this epic-making speech will bring about a better day for the Negro in Atlanta and other sections of the South.

INADEQUATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dr. Davage made an issue of the poor facilities furnished by the City of Atlanta for our people in the public schools. He lamented the fact that only one Negro school in Atlanta has an auditorium or a gymnasium, and the high rate of delinquency among his young people was caused by the lack of recreational and playground facilities.

SHOCKS ATLANTA



DR. M. S. SAVAGE

President of Clark University, fights for his race in a history-making speech before the Rotary Club. He established himself as the champion of Atlanta's forgotten group and stirred his audience with startling information.

Negro's Place in Atlanta's Life Told Rotarians by Noted Leader

By RALPH McGILL.

Atlanta Rotarians yesterday heard a brilliant and frank discussion of the negro's place in the life of Atlanta, his needs and desires, by one of the best-known men of the race, Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University. At the conclusion of his talk he was given what amounted to an ovation.

Legare Davis, in presenting Dr. Davage to the crowded room, in which sat many of Atlanta's outstanding business and professional leaders, said:

"There are, in the city of Atlanta which we know, about 200,000 people. We know many of them. We know what they think and need. There is another city in Atlanta. It is within our city. In it are about 100,000 people. We know little of them. We know little or nothing about their needs and their opinions. That is the negro city. In order that we, as citizens, may know something of the needs and opinions of these other citizens, the program for today has been arranged."

Dr. Davage's talk ought to bring about needed co-operation and action. He spoke, in the beginning, of the trust which was imposed in the negro slaves by the men of the south when they went away to war. He spoke of the loyalty and the faith with which that trust was rewarded. He spoke of the fact that today every white man knew one or more negro men whom he trusted and for whom he would do almost anything within reason. He declared also that almost every negro knew of some white man whom he trusted and respected equally.

"Some day, we may hope, the thinking people of both races will translate that mutual respect and trust into some concrete work; they may meet and work on the problem together without some critics trying to say they are seeking to tear down a social order."

Dr. Davage did speak frankly. His speech was, by the mere recital of facts, a condemnation of Atlanta where race relations are, and have been, of a higher order than found in other sections.

From Dr. Davage the leaders of Atlanta heard:

That of the 60 parks in Atlanta one one is for negroes and it does not lie within any one of the five congested areas where most of the negro population is found.

That of all the negro schools only one possesses an auditorium and a gymnasium and that is a school which formerly was a part of the white school system.

That schools for negroes are so crowded they are holding more than 100 double sessions.

That hospital service is needed.

That recreational facilities vitally are needed for negro children.

That there are but 5,000 negro teachers in the state and that of that number about half have certificates. He declared that it still is true today that "a little education is a dangerous thing," and asked for support of a program which would supply enough teachers and that they be well trained.

"About 25,000 negroes are employed in white homes," he said. "The unfortunate accompanying fact is that while they serve others their own homes suffer. In many instances their children are not well-cared for. It but emphasizes the need for recreational opportunity for the children.

"The negro today has changed his attitude toward religion. The fact that jobs are fewer and economic pressure greater, has caused him to quit thinking so much in terms of golden slippers. He now wants to know where he can get, not golden slippers, but a pair of shoes with good, thick soles."

"Sense of Humor."

Dr. Davage spoke of the negro having developed a sense of humor as a defense mechanism. He told the story which was illustrative in a most humorous manner.

A negro was arrested for selling insurance without a license.

"Don't you know you can't sell insurance without a license?" asked the judge.

"Is that it?" said the negro. "I didn't know why. All I knew was I wasn't selling any."

Dr. Davage declared that efforts had been made by the Third International to influence the negro toward Communism but that the effort had failed.

"In only a few sections of the north where they are able to arouse any interest and that was not material. The effort failed and will fail if attempted again.

"The negro has associated himself all his life with the 'Haves' of the white race and never with the 'Have Nots.' Therefore, he reflects that thought. He is conservative. Not until the white businessmen and employers turn Communists will the negro turn."

Dr. Davage enumerated the need for housing. Only 17 per cent of the negroes own their homes and the remainder rent homes which almost invariably lack modern conveniences.

There are many negro businesses, successfully operated, but the negro still spends most of his money in businesses owned by white businessmen.

Atlanta boasts the only daily negro newspaper in the world, the only negro school of social welfare in the world and the only negro theological school in the nation.

Of the 45,000 negroes in Atlanta who are church members, 33,000 are Baptists or Methodists.

"I recall Dr. Booker T. Washington," said Dr. Davage. "He said 'When you find a negro who is no Baptist or Methodist some white man has tampered with his religion.'"

"Nevertheless," he said, when the laughter had subsided, "there is a turning to other religions and it is because they have offered schools and services."

"I like to remember," he said, "that the negro speaks the English language, worships the Christian religion, and does not have a single hyphen in his mind or his name."

After the speaking Dr. Davage personally was congratulated by a majority of those present.

He told his audience of the crowded conditions in public schools of the city, where over 100 double sessions for children were held, with each session lasting slightly longer than three hours each school day. Not enough schools and lack of teachers were stressed in the epic-making speech, a condition that is deplored by all fair-minded Atlantans.

Perhaps the high light of Dr. Davage's address came when he told the Rotary club that 'The Negro speaks your language; he worships in accordance with the Christian doctrine; he is educated out of the same books, he thinks as an American because he is one, and there is not a single hyphen about him or his thinking." He further emphasized the Negro's loyalty as an American citizen when he said, "Our people have learned humor as a defense mechanism, and they laugh. And they know there is no laughter coming from Moscow."

"It is more than deplorable that a teacher must instruct young American citizens in a double session, with the student body in each of the sessions ranging about 40, for less than four hours a day, with most of the teachers poorly paid and working under conditions that are not at all pleasant to them." He also scored the park system in Atlanta for not providing adequate parks in every community for colored children, and other needed changes that will help toward decreasing crime among our young people.

The address of Dr. Davage is heralded here as the most timely and effective since the historic address of the later Booker T. Washington, and of equal importance in its application to present conditions as they confront the Negro in Atlanta and the South. None of this talk was built around radicalism; Dr. Davage spoke the plain truth unflinchingly as he saw it, and his exposition of conditions was warmly received by his audience, which was composed of men who could do something to correct them.

Louisville Courier-Journal
March 16, 1939

NEGROES AND COMMUNISM

The Atlanta Rotary Club invited Dr. M. S. Davage, head of Clark University, a leading educational institution for Negroes, to attend a luncheon and make the principal address. That indicates the rapidity with which race prejudice is passing in the South.

Dr. Davage talked frankly and not altogether patronizingly. He called the attention of his audience to the fact that Atlanta, with sixty parks has only one for Negroes, and it is not accessible to any of the Negro centers. Only one Negro school has a gymnasium. The crowded condition in Negro schools make it necesasry to have more than one hundred double sessions daily. He said that about 25,000 Negroes are employed in white homes of Atlanta, and the deplorable thing about that was that their own homes suffered as a result. The children in Negro homes where parents work in other homes, have no proper care and keeping.

He does not think there is occasion for fear that Negroes will join the communists. The Negro, he said, had always associated himself with the "haves" of the white race and not with the "have nots." As a result he reflects the thought of the conservative. "Not until the white business men and employers turn communistic will the Negro turn."

There are negroes in business, he said, but Negroes are more inclined to patronize the whites than their own race.

"I like to remember," he said "that the Negro speaks the English language, worships the christian religion, and does not have a single hyphen in his mind or in his name.

Negroes prefer the Baptist and Methodist churches, and Booker T. Washington was quoted as having said on one occasion "When you find a Negro who is not Baptist or Methodist some white man has tampered with his religion."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF*- 1939

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 10, 1939

WEST END HOUSING PROJECT IS RAPPED

1,000 Residents Unanimously Vote for Abandonment of John Egan Homes.

More than 1,000 residents and home-owners of the West End section last night voted unanimously for abandonment of a negro housing project planned for construction between Hunter street and West View drive.

The meeting, held in the J. C. Harris school auditorium, followed announcement Monday by the Atlanta Housing Authority that the body would re-examine its plans for the project, the John Egan Homes.

Bids Postponed.

The announcement by the authority postponed the bid opening that had been advertised for May 17 until new, satisfactory plans are worked out and approved.

At last night's meeting, the group also voted to continue work of a committee of West End citizens and home-owners, headed by Roger Prestwood, chairman, and that the committee's negotiations with the authority proceed.

Resolutions against the project were read from churches, Parent-Teacher Associations; the West End Woman's Club, West End Businessmen's Association, Civic Club of West End, and Post 390, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Hartsfield Speaks.

Mayor Hartsfield addressed the meeting. He sketched the legal set-up of the authority and said that "the people out here don't have to take anything they do not want."

Short addresses also were made by Councilmen John T. Marler, C. M. Bolen, County Commissioner Charles Adams, and Philip Weltner, executive director of the authority.

Ballots were passed to the audience, on the question of whether to make the Egan Homes a white project. Results of this vote will be announced today, Prestwood said.

E. W. Robinson, member of the citizens' committee, presided. Names of J. T. Alexander and James Ozburn were added to the committee.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 12, 1939

West End Group Ask Abandonment Of Housing Project

A committee representing property owners and residents of West End has asked complete abandonment of any housing project on land between West View Drive and Hunter Streets, it was announced Friday.

Roger Prestwood, chairman of the committee, said demands for cancellation would be sent to Senators George and Russell, Congressman Ramspeck and the United States Housing Authority.

The West End group has been opposing the John Egan Homes, proposed negro low-cost housing development in the section, for some time. There was some discussion by the group of having it changed to a project for white families, but now they seek to have it adandoned altogether.

"A letter written to the committee by C. F. Palmer, chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, which was read at the mass meeting Tuesday night, misled citizens into thinking the project has been abandoned," asserted Mr. Prestwood. "But actually they propose to build a combination negro-white project on the same site, which is vacant, and, therefore, not a slum clearance project.

"There are only three houses on this site of fifty-six acres," he continued, "and they are now occupied by white persons."

Another mass meeting is to be held soon, it was announced.

Members of the committee, besides Mr. Prestwood, are: Mrs. J. C. Banks, Mrs. Grady Andrews, J. T. Alexander, James C. Ozburn, E. W. Robinson, H. R. Stanfield and Mrs. A. G. Wright.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
May 12, 1939

Demand Project In West End Be Abandoned

Citizens and home owners of West End are prepared to "fight to the last ditch" any housing project on land between West View Drive and Hunter Street, it was announced Friday as messages demanding complete abandonment of the proposal were sent to Congress and the Federal Housing Authority.

Roger Prestwood, chairman of a special committee representing property owners and residents of West End, said telegrams urging cancellation of the project were sent to Senators George and Russell, Congressman Ramspeck, and Nathan Strauss, National Administrator of the Authority.

"A letter written to the committee by C. F. Palmer, chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, which was read at the mass meeting Tuesday night, misled citizens to think the project had been abandoned," Mr. Prestwood said.

"West End churches, civic organizations, businessmen's clubs and numerous other organizations have taken a firm stand against building a negro housing project on this vacant property where no slums whatsoever exist."

The committee will make known the position of West End residents to officials of the Atlanta Housing Authority at a meeting next Tuesday, he said, and another mass meeting in the West End section will be held within the next few days.

Organized to oppose construction of the John Egan Homes, 56-acre negro housing project located between West View Drive and Hunter Street, the citizens' committee also includes Mrs. J. C. Banks, Mrs. Grady Andrews, J. T. Alexander, James C. Ozburn, E. W. Robinson, H. R. Stanfield and Mrs. A. G. Wright.

MAN WHO NEVER TALKS

Podro the Silent, a yellow Negro, is a character at Gray, the capital of Jones county. He has reached an advanced age, and his simple requirements have been satisfied without labor, without worry, and without the use of words. He sometimes gets into dangerous situations, but he never explains. He counts as a friend any man who has given him a cigar. He is not particular about a fresh cigar; he gladly accepts one that is partially smoked, and it doesn't matter whether an inch remains or two inches or more. Podro accepts it and finishes the job. When he receives a gift he turns and slouches away. Those who have known him through the years take liberties with him and try to teach him some manners. They tell him he should give thanks. If he agrees with them he will lightly touch his hand to his cap without looking back to the source of the gift. Ever after he will watch the man who has given him a smoke, and he will go into any crowd and stand close by to see if he can be favored again.

Once when a blind Negro was trying to do his own housekeeping in a little store at Gray Podro liked the smell of the eggs that were being fried. He walked in and helped himself as fast as the blind cook could prepare. His presence had not been discovered, and the cook was infuriated when he failed to find any food on the table where he had been placing it. Podro seemed to think the feast was prepared for him. White friends had to intercede to quiet the unwilling host.

On another occasion a Negro sat on a bench at Podro's side, unwrapped the food he had been saving for his noonday meal, and Podro unceremoniously reached over and took a handful. That host didn't know the ways of Podro, and he wanted to fight. Again white friends had to explain.

"He will find his place in the court room and on the baseball diamond," said Judge Ethridge, the coroner. He is a great friend of the state, and when a man is brought before the court charged with a crime Podro rakes his fingers across his own throat to indicate the prisoner ought to be killed. He has on some occasions became so excited that after the judge has left the bench he went up into the chair and charged an imaginary jury, telling them what they ought to do to criminals. On the baseball diamond he shouts to imaginary players, ordering them to play ball, and usually adds, "Damn you."

A new minister once saw Podro in his antics on the baseball diamond and went up and offered him a dime to run an errand. Podro was oblivious to everything but the imaginary baseball game. An onlooker explained to the minister that Podro had never run an errand in his life, and had never thought about trying to earn any money. He was cared for by his people from infancy on through to the present. At death his mother left him a home, and it has been cared for by other relatives since then.

Colored Atlantans To Benefit

Contracts For $31,416,000 Approved by FDR

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS)—Presidential approval of loan contracts totaling $31,416,000 for local housing authorities will benefit low income Negro families in 10 of the 17 cities on this latest list of communities participating in the low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority.

In announcing these loan contracts, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA, called attention to the low costs, and consequently low rents, attained. In Atlanta, where a project of 1,207 dwelling units is to be constructed for Negro occupancy, rents will average about $2 per room per month, according to present estimates. This is the fifth project in Atlanta for which USHA loan contracts have been approved to cover 90 per cent of development costs. Two other projects, one for Negroes and one for whites, were completed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration and are now occupied.

In addition to Atlanta, cities on this list providing for the rehousing of Negro families include Athens, Macon and Augusta, Georgia; Laurel and McComb, Miss.; Camden, New Jersey; Cincinnati, Ohio; and El Paso, Texas.

TWENTY PROJECTS

To-date, construction has been started on 20 projects to provide 11,384 dwelling units. It is expected that 32 additional projects, providing 12,248 new homes, will get under construction before the end of May. Tenants are expected to begin moving into projects within two months in Austin, Texas, and Buffalo, New York, and shortly thereafter in Jacksonville, Fla.

Commenting on the new phase in the Government's low-rent housing program Mr. Straus said:

"Costs of con truction have been steadily reduced so that each new project going into construction shows economies, the result of experience and studies involved in the preparation of earlier projects Another avenue of progress has been in the reduction of rents which,, in the projects recently put under loan contracts, are at a level meeting the needs even of those families with a minimum income, including of course, families on relief."

Macon, Ga., News
Juune 10, 1939

EDITORIAL

How Strange

By GEORGE BURT

Yesterday afternoon I sat in a friend's apartment. It was on an upper floor, and the breeze and sunshine flowed through curtains against the clean, painted walls. And there was cheer.

Outside, only a few narrow yards away, one might look down and see a score of little houses in which Negro families lived. One of these little houses had a yard around it, defined by a line of bricks, laid in the pinkish earth, not quite perpendicular and not quite horizontal—so that the corners stood up out of the ground to encompass a plot of bermuda grass and some flowers that were withering in the sun.

In another of those yards was a woman with a hoe. She was wearing an almost shapeless garment with bright designs printed on it. And she was bending over her task of hoeing a plot of barren ground.

She, too, was going to have a little garden surrounded by odd-ended bricks and blooming with zinnias and cockscomb and the other plants that prosper in the city.

In another yard of these little houses was a woman, sitting in a broken-down chair she had taken out from the house. She was cleaning fish, in tribute, perhaps, to the fact that it was Friday. More likely, she had just seen fish on sale at bargain prices at the store where she traded, and had decided it was a good time to give the family a mess of mullet as a change from the daily diet of greens and hog-belly and cornbread that she prepared most often.

Anyway she sat there with the shiny fish in one hand and a knife in the other, and the silvery scales flecked off like sequins. She sat there, happy in what she was doing, dipping the fish once in a while in a pan of water at her side.

After a while she had finished, and she took the dressed fish into the house. And then she came out again and washed her hands under a faucet—the only water that came to her house from the city water system. It was a faucet beside the back door of the house she lives in.

Then she went inside.

Pretty soon there was a mellow smell of frying fish—fish frying in bacon fat that had been saved from days and days of hog-belly and corn pone.

The woman's man had come home by then, and it was almost dark.

It was strange—seeing all this go on, only a few feet from the apartments where white persons are comfortable and gay. Not that the Negroes were not gay. They were. The woman with the fish had been talking gaily all the time with her neighbor who had been mixing some cornmeal and water for the ducks that waddled at her feet. Only those two women can know the entertaining jokes they told each other, and about which they laughed so loudly.

But the point I am trying to get at is that in a town of many thousands of people, close to at least moderate comfort, here are others still without the primary comforts (or the things which most of us have come to regard as comforts) living just as placidly as if they and their fishes and their ducks were in another land and another year.

At the same time such scenes were enacted in other parts of Macon, in other parts of Georgia, and in the whole of this great country in which we have been entertaining the king and queen of a country which we were going to teach better. There was comfort and some luxury next door to the little houses in which women were scraping fish that they had bought with pennies scrimped from the weekly budget. It made no difference whether they were black or white, as far as the principle of things went. All of them were trying to achieve some little pleasures.

The bank president's wife, perhaps, had caviar hors d' oeuvres. Her cook's sister had mullet. And the cook's cousin maybe didn't even have mullet.

Things like that went on in a single city block, because in Macon the slums and the best houses are close together—just like cells in a honeycomb.

People who can do things ought to do something about it. They ought to give more than a spigot to those poor people—black or white—to wash the mullet scales off their hands after they have cleaned Friday's fish.

It wouldn't do any good, you say, to give these people more than they have. Sure, I know all those old stories about the families who planted flowers in the enameled bath tubs that philanthropists built for them.

But they can be educated.

They can be taught in generations how to fit themselves for better and more productive work. It can't be done today, or this year, or even next year. But it can be done if those who are determined to do it understand that what they are trying to do will live longer than they will, that objectives in society are greater than people, and that society itself makes those objectives and that individuals are only instruments toward effectuation of objectives, and are not the motive forces in them.

It will be a long time before the South quits having big, rich apartment houses next to Negroes' shacks, but some day the people who live in those shacks now will be the grandparents of people who will be a part of a new society—what kind of a society those future generations will determine.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 12, 1939

CRACKERLAND In Washington

By RALPH SMITH



ATLANTA HOUSING PROJECT PROTESTED

WASHINGTON, May 12.—West Enders, or many of them, anyhow, are up in arms over the housing project for negroes at Holderness Street and Greensferry Avenue, and have brought their protests to Washington. The petitioners claim the building developments will injure property values in West End and contribute to lessen the residential attractiveness of that section of Atlanta, which is one of the most populous home sectors of the city.

The protestants have been advised that the matter is out of the hands of Washington, and rests entirely with the Atlanta Housing Authority, which selected and acquired the site of the projected development. It is a local controversy, from first to last, and it is for the city authorities to give the relief that is being asked.

The West Enders proudly boast that theirs is a community of 9,000 homes, of which some 1,200 are unincumbered, and that these dwellings provide shelter and comfort for upward of 40,000 people.

They aren't opposed to a housing project for negroes in that general section of the city, but they insist that a building site should have been selected on West Simpson Street, in the midst of a community the property of which would be enhanced by such a development as the Housing Authority plans.

SCHOOLBOOK STUFF

It is pretty hard for Uncle Sam to save a cent. Nobody wants the government to economize at his, her or their collective expense. There is the matter of free schools in Georgia. They are not wearproof, and, besides, schoolchildren are less careful than ever with their schoolbooks, since the state furnishes them gratis.

Well, for several years past the Works Progress Administration has looked after the schoolbooks in Georgia. In one way and another, WPA has expended about $30,000 annually rebinding school books.

But the WPA must retrench. Its funds have been curtailed somewhat, so what does Colonel Harrington do but issue an order suspending the book-binding business in Crackerland as of May 31?

So now comes Governor Rivers, School Superintendent Collins and superintendents of county schools all over Georgia protesting that it will never do for the government to quit the business of rebinding school books.

Colonel Harrington is determined, however. The order won't be revoked, and after May 31 the state or the several counties must take care of their own school books, if the children won't.

HE TAKES IT EASY.

There is probably no member of the Senate who takes life easier than Vic Donahey, of Ohio . . . and why not, seeing as how he is determined definitely and irrevocably not to stand for reelection? Apparently, he is all fed up on public life, or public office, anyhow. He rarely attends a session of the Senate, and yet he is mindful of what is doing in the chamber, as, for instance, when he threatened the other day to get himself a pair against a bill that doesn't please him.

SOUTHERN MEDICOS

Echoes of the annual convention of the Southeastern Surgical Congress reverberated in the Senate chamber a day or two ago as Senator Josh Lee, of Oklahoma, paid a glowing tribute to the medical profession. . . . The inspiration of the fluent and flowery Oklahomian was an editorial that appeared in The Atlanta Journal, March 11, on "Doctors of the South," and based on the honor roll of southern physicians and surgeons as called by Dr. T. C. Davison in his masterful address as retiring president of the surgical association.

In submitting the editorial for publication and preservation in the Congressional Record, Senator Lee said:

"This editorial pays high tribute to the trail blazers of the medical profession. It recounts a number of epoch-making surgical operations that were first performed by doctors of the south. It pays high tribute to Dr. L. L. Hill, of Montgomery, the father of one of our colleagues, the brilliant and sincere junior senator from Alabama, Senator Lister Hill.

"Mr. President, my father was a country doctor. I used to go with him on some of his calls. One time in the old Indian Territory I accompanied him on one of these calls. There were no section lines then. The directions were rather vague—only such guide posts as the forks of the road; an old dead tree.

"It was a cold winter afternoon. I remember we saw a timber wolf. It grew dark, and yet we had never found the place. There was little daylight left, and father drove the team up on a mound in order that we might look around. Just then a door opened beneath us, and a man stuck his head out and shouted, 'Get off my house.' We were on top of his dugout. That was the place that we were trying to find.

"The woman was very sick. There was a large family of children. They all lived in that dugout. I was just a little shaver, and I bedded down on a pallet with the other children. Soon I was asleep, but all night long my father toiled over the sick bed. The crisis passed. Daylight came. We drove home. The sincerity and the effort and the medical skill of the country doctor had saved the life of a mother of a large family of children.

"One time I saw my father amputate a leg in a log cabin. He did not have his surgical instruments with him. He performed the operation with such instruments as he could get there. He sawed the bone with a hand saw. Later I saw the man, hale and hearty, hobbling around on one leg, of course, living because of the determination of a doctor who performed his services to humanity. A country doctor had saved his life."

Brunswick, Ga. News
June 14, 1939

CITY WILL REPLACE SOME STREET LIGHTS

WHILE GENERAL SURVEY OF PRESENT LIGHTING SYSTEM WILL SHORTLY BE MADE

Some sections of Brunswick, rather dark at night since the city inaugurated a reduction in the city's lighting system several years ago during the height of the depression, are to be relighted in the near future, while a general survey will be made of the entire lighting system, with a view of replacing lights where they are mostly needed.

There was very little protest at the time the city decided to reduce its street and white way lights for economy's sake, but in recent months many citizens have sent in petitions urging that at least some of the lights be replaced, while one or two local organizations have taken like action.

At a meeting of the commission today provision was made for installing a lighting system in Windsor Park, Brunswick's fast growing subdivision, where there is now only one or two street lights, widely separated. A survey will be made and lights will be installed at important areas.

The commission also decided to replace a number of lights on Norwich street, one of the city's main automobile arteries. Many lights on this street were discontinued when the economy move was inaugurated. Lights are to be replaced on this street at the intersection of S, First and Third streets.

City Manager F. J. Torras was authorized by the commission to make a survey of the entire city in an effort to determine the various places where lights are mostly needed, and to submit his recommendation to the board, and it was stated the survey will be started within a few days.

Whether or not any of the white way lights will again be lighted has not been determined. More than half of them were discontinued when the commission decided to reduce the city's lighting system, and none has since been relighted.

Other matters were also handled at the meeting today, including rules and regulations for the operation of the new recreational center opened last week. While final rules were not adopted, pending a further investigation, it was decided there will be no charge to the fresh water swimming pool for the present at least. For a time it was thought it would be necessary to assess a small fee to the pool.

Night tennis will not be free, however. Meters have been placed on the courts and flood lights will be turned on when a coin is dropped into them. This charge is small.

The commission appropriated $250 for the colored amusement center planned on the grounds of Risley Colored School, which is to be erected as a memorial to a negro teacher who served the colored schools for many years. Appropriations for the project have also been made by the Board of Education and the county commission. Other funds have been raised by a committee of local negroes who are sponsoring the project, and it is understood sufficient funds are now in hand to assure the success of the undertaking.

Other business before the board was of a routine nature.

Ralph Bullock To Dedicate John Hope Camp On Sunday

daily world 6-22-39 Atlanta, Ga.

Ceremony To Be Held At 11 in Morning

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Ralph W. Bullock, program and research secretary of the National Council of the YMCA, New York City, will deliver the principal address during the Dedicatory Exercises at Camp John Hope Sunday, June 25, 11 A.M. Central Daylight Saving Time.

In addition to his Liberal Arts college work leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree which was done at Knoxville College and Northwestern University, Mr. Bullock holds a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University and has done further graduate work toward the Doctor's degree at Chicago and Columbia universities.

Mr. Bullock had experience as a teacher and in educational work before going to the staff of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association where he has served for the past 14 years.

NYA DIRECTOR

Through an arrangement effected in 1935 between the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Youth Administration, Mr. Bullock gave one-third of his time for the following three years to the National Youth Administration in Georgia as Director of the Colored Division

During this time he made a study of the Negro population in Georgia upon which the program of the National Youth Administration for Negroes were largely based. He also collaborated with Mr. W. R. Chivers in writing a manual "Vocational Guidance for Negroes" which is being used by the schools, colleges and universities throughout the country.

In connection with his work with the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association he has written the following books and pamphlets: In Spite of Handicaps, a book of biographical sketches of outstanding Negroes: "Problems of Financing, Building, Up-Keep and Maintenance of YMCA's Serving Colored Men and Boys"; "The Fundamental Needs of Negro Boys and Young Men."

MADE SURVEYS

In addition, he has made numerous Social Surveys of the Negro population in different sections of the United States and has written articles for such magazines as World Youth published in Geneva, Switzerland; The Crisis and Opportunity.

He has had wide and varied experience in his work as a Conference Leader and Lecturer in various colleges, universities, conferences and conventions He spent one summer in Europe during which time he attended an International Conferenc in Finland and travelled through Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and France.

The dedication of Camp John Hope marks an important milestone of construction work which the National Youth Administration is doing in behalf of Negro youth in Georgia.

William H. Snell is the present director of the Colored Division of the Georgia National Youth Administration.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
June 24, 1939

Movement Is Underway Here For Negro Recreation Center

A movement to establish a five thousand dollar recreational center for negroes at the old Americus Institute dormitory on North Lee street is now underway, with white and colored leaders cooperating.

E. Stallworth, negro county agent, has been elected president of the negro organization seeking the recreational center.

The following article expressing appreciation for the assistance of the white people thus far, and appealing for their continued cooperation, was written by Stallworth:

"OUR WHITE FRIENDS CFFER AID"
By E. STALLWORTH
Negro County Agent

Last Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock a small group of our white friends met a small group of negro leaders of Americus in the boys work shop at Staley High school Those composing the white group were: Mayor Thomas Bell, Mrs. Zera Littlejohn, Mrs. J. K. Luck Mrs. W. H. C. Dudley, city WPA supervisor, and Miss Lois Hildreth Area Supervisor of Recreation, Columbus, Ga. The purpose of the conference was to discuss recreation for negro children of Americus. Miss Hildreth explained fully to the group the requirements of the recreational program sponsored by the WPA. She told of the excellent recreational work being dor in Columbus, Ga., for negro children of that city. Carl Haygood, the recreational director among negroes of Columbus was present, told in an interesting manner how the white people of his city were cooperating in making the recreational center for negroes in Columbus one of the best in this section of the state. He told of the four playgrounds for negro children located in different sections of the city, and of the equipment and negro playground supervisors receiving financial support directly by the city. During the conference Mayor Bell in a statement, gave his full endorsement to the recreational program planned for negroes of Americus, and announced that he had already made a direct appeal to Mr. Roosevelt for five thousand dollars to aid in providing a recreational center for negroes of Americus. The City Council of Americus has already donated to negroes the old Americus Institute dormitory on North Lee street to be used in connection with the construction of this center.

Following the instructions of Miss Lois Hildreth, all negro civic, social and religious clubs asked to send representatives to the meeting held Wednesday evening at Staley High school. During the meeting a recreational organization was formed composed of members from all negro organizations of Americus. Officers were selected and several committees were appointed to aid in developing a strong recreational program among negroes of Americus headed by an efficient well trained recreational supervisor for our center.

I was elected president of the organization Wednesday evening during the meeting, therefore, in making this appeal to our white friends of Americus and Sumter county, I represent the entire negro population of our city. We wish again to express our appreciation for the magnanimous manifestation of good-will exhibited all along by our white friends, and beg for continued support in our efforts to lift our people out of the gutter. Knowing that crime among negroes of Americus can be greatly reduced by organized recreation, we desire the support of our white friends in developing a strong recreational program. It was pointed out in the meeting Monday that 2,470 delinquents checked, less than ten percent ever attended a playground, and less than three percent of them ever attended Sunday schools. One of the most important things children develop on the playground is "Give and take". A few months ago, two negro men in Americus stood in their tracks with knives and cut each other to death. They had never learned to give and take. They had never learned as children on the playground to compromise their differences.

Much of the crime committed by negroes of Americus can be reduced if negro children are provided the proper type of recreation to take care of the excess energy which must be directed into proper channels. This was one of the strong points brought out by Miss Hildreth during the conference. If this excess energy is directed, it will turn the wheels of industry, but undirected, like a volcano eruption spreads death in its wake. The police department may collect from negroes some three thousand or more dollars in fines each year, but like termites, this class of our population continue to destroy foundation timbers of our city. Crime in the bottoms will spread to the hills. Disease in negro sections will spread to other localities of our city. We appreciate what our white friends have done, and are doing to help us in lifting our own people out of the gutter.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 20, 1939

ATLANTA COMPANY LOWEST BIDDER ON SLUM CLEARANCE

Beers - Collins' $778,600 Wins on Negro Project; Permit Is Issued for the Clark Howell Homes

Beers-Collins Construction Company, Atlanta, yesterday filed the low bid on the first unit of the $2,500,000 John Hope Homes, low-cost negro housing project, and officials of the Atlanta Housing Authority recommended that the federal bureau accept the bid.

Just before the Atlanta authority met to open bids for the second negro development in Atlanta, permit was issued for construction of the $2,227,754 Clark Howell Homes, second white low-cost slum clearance project to be constructed in Atlanta. The Clark Howell Homes was the largest building permit issued in Atlanta in the past 10 years.

Both the new projects are units of the $18,000,000 low cost housing projects scheduled for construction in Atlanta.

Bid Is $778,600.

The Beers-Collins bid was $778,600 for the first unit of the Hope homes, and was about $50,000 lower than any other received by the Atlanta authority.

Other construction organizations submitting bids were Fleisher Engineeriing & Construction Compauy, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. K. Adams & Company, Atlanta; J. A. Jones Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Levetue and H. M. Boyajohn, Columbus, Ohio.

Permit for the Clark Howell Homes calls for erection of 65 separate buildings, including 65 apartment houses having space for 630 individuals.

Adjoins Techwood.

The development will take place on a 30-acre tract adjoining the Techwood Homes, already completed. Moin Constructon Company is the contractor, and will require approximately one year to complete the project.

Onl about one-third of the Hope Homes will be constructed at a time, according to officials of the Atlanta Housing Authority, who pointed out that one section must be completed before another is begun in order to avoid driving large numbers of residents from the area.

When finished the development will provide housing facilities for 606 families. A total of 248 units were included in yesterday's bid. The negro project will extend, when completed, from Peters street generally northward to Spelman University.

Macon, Ga., News
September 28, 1939

MACON RED CROSS REVIEWS ACTIVITY

Directors of Organization Hold Meeting in Which Work Accomplished Is Outlined

A review of activities by the Macon chapter American Red Cross was presented yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors at the chapter headquarters.

Among the chief activities was the teaching of seven first aid classes by eight instructors. In these classes 27 juniors, 93 standard and 24 advance certificate holders were qualified.

A class for theater ushers and one for Negro Boy and Girl Scouts were among those held. A. L. Thomas taught the Negro group.

Prospective first aid instructors' training courses were discussed. Nine life saving classes held during the summer were also reported on.

Twenty-eight volunteer workers gave 82 hours of service to needy individuals, such as those suffering with pellagra. The chapter distributed 317 packages of yeast to pellagrins, handled 19 applications for hosiptalization and made seven confidential contact reports.

Mrs. Ray McNair, chapter home hygiene instructor, reported on the summer training course in home hygiene she studied at the University of Los Angeles and announced plans for four classes to begin in October.

J. Fritz Thompson, field representative from Athens, reviewed briefly activities of the national Red Cross as result of the European war and stated that the national organization already has found it necessary to appropriate $250,000 for medical and hospital supplies, caring for refugees and the repatriation of American citizens.

Mrs. Judith Wiley, a member of the board, related activities of the local chapter in the last World War and declared the chapter would again be prepared in case of an emergency.

Obie D. Calhoun, chairman of this year's roll call, reported on the organization he is perfecting for the roll call in November.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
September 26, 1939

Colored Worker Is Appointed by Department

Appointment of a colored worker to the staff of the department of public welfare was announced Tuesday by Mrs. Effie B. Harris, director.

This worker, who has already assumed her duties, will interview all colored applicants. Salary is $75 per month. Her appointment was authorized by the county board of welfare department.

The state, county and federal and city pay her salary on a pro rated system, based on the number of hours spent on various types of relief during the month.

The Community Fund ---How It Begun

By ALONZO G. MORON
Chairman, Negro Division,
1939 Campaign

Many years ago, before the government recognized a need for relief of any kind to other groups of unfortunates except the sick poor, private individuals gave of their means to assist the poor, the blind, the cripple, and the orphan.

As our cities grew in size and in population, more and more people found themselves in need of assistance—a need greater than they could fill by their own individual efforts, and a need greater than the more generous members of our communities could take care of. Some other arrangements had to be made to take care of our growing number of people in need of assistance.

To take care of this problem there arose in scattered places organizations to take care of special groups of needy persons. Usually these organizations bore names that told of the work they were doing as in the case of the "Association for the Improvement of the Poor," the "Family Welfare Society", the "Society for Assistance to the Blind."

The organization of these new agencies, however, did not banish the need for support of their programs by the people who had contributed to the relief of the needy in the past. It merely changed the method of solicitation from one in which each unfortunate individual made his or her own appeal to a more humane method by which the organization itself made an appeal each month and later each year for support.

As we moved towards a more complicated organization of industry, of commerce, of agriculture, and as our population grew, we became more and more conscious of our duty as citizens of a free country to take care of those who were less fortunate and in addition to the earlier group of charity organizations, there were created welfare agencies that were designed to prevent distress it occurred. to help normal people to solve some of the problems arising from our complicated way of living, to give our boys and girls character training so that they may become useful citizens.

Some of these newer agencies are the boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Young Men's and the Young Big Brother and Big Sister Clubs, Women's Christian Association, the Big Brother and Big Sister Clubs, and many others that take their name from the group they serve or the program they conduct.

This increase in the number of agencies dependent upon private contributions to accomplish their much needed work presented another very serious problem to the agencies themselves and to the citizens at large. Each agency had to put on its own campaign each month or each year, and it was hard to raise even the smallest amount necessary for their program.

People who were Christian in mind and heart, who were conscious of their moral obligation to assist the unfortunate, could not afford to recognize the need or parade their ability to help for fear that a contribution to one agency may bring flocking to their doors the representatives of all agencies in need of funds.

Due to the urgent need for funds to conduct the orphanages, to take care of dependent children, to assist the blind, to ease the discomforts of the crippled, and to prevent an increase in our criminal population, these struggling agencies had to put on campaigns, drives, rallies, and make appeals.

To the working man or woman each week or each week or each month brought a fresh appeal for funds from this agency or that society—each one worthwhile, each one for funds from this agency or that society—each one worthwhile, each one trying to put over a program to benefit humanity, but there is a limit even to our good intentions, and by putting on separate campaigns these agencies

were doing their programs more harm than good and were turning friendly people into people who were indifferent to say the least.

It did not take long for the obvious solution to assert itself and become the accepted pattern for helping our neighbors the American way. We soon learned that if one central organization were set up to solicit the necessary funds for all agencies, there could be accomplished several worthwhile things. Some of these are as follows:

1. All the people can contribute just once a year instead of each week or each month.

2. By putting all the money into one fund less of the money actually raised goes to pay for campaigns and other drive expenses, more of it can be used for the real purpose of all private giving—the relief of the unfortunate and the under-privileged.

3. By virtue of the fact that the money for their program is raised by the same agency that raises money for all other agencies, those of us who give can be sure that the work of the agency has been studied and approved, and that no agency under one name is doing the same work as another agency under another name. In other words, waste is eliminated by giving only to agencies that are performing a worthwhile service, and each agency in the Fund is filling a real need.

4. All these worthwhile things add up to the fact that, by contributing to a central agency, we are placing our money where it will do the most good, and we are doing a better job of caring for those who for the time being, are less fortunate than we are.

The organization that does these things for the people of Atlanta is the Community Fund. On Wednesday next, I shall try to show how our own Community Fund is organized and how it operates to make available the funds needed to carry on the work of the agencies that serve the people of Atlanta.

Atlanta Ga Journal
October 18, 1939

Slum Clearance Too Big for Private Enterprise, Official Says

Col. L. K. Williams Speaks to Housing Conference Here

By FRANK C. GILREATH JR.

Perhaps the biggest obstacle the Federal Government has had to overcome in its huge $800,000,000 slum-clearance and rehousing program is the lack of public knowledge of what Uncle Sam is trying to do, according to Col. L Kemper Williams, president of the National Association of Housing Officials, who is in Atlanta attending a three day conference conducted by his association.

"The public at last is realizing that the job of eliminating slums and rehousing the people coming out of those areas is too big for private enterprise," said Colonel Williams, who also is chairman of the New Orleans Housing Authority.

No Profit in It

"It not only is too big a task, but there is no profit in it for private enterprise," he continued. "Realizing that, private interests now are beginning to see that the program does not compete with private business. It is a program badly needed in this country and Uncle Sam is the only one big enough to put it over."

Colonel Williams said that the $800,000,000 program would only scratch the surface, but that it is a movement in the right direction. He is hopeful that Congress at its next regular session will approve another large sum to further expand the program.

On the whole, the national housing president thinks the rehousing program is a great aid to business in the communities where slums are being replaced with modern low-rent houses. He said it not only distributes large sums of money in the regular channels of trade, but in most cases it pays off a debt to the municipalities, as many of the property owners are behind in their taxes and other charges by the local government.

The three-day session, styled the Regional Conference on Housing Administration and Management, the first of its kind ever held in the United States, is conducted by the N. A. H. O. in cooperation with the United States Housing Authority and the Atlanta Housing Authority. Headquarters are at the Piedmont Hotel.

The widely heralded moving picture "Housing In Our Time," which was first presented at the New York World's Fair, will be shown Wednesday night.

Many of the nation's leading housing authorities are attending the important meeting, the purpose of which is to exchange, compare and test administration and management practices and ideas in order to promote more consistent local programs, sounder administrative practices and higher professional standards in low-rent housing.

Palmer Welcomes Visitors

Charles F. Palmer, chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, and one of the best informed housing men in this country, opened the meeting with an address of welcome to the visiting officials. Greetings also were extended by George B. Hamilton, chairman of the Georgia State Housing Authority.

Talks were made at the opening session by John P. Broome, director of Region 4 of the USHA, Colonel L. Kemper Williams, president of the N. A. H. O., and E. D. Hoban, assistant executive director of the N. A. H. O.

Others on the opening program were: Bleeker Marquett, consultant to the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority, who spoke on "Public Housing in America Today;" John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia, who talked on "Economic and Social Aspects of Public Housing;" Dr. B. J. Hoyde, administrator of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, who discussed "Basic Principles Project Management," and Carl Henry Monsees, chief of field service for the N. A. H. O. and director of the conference, who explained the objectives of the conference and its procedure.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to a visit by the delegates of Atlanta low-rent house developments, including Techwood Homes and University Homes, the finished products, and the sites of Clark Howell Homes and the John Hope Homes, which are in the early stages of construction or planning.

Highlight of Wednesday's program will be a meeting at 7:45 p. m. in the gymnasium of the Atlanta Athletic Club. Principal speeches will be made by Governor Rivers, Mayor Hartsfield and Jacob Crane, assistant administrator of the U. S. H. A. The Governor will speak on "Housing and War," and Mr. Crane will talk on "Housing and Peace," and both addresses will be broadcast over radio station WAGA. The evening meeting is open to the public free.

Savannah, Ga. Times
October 12, 1939

Government Starts Homemaking Project For Negroes Here

Thirty-five hundred square feet are to be utilized in the National Youth Administration's Negro boys' and girls' homemaking project here, it was disclosed today when bids were accepted in Atlanta at the State Procurement office of H. E. Harmon, Jr., for rental of the space in a Savannah building.

The contracts stipulated either one, two or three stories, newly decorated and painted inside and out, would be leased by the Government for the project. Plumbing and water is to be installed by the leaser, the request stated.

The bids were opened and read this morning at 10 o'clock at the Atlanta office. The contract is to hold through June, 1940, with the government holding the privilege of extending it to June, 1941, if necessary. Thirty days' notice by either party will terminate the contract.

Contracts were submitted in triplicate. Rent is to be paid monthly.

Augusta's Bethlehem Center Has Served City' Youth For 27 Years

Where Youth Expresses Itself

Over 3,000 Contacts Are Made Each Week

By WILLIAM FOWLKES, Jr.
(Staff Correspondent)

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(SNS) — For twenty-seven years, Bethlehem Community Center has provided wholesome supervised activities for thousands of this city's youths; promoted leadership training and a deeper interracial understanding in the locality. What it has done in reducing crime, tendency and delinquency in this northeast Georgia city cannot be measured.

Bethlehem Center had its beginning in 1912 on Campbell Street in an abandoned beer saloon. In the twenty-seven intervening years the institution has grown to include the main center on Conklin Avenue and two extension branches, one at 1229 Jones Street and the Rural Center and Camp ten miles out in the McBean section of Richmond County. The Springfield Branch, 1229 Jones Street, the first extension project of Bethlehem Center in Augusta, was opened in 1936 as the result of four years of work in this needy area near the river. The activities promoted there are the same as those at the main center with the addition of the George N. Stoney Clinic. Most of the funds for the purchase and equipment of this center were provided locally.

3000 WEEKLY CONTACTS

Through the Main Center and its two branches an average of more than three thousand contacts are made weekly. These contacts include the only Negro Kindergarten in the city; the only gymnasium facilities for colored people in this section of Georgia; week day and daily vacation Bible schools; clinics of various types, summer camp for various ages; clubs for all ages; handicraft, homecraft child care studies; glee clubs and choral groups; athletics, dramatics and other forms of recreation, sewing classes, home visiting; community programs of various types.

These activities and more a directed by eight fulltime staf members, nine part time student workers and approximately forty volunteer helpers. More than a thousand individuals enrolled in group activity represent about fifty different local churches.

RUN BY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

For the past 27 years, the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South, has provided the annual budget for the upkeep of Bethlehem Center and the salaries of its workers. This organization also made an initial investment of $75,000 in the main center of the institution. Officials state that the center has never had any endowment of any kind, and other funds secured locally in recent years have been directed to the purchase of needed plants and equipment in extension branches. The budget appropriation for the two extension projects is said to be very inadequate.

The institution furnishes a great opportunity for leadership training through the cooperation of Paine College and other agencies. Approximately 50 Paine students engage in some type of Bethlehem Center activity annually. Social Advisory sessions and institutes in addition to college classes are planned to aid the student leaders in group adaptation and program building. In addition to the above there are Leaders' Institutes for local church groups conducted at Bethlehem Center. Approximately 100 leaders representing some twenty or more churches are in attendance annually. They study all features of church work.

INTERRACIAL GOODWILL

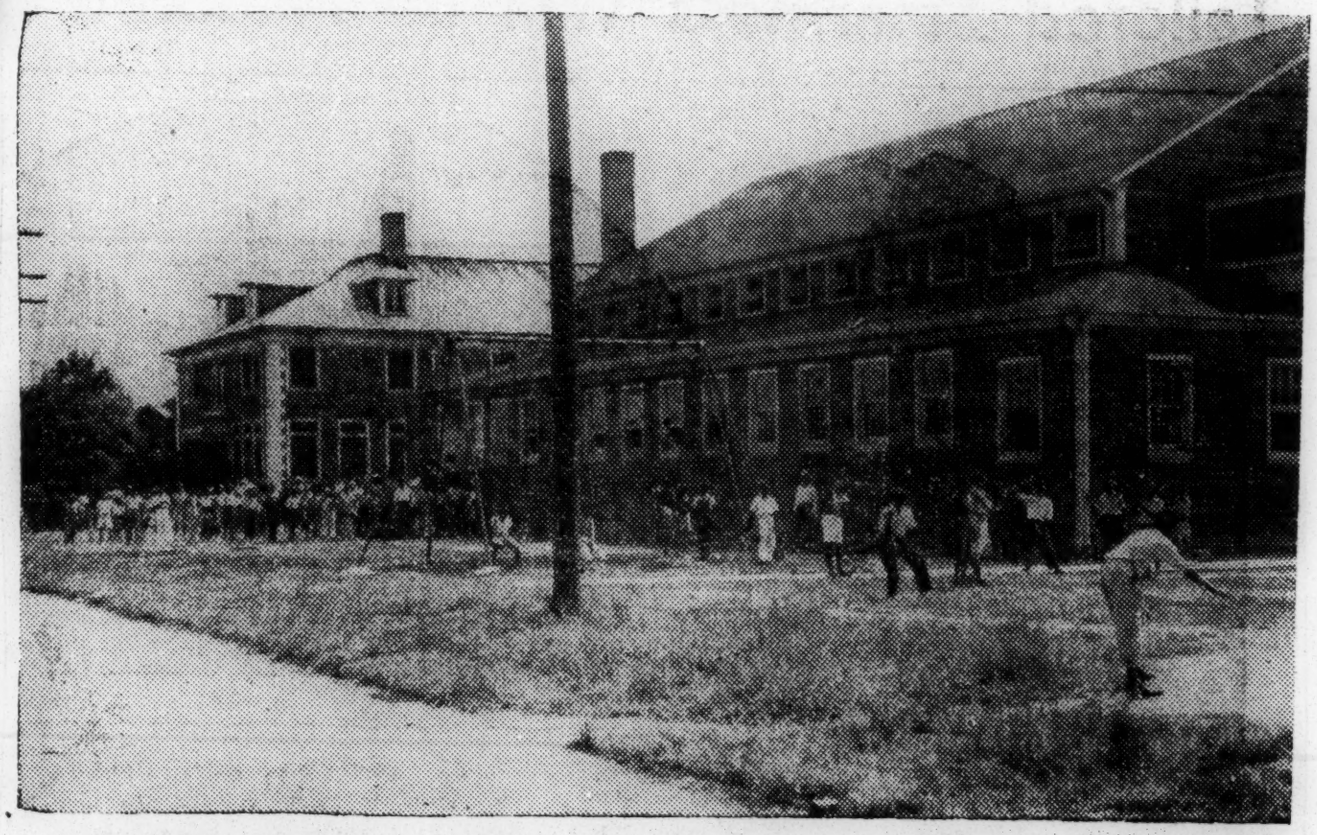
Through the Interracial Advisory Board and the Interracial Staff projects for the promotion of deeper group understanding in Augusta and elsewhere are carried out. Through the "dissemination of information," personal contact, goodwill services, and general educational program this understanding is furthured.

The Advisory Board is composed of representatives from the following Augusta churches:

Negro: Tabernacle Baptist, Thankful Baptist, Union Baptist Antioch Baptist, Springfield Baptist, St. Mary's Episcopal, Trinity-CME, St. Paul's CME, Christ Presbyterian and Bethel AME.

White: St. John's Methodist, St. James Methodist, St. Luke's Methodist, Trinity-on-the-Hill Methodist, Reid Memorial Presbyterian, St. Paul's Episcopal, First Baptist, Catholic, the Lutheran Church of the Resurrection and Woodlawn Methodist Church.

Miss Thelma Stevens, white is head resident worker of the Bethlehem Center. Lonnie C. Hamilton is Boys' Work Director of the project.

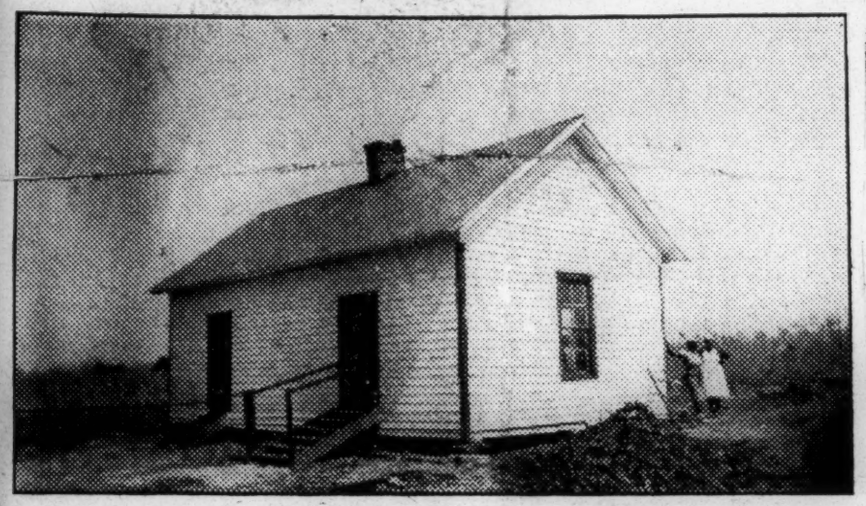


BETHLEHEM CENTER, Augusta, Ga. through which an average of more than three thousand contacts are made with youth weekly. The gymnasium and main building shown here represent a $75,000 investment by the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South, which also has provided the annual budget for the center's upkeep and the salaries of its workers for the past 27 years. Two extension branches in and just outside Augusta also furnish opportunity of play and wholesome study for children in their respective communities.

Augustans generally are proud of the work of the center, which is as much a part of the community life as most of the inhabitants' homes.

Carrollton, Ga., Times
March 30, 1939

COLORED HOME



Shown above is a home built for the county's aged colored poor and feeble. It is serving a longfelt purpose. —Times Photo

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 31, 1939

Slum Program Here Hiked to $18,000,000

Federal Authorities Approve an Added $3,350,000

Atlanta's slum clearance and low-cost housing program will be increased from $14,253,000 to more than $18,000,000, by virtue of the Federal Government's approval of an additional $3,350,000, it was explained here Friday by local Housing Authority officials.

Loans already approved by the government provided for four housing projects, two for whites and two for negroes, and an additional loan of $3,350,000 will enable Atlanta to have a fifth project, it was stated.

This brings the total number of dwelling units to 3,645. The four already provided for involved 2,438 units, and the new proposed projects will have an additional 1,207.

Besides Atlanta's new federal fund for slum clearance, three other Georgia cities—Athens, Augusta and Macon—will receive a total of $2,225,000 for rehousing under the new loan, the announcement from Washington stated.

In addition to the government's loan the housing authorities receive 10 per cent more as a reserve fund, plus 10 per cent they must raise through local bond issues. Atlanta's program, including all these items, exceeds $18,000,000.

Two of the four projects already provided for in Atlanta's program have been definitely selected. They are Clark Howell Homes, a project for white families adjacent to Techwood Homes, and John Hope, a development for negroes in the Atlanta University section.

The Atlanta Housing Authority recently announced that a whole block in one of the proposed sites, located in rear of the State Capitol, had been abandoned because property owners "raised their prices" and would not "co-operate" in the movement for ridding Atlanta of slums.

It is possible for the Housing Authority to abandon the entire site and select another site if property owners do not consent to accept "fair prices" for the land, it was pointed out. Prices being offered for the property, according to local real estate men, are above the current market values.

The four Georgia cities sharing in th new government loan, together with the amounts they will receive are:

Athens—$625,000, two projects of one and two-story houses. One project will contain 120 dwelling units, the other 50.

Atlanta—$3,350,000, providing for 1,207 units, of which 255 will be in one-story row houses, the remainder in two-story row houses.

Augusta—$988,000, for 254 units in one and two-story row houses and one-story two-family houses.

Macon—$1,642,000, one project of 254 units and a second of 156 one and two-story row houses.

Prof. Chivers Returns From Social Meeting

Walter R. Chivers, professor of Sociology at Morehouse College and Supervisor of Vocational Guidance for the Colored Division of the National Youth Administration of Georgia has just retuned from the annual meeting of the Georgia Conference on Social Work held in Albany, Georgia, April 19-22.

4-23-39

Mr. Chivers appeared on the program of the Section on Community Organization which was held in the Club Room of the Gordon Hotel at 2:30 p. m., on Thursday. He discussed the address, "Building a Community Welfare Program," delivered by Dr. Arthur Dunham, professor of Community Organization, School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan.

Mr. Chivers emphasized the need for the employment of Negro supervisors and field workers appointed after consultation with Negro Advisory Committees. He emphasized the meeting of including qualified Negroes in all social planning in Georgia.

He was appointed a member of the Resolutions Committee and submitted resolutions which, if accepted, will place the conference on record as favoring these main suggestions made in his speech.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 26, 1939

ROWLENSON IS NEW CHAIRMAN

Reappointed By President Richards For 1939-40 Red Cross Roll Call

H. W. Rowlenson, prominent merchant, will again head the Red Cross roll call for the 1939-40 campaign, it was announced by President W. A. Richards of the Muscogee County chapter of the organization at the regular quarterly meeting of the board Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The meeting was well attended, Mr. Richards presiding. Reports of all standing committees were received by the directors at the session.

The home service report indicated that an average of 71 cases monthly were given some kind of assistance.

Eight First Aid classes were completed during the period with a total of 197 persons earning first aid certificates.

Mrs. G. J. Springmann, Red Cross home hygiene instructor, has completed a class at St. Christopher's Mission and she is now teaching a class at the Occupational School. Two home hygiene classes for colored have been completed by Dagmar Ferrell, Red Cross nurse, and three additional classes are now being taught.

The report of the Junior Red Cross chairman, indicated that the Junior Red Cross council has had regular monthly meetings. The service projects of the Juniors included Valentine favors for the veterans hospital in Augusta, 100 table favors for the G. E. A. banquet in Atlanta and Brailled Easter card covers for schools for the blind.

The disaster chairman's report stated that this committee has recently been revised and the new members have been advised of their respective duties in the event of a major disaster.

All of the highway first aid stations have been visited and additional equipment has been given them by the chapter. The three stations have all cared for minor accidents that have occurred near them.

R. B. Eubanks reported that the life saving committee is planning an expansive program of life saving and water safety during the summer months. He reported that every effort will be made to give Red Cross water safety instructions to the school children of Columbus.

Mr. Rowlenson reported that the American National Red Cross in the foreign field was reviewed during the meeting.

The following members of the board were present at the meeting: Walter A. Richards, Nathan Hunter, Mrs. Frank B. Schley, Wm. B. Langdon, Mrs. R. B. Daniel, J. Homer Dimon, R. B. Eubanks, Mrs. Frank Gaines, Mrs. W. W. Hunt, Jr., J. A. Harley, Herman Julius, Mrs. J. M. Murrah, R. M. Page, Mrs. Ed. F. Roberts, W. H. Rowlenson, Edw. W. Swift, Jr., Mrs. H. E. Williams, and Miss Linda Davidson, executive secretary.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
December 15, 1939

Steagall Inspects Phenix City Slum Clearance Project



While in Phenix City last Saturday to address the East Alabama and West Georgia Log Rollers' convention, Henry B. Steagall, representative from the third Alabama congressional district, visited the Riverview Apartments, slum clearance project now under construction. Shown above is Mr. Steagall, discussing progress made by the city with the Phenix City housing authority and a group of Woodmen who took a prominent part in directing the program at the convention. They are, left to right, Enoch Matthews, executive director of the housing authority; V. R. Greene and P. L. Musick, members of the housing authority; H. L. Blake, chairman of the authority and Russell County commission chairman; Congressman Steagall; Fred Gresham, George Townsend and H. J. Kelly, Woodmen; Roy L. Smith, Russell and Phenix City attorney and C. B. Gullatt, Sr., prominent Phenix City business man—Photo by Plowden—Courtesy Columbus Ledger-Enquirer.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
December 15, 1939

Kural Housing Plan Approved

Slum Clearance Methods Slated In Georgia Test

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Dec. 15—(AP)—The government has decided to put slum-clearance methods to work on the farm.

Two hundred one-family farm houses will be built near here to replace ramshackle structures, some of which house two or more families. The United States Housing Authority is backing the project as an experiment, and plans to spend $500,000.

Rural Thomas County, in the heart of the South Georgia cotton, sugar cane, peanut and hog belt, is the site of the test, which George B. Hamilton, state housing authority chairman, says is the first in the nation.

National Housing Administrator Nathan Straus planned to start the project formally here tomorrow.

Hamillton said Thomas County was chosen after a survey showed more than 80 per cent of the county's rural dwellings were below "decent living standards."

The new houses, each one an acre plot, will have three bedrooms and a combination kitchen and living room. Cost was estimated at $1,500 each, with rental $4 monthly.

Negro and white families, landowning farmers as well as sharecroppers and renting tenant tillers, will have a chance to participate. Some 20,000 persons live in the county's rural area. Hamilton said sponsors hoped the project would aid in stopping the annual migration of sharecroppers, a vexing problem of Southern farm tenancy.

A county housing authority of five men has been set up by Gov. E. D. Rivers. This unit is to provide 20 per cent of the project subsidy and arrange county tax exemption. The government gets the remainder of the bill. Amortization of the cost in 40 years is planned.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
June 18, 1939

Federal Aid To Bring New Homes for Old

Workmen Hammer Away Building Clark Howell Project; Many Modern Dwellings To Be Built.

A trail of destruction resembling that of a cyclone is following in the wake of workmen who are demolishing 277 houses in an area bounded by Luckie, Mills and Lovejoy streets and North avenue in preparation for the erection of the Clark Howell Homes, the first of Atlanta's new housing projects.

As fast as the structures are dismantled the debris is hauled away, and when the entire area has been cleared the beautiful new units of the housing project will spring up in their place, thus transforming a section that was once an eyesore of the city.

As workmen tore into the buildings, officials of the Atlanta Housing Authority revealed some interesting statistics about the area.

Some Were Uninhabitable.

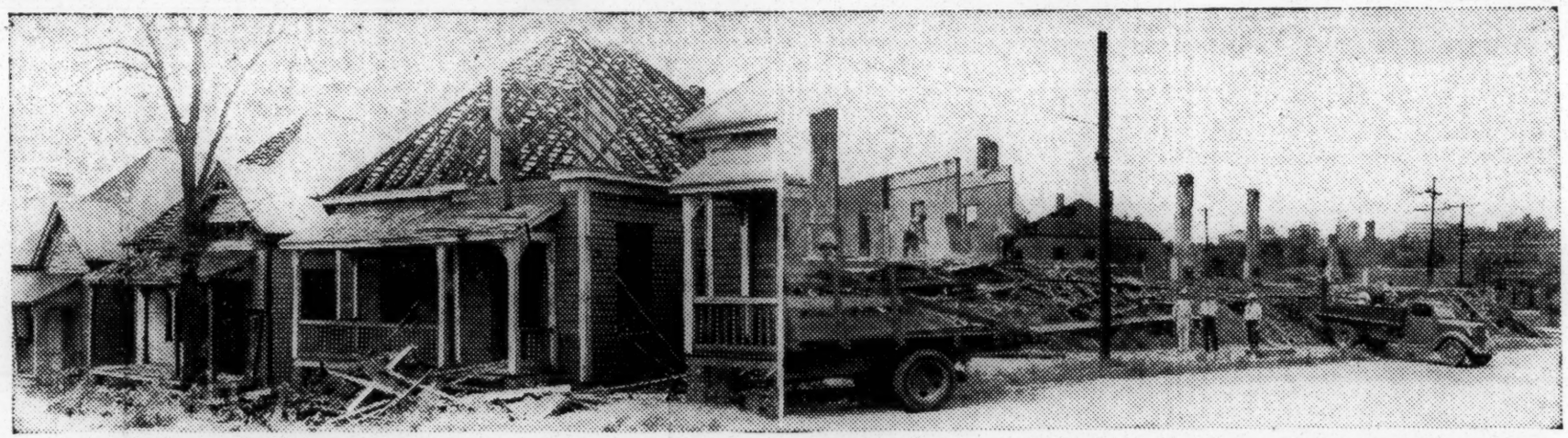
Of the 277 houses being wrecked, 260 were former homes of white families and 86 were those of negro families. Thirty per cent of the houses needed major repairs and more than 10 per cent were actually uninhabitable.

Furthermore, 33 per cent of these houses had no bath, 22 per cent no inside toilets, 60 per cent were without electric lights, and 25 per cent were not piped for water. Thirty-nine white families were working on WPA, five were on relief. Seven negro families were on WPA and none on relief.

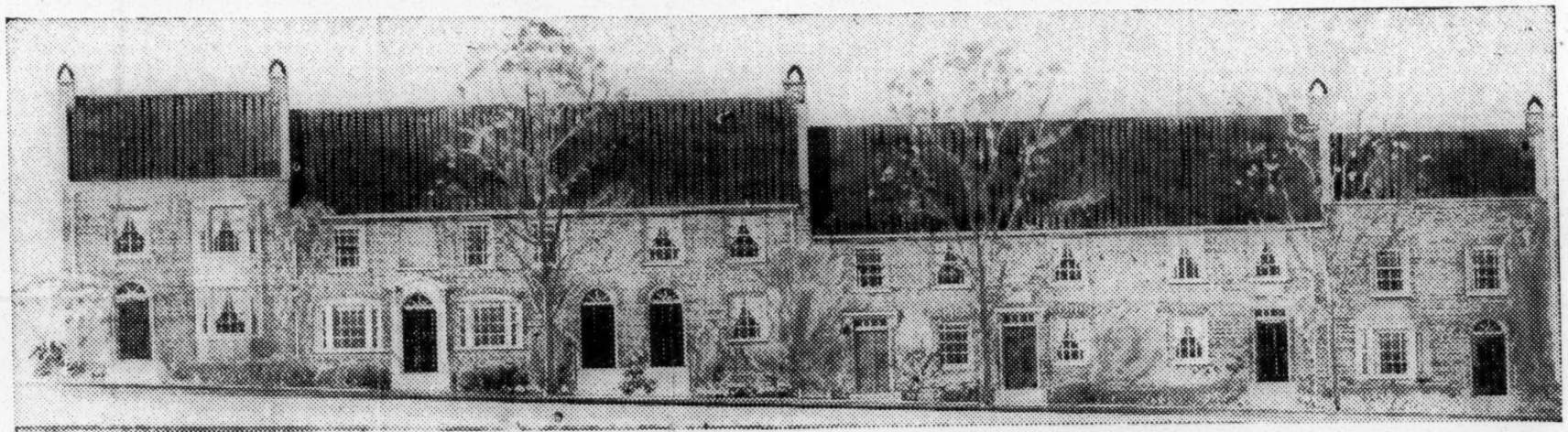
One of the most encouraging facts gleaned by the housing officials was that of 127 white families interviewed, 95 per cent of them indicated a desire to return and appeared to be qualified as tenants of the new project.

What will go up in the place of these unsightly frame dwellings?

There will be 630 single dwelling units with a total of 2,649 rooms. These will consist of 52 units of the two and one-half room type—that is, a living room and kitchen combined and a bedroom; 216 three and one-half units with a living room, combined kitchen and dining room and one bedroom; 228 four and one-half room units with a living room, combined kitchen and dining room, and two bedrooms; and 134 five and one half units with a living room, combined kitchen and dining room and three bedrooms.



Yielding to the march of progress, these rough frame dwellings in the area bounded by Luckie, Mills and Lovejoy streets and North avenue crumble before the onslaught of an army of workmen who are preparing for the erection of the Clark Howell Homes. At left, workmen begin dismantling one of the structures, while at the right, the destruction is almost complete and only the chimneys stand as sentinels. Note the closeness of this area to downtown Atlanta.



In sharp contrast to the above unsightly dwellings, this is the type of building that will replace them. There will be several buildings similar to this, consisting of a total of 630 single dwelling family units. Into these clean, modern units will move hundreds of Atlanta's low-income families, many of them the same families who previously lived in the structures shown above. Clark Howell Homes will replace 277 houses now being wrecked.

The rent schedule will be based on an average of $3 per room for shelter and $1.30 per room for water, heat, lights and gas.

These housing projects for low-income groups are made possible through annual subsidies by the federal government. These subsidies are sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the money borrowed for the improvements. The rents are designed to take care of the cost of operation.

Members of the housing authority get no monetary remuneration from the projects.

Taxes on all the area now being cleared for the housing project amount to only $4,200, housing officials pointed out. They explained that the water bills alone will amount to more than $4,200, thus compensating the city for loss of taxes.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
September 7, 1939

Negroes Win Prizes for Clean Homes

Negro residents of Mulberry street entered the third month of their self-conducted clean-up campaign this week with their eyes on the first week in October, when more prizes for the neatest homes will be awarded.

Friday afternoon, six awards were given to residents of the street whose homes had the cleanest interiors. It was the second set of awards to be made under a system of monthly prizes, sponsored by the Busy Bee Garden club, the Negroes' own club.

Miss Virginia Crosby, sponsor of the movement, was master of ceremonies at the Friday presentation and awards were given by Mayor pro-tem John W. Lewis. Rev. I. A. White, former pastor briefly to the assembled Negroes of the First Baptist church, spoke on the value of keeping their homes and grounds clean.

First prize, a rug, was given to Clara Garrett, whose home is at 113 Mulberry street, and second award, a broom and necktie, went to Mamie Sims.

Other prizes were awarded as follows to winners named by a committee of judges:

Third, Beulah Bentley, garden rake; fourth, Jennie Hutchins, glass dishes; fifth, Iola Burse; and sixth, Edith Garrett.

Prizes for children doing the most work in the beautification campaign were awarded to Harold Strickland and Charlie Lee Daniels, and Nathan Webb won a shirt as the man "showing the most ccoperative spirit."

Instituted early in August by Miss Crosby in an effort to improve the appearance and also sanitary conditions along the street, the campaign since has been carried on by the Negroes themselves through their Garden club and an organization of junior workers.

Another set of prizes, to be given by local merchants, will be given early in October. Miss Crosby also announced tentative plans for a Christmas tree on the street on Christmas Eve.

Merchants cooperating with prizes for September included Carnes Furniture company, H. N. DuPre, Johnny Walker, Inc., Groover Hardware company, Hodges Drug company, Atherton's Drug store, Kaplan's and others.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 13, 1939

Atlanta's Housing Projects

With the breaking of ground for construction of the new Clark Howell Homes at Luckie street and Techwood, work has begun on another needed housing project. It will cover a tract of 30 acres formerly occupied by old, outmoded dwellings. It is the first unit in the Atlanta Housing Authority's slum clearance program which calls for the expenditure of $14,000,000.

This unit will provide modern living quarters for 630 families of small income. It will contain 2,649 rooms which will be rented at $3 per month per room. The cost of the project will come to $3,000,000. The money was provided by the federal government.

With this addition to the already well-known and admired Techwood project, completed several years and now fully occupied, the general appearance of that part of the city surrounding the Georgia School of Technology will be greatly enhanced. This is also true of the Atlanta University project.

If this were the only accomplishment it may be considered well worth while. But of course it is not. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of American families are occupying quarters out of keeping with the modern trend toward better living conditions in this nation.

It would be preferable, of course, if private capital would, or was in a position to, provide such living quarters. But in the absence of this provision it is better that the housing authorities undertake the task to a well-recognized limited extent. By this method the better living conditions will be created, work for the unemployed provided and a market for building materials furnished. The people of Atlanta are looking forward with interest to the construction of other projects out of the remaining $11,000,000 of federal money yet to be invested in modern housing.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 20, 1939

Housing Project Bid Passed On

Beers-Collins Co. Lowest by $50,000

A low bid of $2,500,000 on the first unit of the John Hope Homes, low-cost negro housing project, has been recommended by the Atlanta Housing Authority to government officials in Washington, it was announced Wednesday. The bid, submitted by the Beers-Collins Construction Company, of Atlanta, was $778,600, and is said to be $50,000 lower than any other received by the authority.

Other construction organizations submitting bids were Fleisher Engineering & Construction Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. K. Adams & Company, of Atlanta; J. A. Jones Construction Company, of Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Levetue and H. M. Boyajohn, of Columbus, Ohio.

This is one of four proposed housing developments in Atlanta's $18,000,000 slum clearance and rehousing program. Only about one-third of John Hope Homes will be constructed at a time in order to avoid driving large numbers of negro residents from the area before other living quarters can be provided, housing authority officials said.

The development will provide housing facilities for 606 Negro families. A total of 248 units was included in the current bids. The Negro project will extend, when completed, from Peters Street northward to Spelman University.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 19, 1939

$2,227,754 Permit Issued Here for Housing Project

A $2,227,754 building permit—the largest recorded here in more than 10 years—was issued Tuesday at City Hall to the Atlanta Housing Authority for construction of Clark Howell Homes, Atlanta's first project in the present $18,000,000 slum clearance and rehousing program.

The permit calls for construction of 65 separate buildings, including 63 apartment houses with a total of 630 individual family units, a community building and a park shed. The buildings will rise on a 30-acre tract adjoining Techwood Homes.

The buildings will face on Luckie, Venable, Hunnicutt, Lovejoy, Pine, Mills, McAfee and Gresham Streets, and they will range in size from 6 to 12 units. All the buildings will be two-story "row type" houses.

Moin Construction Company is the general contractor. It will require about a year to complete the developments.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 5, 1939

Urban-Rural Co-operation Program Offered in Club Page Suggestions

Suggestions for the Urban-Rural Co-operation for members of Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs were prepared by the co-chairmen, Miss Katherine Lanier and Mrs. Robin Wood, and indorsed by the executive board in recent session are as follows: Get together the urban and rural women to (a) Study social, civic, educational and economic needs of community, county and state; (b) Work out plans whereby the city and country women can work more closely together; (c) Get urban-rural chairmen to think through their community and county needs, and work out plans whereby these needs can be met.

Become better acquainted with the home demonstration agents and through her learn the economic situation of the rural women.

Encourage urban-rural women to familiarize themselves with the agricultural outlook in the south, the nation and the world.

Sponsor definite balanced farm and home programs, adjusted to promote better economic conditions in the farm home.

Promote marketing and utilization of Georgia-produced food and feed products by working through the home demonstration agent, the farm agent, vocational workers and farm security.

Emphasize the need of better grading to improve the quality of Georgia products offered for sale from the standpoint of the consumer.

Help to educate our people not to expect the impossible in marketing their products—that is, prices above market price, etc.

Give support and emphasis to the soil conservation program. Interest your community in rural electrification where practical. Have discussions on rural women in democracy. Promote exhibits which show the development of a rural farm and home. Encourage rural women to hold membership in urban clubs whenever possible.

Urban clubs invite rural clubs to be guests at least once a year and rural clubs do likewise, invite urban clubs to be their guests.

Promote community and county entertainment. Thus provide through community entertainment ways and means of discovering and developing potential ability and talents of rural children, which ability and talents may soon become a financial asset.

This plan has been approved by the executive committee of General Federation of Women's Clubs and was sent to all state chairmen December 13, 1938, by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, chairman of Urban-Rural Co-operation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

It is proposed that all local federated clubs initiate small round-table groups to discuss public services which affect the welfare of both city and country families. These groups should be composed of an equal number of rural women and of members of the club doing the organizing.

These groups should be small; perhaps six as a minimum and 24 as a maximum. The purpose of keeping down the size of the group is to insure informal procedure and participation of all members of the group in the discussion. The larger clubs may organize more than one round-table.

At the first meeting of each group, a schedule of meeting dates and places should be made up. Meeting places with natural light and air and the possibility of seating the group around a table are much to be preferred.

Subjects for discussion should be selected at the first meeting also, and a committee appointed to have charge of each subject. The committee in charge should keep check, and on those questions on which the group has insufficient information, bring that information to the next meeting, where it can be presented under the head of "unfinished business." If speakers are invited to discuss controversial subjects both "sides" should be invited.

Outlines for discussion on agricultural adjustment, farm security, public health and education will be available in 1939. Outlines on state services should be made available by state chairmen. Probably all the groups will want to hold discussion meetings on local services also. These outlines should be prepared locally.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
March 6, 1939

Rural Expert Speaks Here

Nationally known rural specialists attended the first session Monday morning of the five-day Rural Emphasis Conference sponsored by the Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta.

Featuring the morning's program were discussions on "Soil and Soul," "Rural Community Planning," "The Challenge of Peasantry" and "The Rural Negro."

Among the outstanding leaders present were Dr. Paul Vogt, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. A. Dawber, executive secretary of the Home Mission's Council; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; Dr. Arthur Raper, assistant professor of sociology, Agnes Scott College; J. H. B. Evans, of the Rural Settlement Division of the Federal Government, and Dr. W. A. Hughes, of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to these specialists who will preside at most of the sessions during the week, the following Atlanta leaders will give lectures:

Dr. H. E. Nash, health talks; Emmett Johnson, of Emory University, the field work of candidates for the ministry in rural areas; Professor Chivers, of Morehouse College, rural economics in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 16, 1939

Cultural, Physical Improvements Seen

Five Years and Eight Million Dollars Work Transformation Here

VALUE OF WORK IN BIBB

Agency	Number persons employed	Monthly payroll	Estimated cost including local funds
ERA	205	$ 9,000	$ 174,042
WPA	3,600	150,000	4,200,000
PWA			629,303
CWA.....	(Projects completed)		892,000
FERA.....	(Projects completed)		2,000,000
Total	3,805	159,000	7,895,345

By BERT STRUBY

Macon is a richer city today in culture, resources and public properties as a result of the federal work relief program begun five years ago.

Nearly eight million dollars in federal and local funds have been expended through five work relief agencies since 1933 on projects of every description.

Today 3,805 persons who have been taken from relief rolls receive a total monthly payroll of approximately $159,000 for their work under two of the federal agencies which still are in operation.

Almost any type of project from a nursery school for children to paving of city streets can be found in the all-inclusive program from which Macon benefits.

The Bibb countians can thank their federal fathers for an annual saving of thousands of dollars through lower maintenance costs for roads and bridges which are being replaced with modern structures.

The Civil Works Administration was the first agency established in 1933 and handled projects costing $892,000. It was succeeded by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in 1934 and a program valued at $2,000,000.

Construction Extensive

Simultaneously in 1934 came establishment of the Public Work Administration with a program which included construction of the city incinerator, stockade, three school buildings and filtration plant, modernization for the Macon waterworks.

The program is valued at approximately $629,303 with more than half the cost paid from local funds.

Only one of the PWA projects has not been completed and this calls for a $31,500 grant for construction of sections of a museum at the Ocmulgee National Monument.

Comparatively short-lived were the CWA and FERA and when the PWA grant is used, only two agencies in active operation will be the Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration which succeeded the FERA in 1935.

The ERA has been operating at the Ocmulgee National Monument since May 2, 1938, on a grant of $174,042 which will expire June 30, 1939. Two hundred and five men are employed at the mounds under the project and receive $9,000 monthly.

Most for Labor

Eighty-three per cent of the fund goes for relief labor, J. D. Jennings, monument superintendent, said, and the remainder for materials. The

labor is used for construction of buildings and foot trails, for landscaping, mosquito control and minor archaeological work.

Most active of the five agencies has been the WPA, which today employes 3,600 Bibb residents with a monthly payroll of $150,000. Hundreds of projects costing approximately $4,200,000 in federal and local funds already have been completed by the agency here.

The present program includes grading and paving of county roads, city paving, work at the Ocmulgee monument, removal of street car tracks, installation of sanitary and storm sewers, beautifying and improving city parks, sewing rooms, housekeeping aids and recreation centers.

Construction of the Baconsfield clubhouse, a modern, eight-room brick building, is a WPA project sponsored by the city with the Macon Women's club, the Business and Professional Women's club, the Pilot club and others as co-sponsors.

WPA funds were a principal factor in aiding Bibb county and the Nathaniel Macon chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in building a replica of the blockhouse at Fort Hawkins.

Roads Improved

Public roads in Bibb county total 375 miles in length and under the federal work relief program 83 miles have been surveyed, straightened and graded and 13.1 miles have been paved.

Approximately 175 wooden bridges on county roads have been replaced and 178 culverts and 18 modern concrete or timber bridges built on old and new roads.

With reference to the road program the Bibb county board of commissioners recently stated: "Bibb county considers its investment in the improvement of roads and bridges as a self-liquidating project in that it will cost considerably less for maintenance."

Prior to 1936 the county levied approximately $15,000 annually for the maintenance of roads and wooden bridges, but by 1938 the amount had been reduced to $2,000.

County paving completed with WPA labor included Park avenue, Ridge avenue, Forest Hill avenue, Masseyville road, Brookdale avenue, Buford place, Hines Terrace, Corbin avenue, Callaway drive, Burton avenue, New Columbus road, Wesleyan drive, Riggins Mill road and Weaver road.

Bridges have been built on the Marshall, Lundy, Bass, Lamar, Waterworks, New Columbus, Fulton Mill, Hill Crest, Colaparchee, Four Oaks, Hartley Rocky Creek and Holton roads.

Roads which have been graded are Ayers, Georgia Industrial Home, Tucker, Foster, Hawkinsville, Thomaston, Lundy, Damascus, Holton, Bowman, Boy Scout, Twin Pine, Sardis Church, Goodall Mill, Payne City, Franklinton, Donnan, Colaparchee, New Columbus, Fulton Mill, Lamar, Hartley Bridge and Bass.

City Streets Paved

Since the beginning of the work relief program, city paving projects have been in operation at intervals. A summary of the work through last month showed that 4.76 miles of streets have been paved.

Mayor Charles L. Bowden in a re[illegible] in connection with Edgewood avenue and Poplar street projects said, "The city would not have been able to construct this paving without government assistance, as it serves industrial property only. Everyone has benefited by the new paving in the city made possible by federal funds."

City streets which have been paved include sections of Buckingham place, Holt avenue, Forest avenue, Hines Terrace, Cleveland avenue, Jeff Davis street, Courtland avenue, Oakland avenue, Clayton street, Tattnall and Monroe streets, Hillyer avenue, Hendley avenue, Cherry street, Broadway, Vineville avenue, Third street, Main street, Pierce avenue, Callaway street, Ash street, Poplar street and Edgewood avenue.

Under the street car track removal project, which still is in progress, approximately 117,920 linear feet of rails have been removed from paved or brick streets. The rails were left in the streets when electric car srvice was discontinued several years ago and were considered a traffic hazard, but, according to officials, the city was not financially able to remove the rails and repave the streets.

Health Conditions Better

To make Bibb county and Macon a healthier section of the state the WPA has co-operated with city and county groups in extending the sanitary and storm sewer system 27 miles and constructing numerous ditches for malaria control projects.

As a result of sewer connections one Negro community adjacent to the Vineville section has abolished surface toilets and has been provided with a modern disposal system.

Two government buildings which have been remodeled under federal projects are the city hall and county courthouse. Work on the latter will be completed within several weeks.

The city hall was one of the most important projects from the standpoint of need, officials have said. Modernization work was begun under the CWA, continued under the FERA and completed under the WPA.

For many years valuable records which could not have been replaced if destroyed by fire were kept in the old building. They now are housed in fireproof storage vaults, a modern council chamber has been constructed and municipal garages built in the rear of the city hall.

For runways, an administration building and a large steel hangar, represent the WPA work at the new Herbert Smart airport. The tract comprises 234 acres sodded with Bermuda grass and is one of the largest fields in the state.

Mounds Developed

The Indian mounds which are the center of the Ocmulgee monument have been developed largely through work relief projects.

Exploration of the mounds was undertaken early in 1933 under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institute and the Society of Georgia Archaeology and for more than five years the work has been continued with little interruption.

Today the explorations are the most extensive in Eastern United States and have revealed information related to prehistoric people of this section. The sod-house and council chamber have been restored and a project for construction of a permanent museum for exhibits is being developed.

Another project in connection with the monument is the cataloguing of relics and finds. During the past three months nearly 325,000 artifacts were numbered with permanent catalog numbers and filed. Many pots and other vessels have been restored.

All types of labor, including unskilled, skilled and white collar workers, have been employed on the exploration work and others who showed some aptitude as draftsmen were assigned to drawing pottery designs and have developed into commercial artists.

Help On Housing Plan

In preparation for the slum clearance project to be conducted here under the Macon Housing Authority, WPA workers have made a real estate survey including the collection, tabulation, mapping and summarizing of data on property, land use, land coverage, family composition and income.

Through the assistance of work relief agencies Macon's park system has been improved and developed so that Baconsfield park has become one of the most beautiful in the state and includes wooded trails, grills for public outings and recreation grounds.

As aids to families in the low-income group the WPA works in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare by supplying persons who aid in housekeeping and care for children when the housewife is ill.

During the past three months 500 families, representing 2,075 persons, have been given assistance.

But the WPA program does not deal with physical construction work alone, and educational and recreational projects are some of the most important in operation today.

In the Macon area 57 white teachers hold 142 classes a month and 77 Negro teachers conduct 165 classes for about 2,400 persons who are outside the school age groups. Adults are instructed on the fundamentals of literacy and vocations.

An estimated 20,000 persons are attracted to the community, recreational centers and playgrounds monthly.

Books Reconditioned

Two hundred and forty-three women are employed at the sewing rooms and 100,435 articles were produced in 1938.

Under a county-wide book-mending project 52 women have reconditioned 6,400 books in 20 city and county schools within the past month and a 20-acre county garden produces vegetables for distribution through the Surplus Commodity Corporation.

In addition to the other projects the superintendent's home at the Bibb farm was erected and under CWA and FERA grants the administration building was modernized and new barns built.

The program of the work relief agencies was commended by the Bibb county board of commissioners in a recent community improvement appraisal report.

"The citizenry of this county has been greatly benefited both individually and collectively as a result of the constructive program pursued by the federal government in providing employment for the needy unemployed and enabling the local community to improve and enlarge its physical properties and render more efficient service," the report stated.

John L. Peters, WPA area supervisor, explained that the purpose of the program "is to employ to the extent of funds currently available able-bodied, unemployed persons in need, certified by the Department of Public Welfare, on worthwhile, constructive projects of present and future benefit to the people of Georgia."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 23, 1939

Camp John Hope Will Be Dedicated Sunday Morning

Camp John Hope, named in honor of an outstanding Negro educator and president of Atlanta University, will be formally dedicated at 11 a. m. Sunday on the camp site seven miles southwest of Fort Valley.

Principal speaker wil be Ralph W Bullock, program and research secretary of the National Council of the Y M C. A. of New York City, and for three years director of the Negro division of the N. Y. A. in Georgia. Following the exercises a barbecue will be served.

The camp, which has been in operation since June 9, will continue until September 1 near the St. Louis Community in Macon County, near Fort Valley.

The dedication speaker is the author of several books and numerous magazine articles on problems concerning his race. In Georgia he made a survey of the Negro population of this state, a report of which served largely as the basis for formation of the Negro N. Y. A. programs throughout the country.

Dr. John Hope at the time of his death was a member of the state N. Y. A. advisory committee, a member of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation and a nationally known figure in educational fields.

Occupying 225 acres, including a 25-acre lake, the camp has 24 cabins capable of accommodating 200 campers and leaders, besides additional dining room and assembly hall facilities, developed as a N. Y. A. project. Attendance is open to Negro boys and girls 10 years of age and over.

IT'LL BE 'BOOKER T.' PROJECT

Rehousing Project in Columbus, Ga., to Carry Name Of Noted Educator — Oil Portrait to Be Hung.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 29 —(Special) — Commissioned to paint an oil portrait of the late Booker T. Washington, great leader and educator, to be placed in the administration building of the recently completed rehousing project here, that has been named for him, Edward S. Shorter, eminent Columbus artist, has announced he will donate to the project half of the usual fee charged for [illegible] Brown Nicholson, Executive Director of the Columbus Housing Authority, appointed A. T. Jackson, prominent citiden, to take charge of the movement launched by the members of his race, to place a suitable memorial in the administration building in honor of the noted leader of his people whose name the project will bear. The decision that this memorial would be in the form of a portrait, followed within a few days, and arrangements were made with the artist who will paint it.

Homes Are Sought For Slum Area Occupants

Atlanta, Ga
Daily World
11-29-39

The colored advisory committee to the housing authority of the city of Atlanta is undertaking the problem of temporarily housing 400 families now living in the section soon to be converted into the Henry Grady low-cost housing project.

The committee has about completed its work in the John Hope area, in which the committee assumed the responsibility of finding homes for 217 families during construction of the government project there.

The committee has now moved its headquarters to 91 Eeli street. Many Atlantans were helpful to the committee in helping locate temporary housing for families in the John Hope area. The committee is asking that civic-minded Atlantans do the same for families living in the Henry Grady area.

Occupants of homes in the Henry Grady area have been asked to relocate at once so that building may proceed at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Annie Doris Hall, who is well acquainted with every section of the city will assist the families in finding new homes. She is stationed at the Bell street office. Mrs. Hall will have a complete daily report on all renting property and private homes with rentable space throughout the city.

The ministerial group, clubs, fraternal orders and other groups are giving splendid cooperation to the housing committee.

The committee is headed by J. B. Blayton, chairman. No member of this committee receives any pay for his service, it is understood.

Members of the committee are Mrs. John Hope, Sr., Forrester B. Washington, Dr. Charles D. Hubert, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Bishop W. A. Fountain, President W. A. Fountain, Jr., Dr. Willis J. King, E. M. Martin, S. W. Walker, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., L. D. Milton, Mrs. Carrie Connally, Mrs. Ida Henderson, J. C. McMorries Dr. H. E. Nash, Attorney A. T. Walden and John P. Whittaker.

Consultants are A. G. Moron, Marion M. Hamilton and Thomas Taylor

Homes of Atlanta

More than half the homes of Atlanta are, by reason of their sub-standard conditions, 'detrimental to safety, health or morals." To be exact, 54.85 per cent of the dwelling units in this city of which we are so proud, are placed in that category by the Housing Authority of Atlanta.

Constitution
11-24-39
Atlanta, Ga

The annual report of that authority contains data which should bring a blush of shame to the civic cheek, yet it likewise contains information that promises, in proper time, to make of Atlanta a city rightfully deserving of all the pride we may expend upon it.

It will take, it is stated, 15 years to replace the sub-standard slum areas with modern, sanitary and decent dwelling places. Yet, a good start has been made and there is every reason to believe the good work will continue.

The Techwood and University projects point the way and show what can be done. And there are four other projects, already well launched, which will transform, just as did the first two, unsightly, unhealthy, unjust living areas into places where men and women may live in decent comfort and where little children may find surroundings that give them decent chance to grow to good citizenship.

The four new projects are the Clark Howell Homes, adjacent on their east border to Techwood; the John Hope Homes, touching the University Homes; the State Capitol Homes, to the southeast of the state capitol, and the Grady Homes, east of Grady hospital.

11-24-39

Even when these new projects are complete, however, a start only on the work to be done will have been made. Compared to the restored area, that which still needs to be rebuilt is overwhelmingly large.

The city of Atlanta is made up of 75 United States official census tracts. In 21 of these tracts, 75 per cent of the dwellings are substandard. To illustrate just what that means, it is reported that, in these 21 tracts, there is no inside running water in 26.7 per cent of the dwelling units. In 54.4 per cent there are no private indoor toilets and in 69.2 per cent there are no bathtubs.

All authorities agree poor housing is responsible for a very large proportion of the evils of society with which we have to cope, expensively and shockingly in many cases. Those who dwell within these undesirable homes cannot be blamed. Poverty is a condition with causes too remote, too involved, to place responsibility on the individual. Yet, once poor, it is next to hopeless to expect any person, handicapped by life in such homes as these, to reclimb the ladder to prosperity.

The greater portion of juvenile delinquency, of crime, of disease and of unsocial practices, can be traced to these wretched slum areas. Education fights its most persistent foe in lack of home privileges for the child, and the root danger of conflagration is found among the mazes of wooden shacks crowded into such sections.

The health of the residents in the finest homes of the city is imperiled when their servants, who enter the good home every day, must live in insanitary hovels, because no better are available.

It is not the fault of the landlords. They cannot increase rents, no matter what improvements they install, for the rate of rental is fixed by that of the neighborhood.

Only an authorized, competent agency, such as the Housing Authority, can hope to successfully cope with the problem. That authority estimates the job to be done as one requiring 15 years. If their estimate is not overly optimistic, then, we should see a new, and far finer Atlanta, by 1954.

Well, just as difficult and just as vital jobs of similar character have been done in similar, or less time, in numbers of cities of Europe. Presumably what they can do, we of America and of Atlanta can duplicate. Let us hope so. at least. for the sake of our own people.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 21, 1939

COLORED DIVISION ORGANIZES TEAMS

Has Goal of $1,000 in Christmas Seal Campaign.

The Colored Division, T. B. Seal Sale chairmen are rapidly organizing their committees in order to begin on December 1 to launch a successful campaign.

I. B. Jenkins, chairman of the street sale, has announced December 16 and 23 as the days when seals will be sold on the streets of the city.

The Iota Phi Lambda Sorority is in charge of the sale of tickets for the concert to be given by the eighty-voice chorus of St. John Baptist Church Monday night, December 4, at the Municipal Auditorium. The proceeds from this affair will go to supplement the seal sale. One hundred letters will go out to the churches in the community announcing the concert and asking them to support this cause.

W. Dickerson Donnelly, general chairman, has announced a personal contact campaign and for that reason seals will not be sent through the mail this year. However, 500 letters will be mailed on November 30 by the general chairman explaining why seals will not be mailed and announcing stations where seals may be purchased in the event the individual is not contacted personally.

The thirty-five chairmen organized under the heads of business, employe, educational, civic, professional and street sale groups, will meet November 29 at the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association headquarters, Wayne and Whitaker streets, and receive from the general chairman seals and material to be used in the goal of $1,000.

NEGROES' PLIGHT IN CITY DEPLORED

Social, Economic Conditions Studied by St. Mark Young People's Group.

A picture of poverty, suffering and lack of opportunity among Atlanta negroes, because of discriminations against them, and an earnest plea that steps be taken to improve their condition, are contained in the findings and recommendations resulting from Youth Crusade Week, conducted by the senior and young people's departments of St. Mark Methodist church.

The report went into various phases of negro life, including education, parks and playgrounds, health facilities and wages and hours. It cited also the inequalities that exist between negroes and whites. The general attitude toward the problem was summed up in these words:

"White people in Atlanta look down upon the negro. Perhaps this can be explained as a hangover from slavery. Yet there is no excuse for it. We should remember that 'you can't keep a man in a ditch without staying down yourself.' "

Courts Criticized.

Although Atlanta spends more money on negro criminals than white criminals, the report said, this could be prevented by stopping crime at its source, by building negro parks and making many other necessary improvements in the environment of the negro.

"Atlanta police courts were found to be cruel to negroes," the young people charged. "The respectable white is assumed innocent until he is proved guilty, but the negro is assumed guilty until he is proved innocent."

It was pointed out that $3,000,000 is spent on parks for white children, whereas negro parks are valued at $40,000.

Turning to education, the report revealed that white teachers have an average of 3.39 years of college training, while negro teachers have an average of 3.15 years. Yet, it added, white teachers are paid $1,950 per year while negro teachers get only $1,275 per year.

Health Problems Studied.

The young people found that only one negro school in Atlanta has a gymnasium and only one has an auditorium and that $6.11 is spent per person on books for white children, whereas 73 cents per person is spent on books for negro children.

In delving into health facilities, the young people found that two-thirds of the births of negro children in Atlanta are at Grady hospital. The report explained that negro mothers are returned to their homes in three days, while white mothers are normally returned seven days after the birth of a child.

As to wages, it was found that domestic servants with less than six working hours per day received 16 cents per hour, while the servants with a working day of more than 12 hours received less than 12 cents per hour.

The young people came to the conclusion that "until we are citizens we can do nothing drastic about these atrocious conditions, still we all may be more considerate, kind and thoughtful of our brothers—the negroes."

Speed Is Urged.

They made it clear they were not proposing a sudden change of social, economic and political systems as a solution, but that neither were they satisfied with a slow change.

"We are demanding of ourselves that we do everything possible at the present moment and continue always to bring better conditions for every man as speedily as possible," they said.

During Crusade Week, the Methodist young people studied various aspects of city life. R. B. Eleazer was leader of the race group, with Martha Rumble as chairman.

The economics group on housing found that juvenile delinquency, as indicated by police arrests and convictions, was traceable directly to bad housing areas and that 28 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis was directly attributable to poorly-housed areas.

It added that 2,274 families live in houses situated on an alley or so-called street 20 feet or less in width and that more than half of Atlanta's population cannot afford to pay more than $15 per month for rent. The housing group was led by R. W. Torras.

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Thomas County Selected as Site For Rural Slum-Clearanc e Plan

Two Hundred One-Family Farm Houses Will Be Built in Move To Stem Growing Tide of Migration From Agricultural Lands.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Dec. 15.—(AP)—The government has decided to put slum clearance methods to work on the farm.

Two hundred one-family farm houses will be built near here to replace shamshackle structures some of which house two or more families. The United States Housing Authority, backing the project as an experiment, plans to spend $500,000.

Rural Thomas county, in the heart of the South Georgia cotton, sugar cane, peanut and hog belt is site of the test, which State Housing Authority Chairman George B. Hamilton says is the first in the nation.

National Housing Administrator Nathan Strauss planned to start the project formally here tomorrow.

Hamilton said Thomas county was chosen after a survey showed more than 80 per cent of the county's rural dwellings were below "decent living standards."

The new houses, each on an acre plot, will have three bedrooms and a combination kitchen and living room. Cost was estimated at $1,500 each, with rental $4 monthly.

Negro and white families, landowning farmers as well as sharecroppers and renting tenant tillers, will have a chance to participate. Some 20,000 persons live in the country's rural area. Hamilton said sponsors hoped the project would aid in stopping the annual migration of sharecroppers, a vexing problem of southern farm tenancy.

A County Housing Authority of five men has been set up by Governor Rivers. This unit is to provide 20 per cent of the project subsidy and arrange county tax exemption. The government gets the remainder of the bill. Amortization of the cost in 40 years is planned.

The county unit has no connection with the Thomasville Housing Authority, now planning a $500,000 slum-clearance project in the city.

Hamilton said the farm project sponsors hoped ultimately to seek congressional action setting up a home-ownership arrangement under which there would be no down payment by the tenant, but over a fixed period the rent would amortize the cost and upkeep and give final title to the occupant.

Macon Ga Telegraph
January 18, 1939

NEGROES TO HELP IN POLIO CAMPAIGN

Race Group to Participate in National Battle Against Infantile Paralysis

Macon Negroes yesterday had completed their separate organization for the observance of the president's birthday during the week of Jan 22-30, it was announced yesterday by Stanley Elkan, county chairman of the drive to raise funds in the national fight against infantile paralysis.

They will conduct their own ticke and button sales and sponsor thei entertainment to raise funds unde the general chairmanship of the Rev L. D. T. Robinson.

Other members of the executive committee are Alma Williams, vice chairman; Dr. C. W. Dyer, chairman of the entertainment committee; the Rev. J. M. McMath, chairman of the button committee; Minnie Singleton, chairman of the publicity and tickets committee; W. C. Lee, chairman of the finance committee; M. L. Fleming, Z. C. Clay, Frank Hutchings and the Rev. Hunter.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 5, 1939

$3,054,621 Housing Project For Negroes Is Announced

78 New Buildings Will Rise on Tract Adjacent to University Homes Here

By FRANK C. GILREATH, JR.

The second big step in Atlanta's $14,250,000 slum clearance and low-cost housing program was taken Saturday.

Plans for the second unit in the current program, calling for a $3,054,621 housing development for negroes, adjacent to the present University Homes, were announced by the Atlanta Housing Authority. It will provide 660 additional dwelling units.

The site selected embodies some thirty acres, and is bounded on the south by Peters Street, on the east by McDaniel and Chapel Streets, on the north by Larkin Street and on the west by Dora and Leonard Streets.

The development, which will include seventy-eight separate buildings with a total of about 2,310 rooms, will be known as the John Hope Homes, named in honor of the late president of the Atlanta University System.

Announcement of the first negro rehousing project in the present slum clearance program followed close on the announcement of plans for the first white project, which will be erected near Techwood Homes at a cost of $3,300,000, to be known as "Clark Howell Homes."

Condemnations to Start

Coincident with Saturday's announcement it was stated that condemnation proceedings for certain parcels in the proposed white project would be started Monday. It is necessary to acquire only fifteen out of the 208 parcels in the area through condemnation, options having been obtained on the remainder.

In the new negro area 175 parcels are being acquired, and options on ninety of them already have been signed, it is said. The development will replace 425 dilapidated dwelling units now in the area, which is to the southeast of University Homes.

The building will be one and two stories and will range in size from 2 to 5½ rooms (combination kitchen and dining or breakfast room without a dining room is considered half a room). Although the structures will be known as "row houses," each building, containing from four to sixteen family units, will be individual in design. They will be fireproof.

Yards for All Tenants

Each tenant will have his own front and backyard and a private entrance. There will be no public hallways or stairways. The average construction cost per unit is estimated at about $2,600. Functional architecture is the term used in the designing.

Tentative rental schedule is $3 per room per month without public utilities, or $4.20 with all conveniences, including hot and cold water, lights, heat and electrical refrigeration.

Rental in the $2,500,000 University Homes, which has been in operation since April, 1937, is $4.36 per room per month without public utilities, or $5.83 including all services. There are 675 units in the development now in operation.

Just when work on the new project will get under way could not be predicted by housing officials, but it is understood that bids will be received in May, and actual construction will start some time in June. It will require about a year to complete, once work is started, it was pointed out.

Two Playgrounds

In addition to the living quarters there will be two playgrounds, one of two acres and the other three-fourth an acre.

In the area as it is today 78 per cent of the dwelling units are substandard; 62 per cent without baths; 44 per cent without toilets; 22 per cent without running water; and 46 per cent are unfit and in need of major repairs, a recent survey showed.

The survey showed that of 2,537 total dwelling units in three census tracts comprising that general section, 1,976 are substandard, 1,565 are without baths, 1,133 are without toilets, 549 are without running water and 1,188 are unfit and in need of major repairs.

There are two other sites to be selected in. thep resent rehousing program, one for white families and the other for negroes.

Additional Funds Asked

The Atlanta Housing Authority has filed another application seeking an additional $15,000,000 for slum clearance, which, if obtained, would greatly enlarge the already huge program here.

Burge & Stevens are achitects, and Henry Toombs, Smith & Daves and I. Moscowitz, associate architects of John Hope Homes. W. H. Armstrong is structural engineer and L. R. Bush is electrical engineer. Plumbing, heating and landscape engineers have not yet been selected.

The Atlanta Housing Authority is composed of Charles F. Palmer, chairman; James D. Robinson, Jr., vice chairman; A. R. Dorsen, treasurer; Frank Etheridge and O. M. Harper. Philip Weltner is executive director of the body.

Savannah Ga., News
July 24, 1939

CAMP FOR COLORED YOUTH IS A SUCCESS

Held at Log Cabin Center By Rev. J. H. Brown

Three hundred persons of the Log Cabin community gathered at the Camilla-Zack Community Center to witness the closing of the first Duncan J. Scott Religious Training Camp for colored youth, which had been holding forth for ten days. A full program of hiking, nature study, religious classes and industrial art engaged the attention of the youngsters from the opening to the last day.

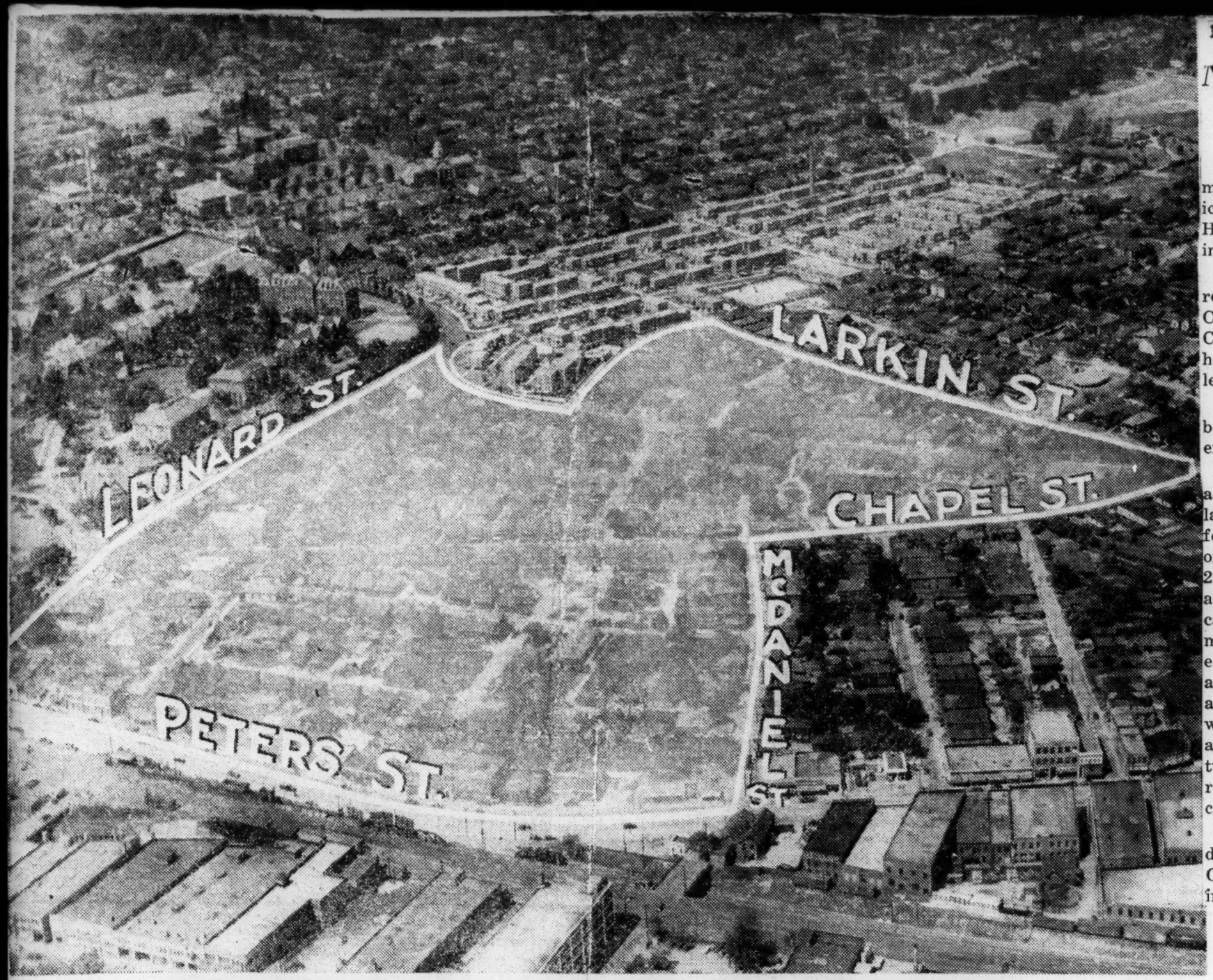
Growing out of the farm and stock demonstration conducted by Farm Agent Kennedy on Thursday for the children was the start through open and voluntary gifts towards purchasing a blooded cow to furnish milk for the campers next year and also give lessons in milking. Instead of limiting the number to thirty-five, the last week of the camp the registration increased to fifty-five children from Columbus, Albany, Penick, Brunswick, Darien, Savannah, Thomasville, Lagrange, Sparta, Thomson, Warrenton, Macon, Atlanta and Fitzgerald, thus overcrowding the facilities of the camp proper.

The high spot of the entire session was the visit of Bishop Barnwell, and a delegation of white teachers from the college at Milledgeville. Visitors were registered from Savannah, Augusta, Montgomery, Ala., Okolona, Miss., and Los Angeles, Cal.

The camp, first of its kind in Georgia, proved such a splended success, that President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College not only gave two scholarships for two rural boys and girls, but has offered to give the land and $100 towards the erection of a permanent building to house future camp activities, providing the offer is accepted by the dioceses of Georgia and Atlanta before the end of the year.

One of the finest tributes paid to the camp was given by "Uncle Jake," a sort of institution in and around the Log Cabin Center, whose age is nearly 70, when he said that the camp was the "bestest" ever held, and he had decided to adopt the camp as his own dream child. So anxious were the leaders to make the project a success, that the entire staff of workers donated their services as well as all personal expenses. Those making up the staff were Rosa Pinckney, Hattie Brown, Esther Brown Smith, Roberta Lassiter Brown, R. N. Perry, Samuel George Dent, Ada R. Speight, Selene Poole, A. L. Brown, P. R. Goins, Capt. G. W. Graham, A. A. Brown, the Revs. J. C. Perry, H. R. Moore, J. H. Brown, President B. F. Hubert, M. S. Jackson, the Rev. J. K. Satterwhite and wife and Deaconess Alexander.

Moving pictures of the children at play, work, worship, nature study, farm demonstrations, cooking and other activities were taken by Prof. Brown of Georgia State College. At the closing services held on Thursday night, Arch-deacon Brown was given a folder containing fifty letters written oy the children asking for a continuance of the camp and pledging themselves to save and sacrifice to meet the challenge of President Hubert and buy a registered white face cow before the close of the year.



JOHN HOPE HOMES TO REPLACE BIG SLUM SECTION

Outlined in white on this aerial snapshot is the area of slums on Atlanta's southwest side that will be replaced by the John Hope Homes, $3,054,631 housing development for negroes. Just above the project boundary may be seen the University Homes, the city's first low-cost development for negroes.—Edgar Orr Photo.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
June 29, 1939

NEW CAMP FOR NEGROES OPEN

From 2,000 to 3,000 Negroes and many white leaders attended the dedication Sunday morning of Camp John Hope, seven miles southwest of here in Macon county.

Ralph W. Bullock, program and research secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., New York City, was the principal speaker. He has long been a student, writer and lecturer on Negro social problems.

The day's program called for a barbecue dinner following the dedicatory exercises at 11 o'clock.

Camp John Hope, located on a 222-acre tract of beautifully forested land, provides camping and recreation for Negro boys and girls of 10 years of age and over. Facilities include a 25-acre lake for swimming, boating and fishing; 24 electrically-lighted cabins, each one capable of accommodating seven campers and a leader; a combination dining room and assembly hall; two bath houses, an administration cottage, a 2,000-gallon water tank, a deep artesian well, two athletic fields, two volleyball courts, two basketball courts, a horseback rink, a croquet court and tennis courts.

Administration of the camp is under the supervision of the General Committee on Recreation and Camping for Negro Youths in Georgia.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

GEORGIA

Macon Ga Telegraph
May 9, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

WHERE MODERN CIVILIZATION BREAKS DOWN

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

On April 28th I wrote you a begging letter with reference to trying to secure aid for two indigent Negroes from neighboring counties who are in need of immediate hospital care. I realize that the letter column is free and that courtesy demands that you publish letters as they come in or as you think them of public interest. The very fact that you could not publish the letter for a number of days is significant to indicating the fact that you think the public is really not interested in trying to help people who are too poor to help themselves. The letter was published on Friday the fifth of May and on the following day, Saturday there was only one mail. Only one dollar contribution has come in. This will pay for the hospital care of one patient for six hours.

Now it makes no great difference if the woman for whom I am begging has to wait a little longer. She has a slowly growing cancer resulting from the birth of many children. A few more days will not kill her.

With the man it is different. I have been criticized by certain friends for going into details in the press about these poor people. The very fact that I did not go into details in my letter is probably responsible for the slowness of the publishing of the letter and the lack of immediate response. The facts are that this Negro came to the charity clinic starving to death from a growth at the outlet of his stomach. He could retain absolutely no food at all. He was from Dooley county and he had not even ten cents. He was brought by friends in a charâteristic broken down auto which should not be permitted on our highways. It seemed like murder to send him on back home to die.

He was admitted to the Negro ward of the Macon Hospital and for one week has had a tube in his stomach and has been securing food into his veins, in an effort to get him into condition to stand an attempt to give him operative relief. He has had several careful x-ray examinations which were done as slowly and carefully and as thoroughly as if the man had millions. I am personally responsible for the expense incurred for the x-ray examinations and for the hospital care of the sick Negro. After eight days preparation it was decided that the man was strong enough to have an attempt at operative aid. This operation was donated by one of the local surgeons who helps out with the cancer work when requested to do so.

It is impossible to tell at this time, twenty-four hours after the operation just how much the life of this Negro man will be prolonged. He has a definite cancer of the stomach which will eventually destroy his life. He has, however, had his chance. He will now be able to eat and will not starve to death. He has had as careful preliminary examinations and preparation for operation and as careful and as good surgery as he could have had at The Mayo Clinic or anywhere in America if he had been a millionaire. But his county is not paying for any of his care and neither is the state of Georgia. He is absolutely indigent.

Someone must give from his surplus to prevent this man from literally starving to death. When such a case dies from starvation, he does not die by the grace of God, but he dies through the neglect of the state and through the lack of interest among so-called Christain people. We can not plead ignorance.

The hospital bill in the case of this one unfortunate alone will amount to more than one hundred dollars. State funds are not available since December the first. My charity fund is absolutely exhausted. The Negro woman from Houston county is still waiting for admission. I sincerely hope that readers of the Telegraph will send in donations to this fund. I could write personal letters to my intimate friends begging the money but I hate to do so. They all have their own pet charities and hobbies which take all of their surplus funds. Unfortunately very few people are really interested in the saving of human lives except their own and the lives of those they love. Modern civilization breaks down or seems to when help is needed for a friendless Negro man from a rural county in Georgia, yet even an indigent Negro man in rural Georgia hates to die. Certainly a man hates to starve to death.

Please send checks to Charlie Newton at the First National Bank Macon Georgia or to me.

May. 7. DR. C. C. HARROLD.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
May 5, 1939

Youth of Atlanta Assist Mothers On 'Family Day'

Mothers who have sons or daughters in any of several of Atlanta's organizations of young people are getting Friday afternoon as a half-holiday from household duties, their participation in observance of "Home and Family Day" in Atlanta's "Youth Week" program.

The day is next to the last of the "week", which opened Sunday with "Church Day" and closes Saturday with "Outdoors Day", featuring the tournament of colors on city playgrounds during the afternoon and the Boy Scout Circus at Grant Field Saturday night.

Camp Fire Girls take over their mothers' working as soon as they get home from school Friday afternoon, to demonstrate their training by planning and preparing the evening meal. Y. W. C. A. and Wesley Community House girls entertain their parents at banquets.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are to get in their daily "good turns" for home and mother. The Boys' Club is having parents of its members as guests at a special play and program.

Dr. C. R. Stauffer, president of the Atlanta Christian Council and director of the Family Welfare Society, will speak over WSB at 4:15 p. m. Friday, introduced by M. E. Coleman, assistant superintendent of schools, in a program dedicated to home and family.

The Optimist Club will sponsor "Outdoors Day" Saturday. The "Tournament of Colors" will be held simultaneously in Maddox, Piedmont, Branham, Adair and James L. Key parks for white children, and the Lyons Avenue, Washington and Crogman School parks for negroes.

John Hope Camp Is Dedicated

Ralph Bullock In Tribute To Hope and Hunt

6-26-39
Atlanta, Ga.

FT. VALLEY, Ga.—(SNS)—In the role of guest speaker for the dedication exercises and formal opening of Camp John Hope in lieu of Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, recently injured in an automobile accident, Ralph W. Bullock, Program and Research Secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association with headquarters in New York City, told an almost packed auditorium Sunday afternoon, June 25, the novel project came about the hard way, being the result of many trials and tribulations to those who made its existence possible.

According to the erstwhile Georgia NYA director for Negroes, Camp John Hope is now adequately set up and equipped to serve the full needs of its immediate and outlying community. He estimated that there are fully 129,000 boys in the state falling into the category which will have a chance to make extensive use of the camp facilities.

FLORENCE HUNT COTTAGE

In telling of the growth of Camp John Hope, Mr. Bullock said it consisted of 22 acres of land in Macon county which is approximately the center of the state, easy accessible to all sections. The camp has been furnished administration quarters by the wife of the late president of Ft. Valley High and Industrial college known as the "Florence Hunt Cottage."

During the course of his speech, Mr. Bullock praised the late Dr. John Hope for whom the camp was named, and the late Dr. H. A. Hunt who, he said, had much to do with its realization. The spirit of these eminent men, it was pointed out would ever be a guiding force and inspiration to the myriad young men who will visit the camp and there receive fuller athletic, mental, and religious growth.

HONOR DR. HOPE

During the formal dedicatory exercises, bugle taps were sounded and, while boy scouts stood at attention, Col. A. T. Walden, chairman of the General Committee on Recreation and Camping for Negro Youth in Georgia, received a fine unveiled oil painting of Dr. Hope. In his acceptance remarks, the lawyer said it was his fond hope that would ever ever honor the camp and the noted man for whom it is named by ever emulating his noble examples and precepts.

Presiding over the magnificent Sunday program was William H. Shell, state director of the Colored Division of the National Youth Administration. Appropriate music selection were furnished by the Fort Valley Summer School chorus under the direction of Edgar Rogie Clark.

Appearing early on the program were Boisfeuillet Jones, assistant state youth administrator for the National Youth Administration, representing Dillard B. Lasseter, Georgia NYA director; Amos Ward, manager of the Flint River Project of the Farm Security Administration, Montezuma, Ga.. Colonel Walden, Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant consultant on racial relations for the administrator in the United States Housing Authority, and Alva Tabor, supervisor of Agricultural Education in Negro Schools and member of the state NYA Advisory Board, who formally presented Mr. Bullock for the main address.

Others listed on the program included Dr. Horace M. Bond of Fisk University; Walter R. Chivers, supervisor of Vocational Guidance and Placement in the Colored Division of the NYA; N. P. Tillman supervisor of the Public Forum for Negroes in the Colored NYA Division; and B. T. Harvey, director of Camp John Hope.

Prominent among the many other high officials and representatives from various walks of life at the gala dedicatory exercises the past Sunday were President W. A. Bell of Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement president of Atlanta University; C H. Wardlaw, President W M. Hubbard of State Teachers' college Forsyth, Ga.; Mrs. John Hope, Sr. widow of the late educator; Prof. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, President A. T. Holley, of Albany, Ga.; Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton of the Macon TELEGRAPH Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., of the Atlanta Daily WORLD; V. Benton Tubbs of the Macon BROADCAST, and a host of others.

Officials of the National Youth Administration all over the state were in greatest representation, a large number of them being white. All of the NYA people played an important part on the program. A feeling of rare informality was created on the Sunday occasion by Presiding Officer Shell who introduced all the officials and visiting notables to the throng.

DR. B. F. HUBERT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Students, Visitors Amazed at Thriving Country Life Center in Hancock County Where Negroes Own 27,000 Acres of Land—Rural Life Made Attractive, Prosperous Through Cooperative Farming, Marketing.

MAYFIELD, Ga., July 27—(ANP)—Students attending the first annual Summer Religious Training Camp for Negro youths, held here July 12-21, at Log Cabin Community Camp, found their interest in the religious program rivaled by their amazement at the extent and scope of this thriving, prosperous community in Hancock County, where 27,000 acres of land are owned by Negro Georgians.

Approved by the Department of Religious Education and Colored Council of Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Georgia, the ten-day training camp was actively sponsored by officials of Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., among whom were Bishop M. S. Barnwell, Mrs. J. W. Griffith, Mrs. Mary S. Kenyoun and Archdeacon J. Henry Brown.

Log Cabin Community Center, where the students in religious education met, owes its remarkable development to a large group of race-and-community conscious Negroes, led by President Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State College, whose father, Zack Hubert, former slave and two brothers, David and Floyd, bought the first land there and laid the foundation for the present co-operative settlement, described by many as the most extensive and prosperous all-Negro rural community in the nation.

A recent visitor said he had visited on one farm, then drove in a straight line for 15 miles and not once did he leave Negro owned-and-operated land. Zack Hubert, one of the three original settlers in Hancock county, died in 1926, leaving 12 children, all of whom are college graduates. Six have had post-graduate study, two are college presidents and one son a minister.

Through the initiative and hard work of Son Benjamin Hubert and co-workers and by co-operative planning, farming and marketing, the community has been pointed to as the Nation's No. 1 example of Negro rural life. The community co-operative store, patronized by both races, is said to be the cleanest, best conducted store in the county. A co-operative threshing machine aids in the process of making wheat into bread and there is enough for the entire community.

The school and church at Log been enlarged and improved and ben enlarged and improved and the recreation grounds have a health center, athletic field and swimming pool. A rural demonstration parsonage has recently been completed and there is also an attractive cottage-home for teachers. Farming has been improved, soil improvement crops planted and pure-bred Hereford cattle graze on many of the community farms. Canned fruit and vegetables line the shelves of homes whose outdoor attractiveness is enhanced by neatly trimmed hedges and flower-bordered lawns. As one visitor remarked: "No word picture has been able to do this community project justice. It will have to be seen to be fully appreciated."

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 25, 1939

A Georgia Housing Project

Columbus, Ga., is one of numerous cities in the Southeast that accepted funds from the United States Housing Authority and two projects, one for whites and one for negroes, will be constructed. From a local news story in The Columbus Enquirer of Friday we quote the following paragraphs:

"Rimer and Screws, of Atlanta, subcontractors, began demolishing scores of dilapidated shacks yesterday morning to make way for the extensive re-housing program, as work preliminary to beginning actual construction of Columbus' $706,706 negro-slum-clearance project in the southern part of the city was started.

"The work, the first blow being struck by A. H. Chapman, member of the Columbus Housing Authority, at the foundation of a tottering wreck of a house on Fifth avenue, signalled the passing of the ifrst of scores of unsightly and insanitary dwellings in that section of the city.

"Theo J. McGee, chairman of the Authority, elated to see actual demolition started, declared 'this is an epochal occasion in hte history of Columbus. It marks the eventual elimination of all slums in Columbus.

"'I hope Mr. Chapman's well-directed blow will be so effective that the force of it will not be abated until all slums are eliminated here. This is indeed an eventful occasion.

"'It marks the passing of structures that have marred the beauty of the southern section of our city, the passing of cesspools of filth, the elimination of conditions conductive to disease, the destruction of elements that have been contrary to the best health of the community.

"'I am moved by this epochal occasion. It brings home to us the realization that Columbus is going forward, that no more will it be necessary to look with disgrace upon shabby and intolerable tenant houses—that the slums will go.'"

Approximately two million dollars will be spent on the two Columbus projects. Like Spartanburg, Columbus is a large textile manufacturing city. Its population is larger than that of Spartanburg and for that reason the federal authority made a larger allotment to it. Like this city Columbus has many sub-standard houses and it is on the way to get rid of them.

The story in the Columbus newspaper also said that hundreds of white and negro workmen were present when the work of demolishing the old buildings was begun and that they formed a happy group when the signal to begin work was given. The contractors have 350 days in which to complete the project and that means practically a year of employment for those workmen.

Spartanburg also might have several hundred workmen employed on two projects here if the government offer had been accepted. In a year or more new homes would be completed and the influence of these better homes would be felt throughout the city. During the period of construction dealers in building materials would be busy with project orders. Workmen would be spending their wages for the things needed by themselves and families. That would mean cash sales by merchants of Spartanburg.

But Spartanburg will not have these new houses. Three men have decreed otherwise. They have assumed the right to boss the city and so far they have been successful. They may welcome the drawing of a red herring across the trail in the form of a request from real estate dealers that they condemn sub-standard homes or force owners to comply with city ordinances.

This newspaper commends the dealers for their concession to the principle of better housing. It is the first time in the history of the city that they have publicly and jointly demanded improvement. That is very well as far as it goes, but does it go far enough?

Let the residents of this city who will gather in their churches today give some thought to this housing problem. Let them consider the miserable shacks in their city in which human beings are forced to live and the children in them without clothes who are ordered to attend our public schools. If they are opposed to such conditions let them tell the members of the city commission who opposed the housing project how they feel.

The offer of the government remains open. If it be refused the citizens of Spartanburg will be responsible.

TO MANAGE GEORGIA HOUSING PROJECT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Samuel L. McCoy has been appointed resident manager of Sunset Homes low-rent housing project in Augusta, Ga., according to information received here last week by the United States Housing Authority. He is the first Negro appointed to manage a USHA-aided project in the South.

A real estate operator, Mr. McCoy had been employed by the Housing Authority of Augusta to acquire properties prior to the development of the project. As the project neared completion, he was named resident manager.

The new project, developed by the Housing Authority of Augusta with the financial assistance of the USHA, will be opened for occupancy between December 15 and January 1. It will provide 168 new dwellings for low-income Negro families who previously lived in sub-standard homes.

NEGRO LIFE AIDED BY LOCAL PROJECT

Community Center Program Incorporates Health, Education, Recreation Aims

By W. B. SHEFTALL
(Director, Booker T. Washington Community Center)

In September, 1938, the recreation division of the Works Progress Administration outlined a program to set up Negro community centers under sponsorship of local committees in 12 key cities throughout the United States.

In October, 1938, a survey was made in Macon to determine the need of such a demonstration and as a result this city was selected. However, changing administrations and policies interrupted the progress of the project and it was not until the spring of [illegible] that definite plans were formed in Macon for the sponsorship of the program. On May 22, a local Negro with social-work training and five years of experience was selected to direct the demonstration, and the project was underway.

The Negro Community Center incorporates into its program the present operating projects in the fields of health, education and recreation and aims to develop a more wholesome community life for the Negro.

Need Apparent

The program itself was definitely influenced by the results of local surveys and need of certain services as expressed by the department of health, the board of education, the juvenile court, the city recreation department and industrial leaders.

During the three months that the project has been in operation a camp for 30 underprivileged children from the relief rolls of the department of public welfare has been held, health clinics, in which 271 men and women have been examined, have been conducted and three clubs representing 36 boys have been organized.

In an effort to co-ordinate the functions of this demonstration and thereby add to its value as a resource and supplement to local public agencies, a 24-room building at 155 Broadway has been selected as the center headquarters from which a city-wide program will be conducted beginning Oct. 1.

Facts Which Influenced Program

DID YOU KNOW—

That two-thirds of Macon's crime is committed by Negroes?

That Negro boys form about 20 per cent of the child population and account for 59.7 per cent of all juvenile delinquency?

That the homicide rate is four times as great among Negroes as whites?

That the health report for the first five months this year showed for tuberculosis, three whites and 24 Negroes?

That for syphilis the health report showed 22 whites and 347 Negroes?

That the number of deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes is four times as great as among whites; and that from syphilis the number is double?

That illiteracy in Bibb county is 12 times as great among Negroes as whites?

That there are approximately 3,641 school-age children not enrolled in the Bibb county schools?

That the average 1937-38 school attendance for Negroes was only 52.8 per cent of their total enrollment?

That the Negro farms more than 40 per cent of the total population of Bibb county?

The Negro cannot be held solely responsible for his status in our community. The above mentioned facts are direct results of environmental conditions; over-crowded living; insufficient income; and lack of medical, educational, and recreational facilities. Surveys have shown, also, that the Negro is not reached by character building organizations and social agencies.

In view of this situation, we propose a three-point program for the underprivileged Negro responsible for the bulk of the community's high rates of crime and mortality.

1. We propose a health program to fight venereal disease and eliminate the fear and superstition which surround the city hospital and health department.

The program includes setting up clinics; lectures on diets; diseases, and social hygiene; and classes in pre-natal and post-natal care.

2. We propose an education program to reduce illiteracy; to give practical vocational training; to show the value of education; and to stimulate an appreciation for a more wholesome atmosphere.

The program includes classes in literacy, domestic and personal service, home-making, and conduct, handicrafts, lectures, forums, nature study, folklore, and music.

3. We propose a recreation program to provide proper directing of worthwhile pastime activities on which the youth may focus his interest and expand his energies.

The program includes indoor and outdoor games; organizing boys' and girls' clubs; finding play plots; and encouraging city-wide participation.

The Booker T. Washington project is one of nine agencies to be assisted this year through your donation to the Community Chest.

EXPERTS TO STUDY SOUTH OF FUTURE AT SESSION HERE

Constitution

400 Will Seek To Turn Nation's Eyes on Work Designed for Bettering Standards of Children.

11-6-39

Nearly 400 of the south's outstanding sociologists, research men, public health officers, physicians and educators will gather in Atlanta this week for the southern conference on "Tomorrow's Children" at the Biltmore hotel Thursday through Saturday.

The conference is planned to direct the eyes of the nation on movements to better the standards of living and education for southern children. All states from Maryland to Texas will be represented on special invitation.

"South's Tomorrow."

Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is honorary chairman of the conference and Dr. William E. Cole, professor of sociology at the University of Tennessee and author of numerous books, is executive chairman.

Although backed financially by the Birth Control Federation of America, the conference is in no way a birth control meeting in disguise, it was said. Birth control will be discussed at one session.

At the opening session Thursday night, Dr. Cole will preside. Publisher Bingham will speak on "The South's Tomorrow."

At 9 o'clock Friday George H Cate, president of the Tennessee conference of social work, will speak on "The Obligation of the State to Tomorrow's Children." Rupert Vance, research professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, will discuss "A Desirable Policy of Human Resources for the South." Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, will discuss "The Next Generation Marries," with Miss Josephine Wilkins president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, presiding. Discussion will follow.

Other Speakers.

At 2 o'clock Friday Fred F. Athearn, president of the Georgia conference on social work, will preside over the session which will include addresses by Austin T. Moore, of Columbia, S. C., on "The Problem of the Crippled Child in the Southeastern States," by Margaret Sanger, honorary chairman of the Birth Control Federation of America, on "Who Shall Inherit the Earth?", and by Mrs. Alva Myrdal, president of the Swedish Federation of Business and Professional Women, "A Nation's Experience in Population Planning."

Friday night will be devoted to a panel discussion on "Tomorrow's Children."

Saturday's birth control session will consist of an address by Dr. H. P. Hewitt, of Chattanooga, on "Contraceptive Procedures—Merits and Demerits," followed by a discussion.

Seek Site For Newest Project In Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala. (SNS)—

Efforts to stop the second proposed Colored low-cost housing project were under way this week following a two to one vote by the City Commission to approve a Southside area for the location. Some 200 persons including two colored, appeared at the City Hall open meeting on Thursday, October 19, to prevent location of the project in the proposed Southside area.

The area borders on an exclusive white residential area although the proposed project will wipe out some 400 slum houses and is now classed as "commercial" by the zoning commission of the city because of its nearness to southside business. Two of the white persons who spoke at the opening hearing against location of the area are known to be generally favorable to Colored interests while one lady spoke favoring the location, and a land owner is known to be opposed to progressive efforts for colored citizens.

Rev. J. W. Goodgame, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist church and Dr. P. S. Moton, of the Southside Clinic appeared at the hearing and asked that the project be located near the Sixth Avenue Church "if some other site is selected." While they did not speak against the present site they did not favor it. Following their appearance a white attorney used their statements against location by stating that "These two leaders of their race do not want this location themselves and they represent the other colored people who will live there and who should have something to say where their project is to be located."

Daily World 10-31-39

Junior League Donates $500 To Community Fund

The Atlanta Junior League boosted contributions to the Community Fund Appeal with a check for $500 tendered Saturday by officials of the widely-known organization of Atlanta matrons.

In addition to the cash donation, approximately 90 Junior Leaguers are in the field taking part in solicitation of hundreds of prospective donors. The ladies, in the main, are concentrating their efforts on the medical profession of the city.

Learning of the substantial cash gifts, W. C. Harris, general appeal chairman, said that the contribution "points the way" for the scores of other social, fraternal and civic organizations of Greater Atlanta.

"The Community Fund appeal gives the many organizations of Greater Atlanta their finest opportunity to do some actual good with whatever amounts are available for such charity in the various treasuries," Mr. Harris said.

Junior League officers reported that 75 per cent of all Leagues in America were making cash donations to Community Fund organizations over the nation.

Meanwhile, as Fund leaders were laying the groundwork for the second and final week of the appeals, scheduled to wind up Saturday, November 18, it was learned that a veoman piece of contributing has been done by students in the city and private schools.

For the first time in the history of the Community Fund, all schools were given an opportunity this year to make voluntary contributions to the Fund. Reports of boxes from schools in the public system revealed that many of the receptacles were overflowing with envelopes containing coins and an occasional bit of currency.

Accountants who handle receipts of all Community Fund donations will spend the greater part of the week-end sorting, counting and wrapping huge piles of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves and will probably finish the task of auditing receipts from children in Atlanta schools just in time to be faced with the boxes from Fulton and DeKalb county schools and the various private schools which also have cooperated fully with the program.

Rough estimates of the pile of money received from city school children were placed at something in excess of $1,000 Saturday afternoon, as workers reached about the half way mark in the counting of the pennies.

Teachers, principals, janitors and others connected with city schools turned in an incomplete report on their contributions late Friday and the auditing department Saturday afternoon went over the partial reports and claimed that in many instances the various schools had exceeded donations of previous years.

In a few instances the teachers fell below what 1938 gifts averaged and it was thought likely that an opportunity would be given ofr such schools to increase their donations to hold up the general average for schools.

Reports from county schools are expected early this week, in addition to receipts from student donations, according to Superintendent Jere Wells of the Fulton system.

Commenting in general on the appeal at the close of the first week of solicitation, Mr. Harris said he felt the campaign would meet with ultimate success.

"Only about 20 per cent of the business and industrial firms of the city have turned in reports, even incomplete reports," he said, "and that means that we still have the remaining 80 per cent of firms to rely upon to boost our total receipts.

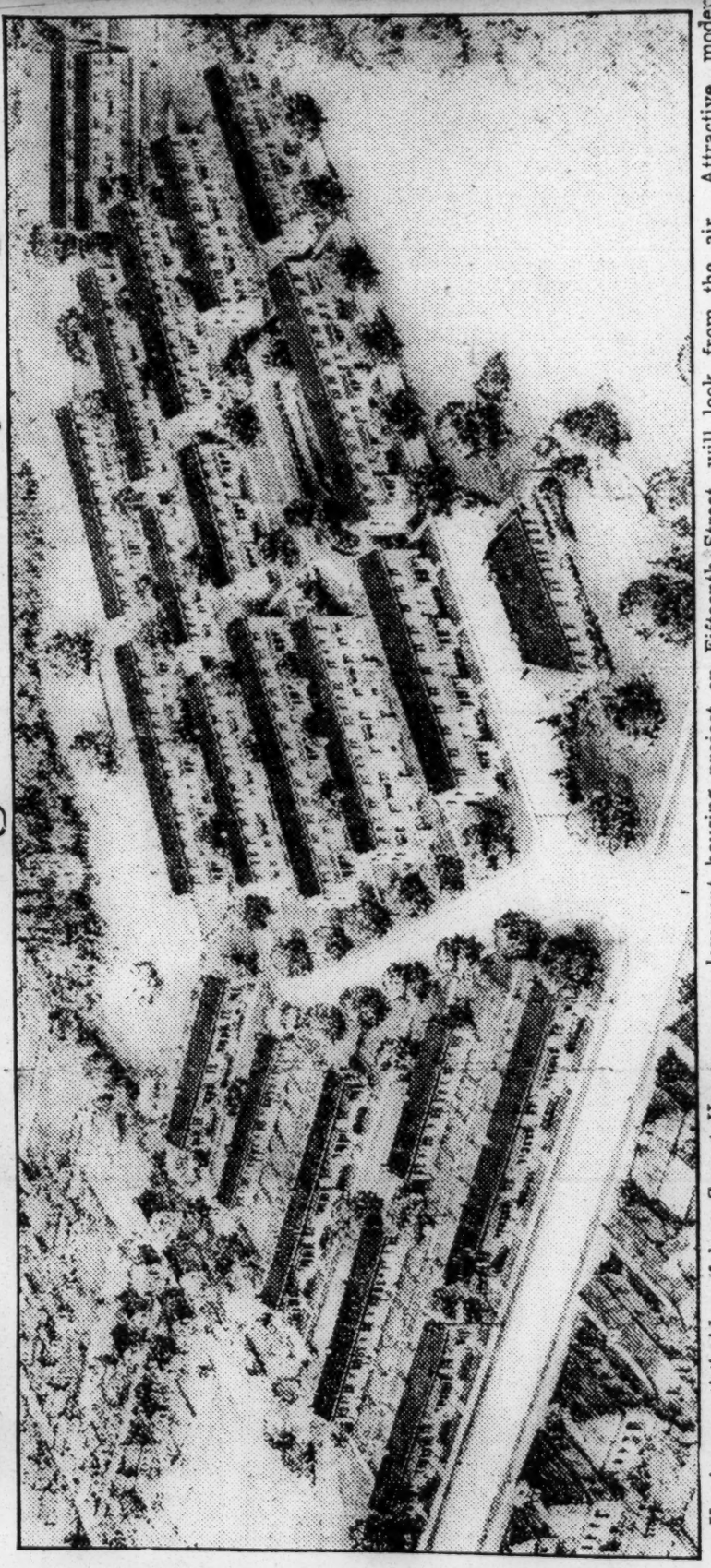
"I feel that the $541,403 goal will be reached and Greater Atlanta will succeed in its seventeenth annual Community Fund appeal," he added.

One of the bright spots in the appeal came when the Trust Company of Georgia, one of the city's largest banking institutions, went over the top with its quota as employes met the appeal with 100 per cent voluntary contributions.

Other smaller firms have also turned in reports which show them above quotas set for the drive, Mr. Harris declared Saturday.

Artist View of Negro Housing Program

Augusta, Ga. Herald
November 14, 1939



Here's an artist's idea of how Sunset Homes, negro low-rent housing project on Fifteenth Street, will look from the air. Attractive, modern homes at small weekly rents will be available to 160 colored families now living in sub-standard houses. Hal R. Powell, executive secretary of the Augusta Housing Authority, said rents for these apartments will probably be announced next Sunday.

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Savannah, Ga. News
January 10, 1939

Slum Clearance Naming

Over at Columbus, Ga., they are naming their slum clearance projects. The project in the northern part of the city along the Chattahoochee has been designated as "George Foster Peabody Apartments," upon the suggestion of the Ledger-Enquirer. The name seems very appropriate, as Dr. Peabody, distinguished native of Columbus, dedicated many of his best years to aiding the underprivileged. The other slum clearance project, in the southern section of Columbus, which is to be built for the colored people, will be called the "Booker T. Washington Apartments." That also seems highly fitting, although the Ledger-Enquirer had hoped, since so many things had been named for this outstanding negro leader, that the opportunity would be availed to give recognition to the late Dr. M. L. Taylor, who did so much for his race in Columbus and who really gave his life for his people there.

In Savannah, the matter of naming the slum clearance and low-cost housing projects has not been publicly discussed. Perhaps the "Yamacraw Apartments" will be sufficient designation for the initial project on the city's west side, and some suitable designation will be found for the second project before it gets under way in the eastern or southeastern section of the city. Savannah has found that naming of school buildings, streets and other projects after prominent citizens usually entails controversies, which should be avoided in so far as possible. The main thing is to get the projects under way and completed. The naming of them is, after all, a secondary matter.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 3, 1939

Hartsfield Urges Broad Program of Improvements for More Beautiful, Cleaner City in 1939

A broad program of public improvements involving general repair of Atlanta's streets and sidewalks was urged yesterday by Mayor Hartsfield before the public works committee of city council.

Citing the "horrible condition of some of our sidewalks," the mayor suggested the committee take steps to make "a cleaner and more beautiful city."

Councilman George Lyle, chairman, assured the mayor the committee was planning to get streets and sidewalks in the best possible condition during 1939.

"We did considerable paving last year but we are making plans to do even more this year," Chairman Lyle said.

Stressing the need for improvement in many of the negro sections, Mayor Hartsfield said now is the logical time to launch a street improvement program since the negroes are generally in better financial condition because of national policies.

The mayor said he had no patience with "white landlords who oppose the construction of sidewalks in negro sections." The best way to keep the negro satisfied is to give him a wholesome environment in which to live, he added.

"I've about made up my mind to get out my movie camera and take pictures of some of our streets and sidewalks to show you their deplorable condition," he asserted.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 12, 1939

$14,250,000 Atlanta Program Of Slum Clearance Starts With Selection of Site

First Project to Contain 602 Dwelling Units

By FRANK C. GILREATH, JR.

Atlanta's $14,250,000 slum clearance program definitely is under way.

Announcement was made Saturday by the Atlanta Housing Authority of the selection of a site for one of the four proposed low-cost housing developments. The site selected, consisting of thirty acres, extends from Mills Street northward almost to North Avenue, and from Luckie Street eastward to Techwood Drive.

Options have been obtained from most of the 202 property owners in the area, and examination of the titles will be started Monday, it was pointed out. It will be necessary to acquire only a few of the parcels under condemnation proceedings, it is believed. Approximately $582,000 is being paid for the land.

To Honor Clark Howell

The entire project, which will become known as "Clark Howell Homes," in honor of the late publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, will represent a total investment of approximately $3,300,000. Of the amount $3,000,000 is being obtained through a loan through the United States Housing Authority and the balance raised by the local housing authority.

There will be fifty-nine separate two-story, fire-proof buildings, with a total of 602 dwelling units. While the structures will be what is known as "row houses," each tenant will have an individual front and backyard. The lots will average about 38 by 50 feet.

Constructed at a cost of less than $900 per room, the dwellings will rent for $3 per room per month without public utility services, or $4.30 per room per month with all conveniences, including hot and cold water, lights, heat and electrical refrigeration.

Although sponsors of the program cannot tell just when actual work will get under way, it is understood that they have set June 1 as the deadline for starting demolition of the present buildings on the site. Once the actual work is started it will require about twelve months to complete the project, it is said.

348 Families to Be Moved

The new development differs from Techwood Homes, completed in 1935 at a cost of more than $3,000,000, in that it is designed to benefit the persons who now live in the sub-standard areas. A total of 348 families, including 64 negro families, will be removed from the site of the proposed project.

This development will be for whites. There will be three other sites selected at a later date, one for another white project and two for negroes. Options now are being obtained on the parcels, it is understood.

In addition to the living quarters to be built, a 7½-acre recreation field will be constructed to serve residents of the new project and Techwood Homes. At the present time Techwood Homes is being operated under an entirely different set-up and has no connection with the Housing Authority.

Persons desiring to rent space in the development must meet certain requirements, one of them being a matter of family income which is not to exceed five times the rental of a dwelling.

There will be six different size family units, ranging in size from 2 rooms to ½! rooms (a breakfast room and kitchenette considered half a room).

Number Is Limited

Another rule deals with the number of persons permitted to live in a dwelling, which is limited to two persons per bedroom plus one. (That means two persons and a child.) A child 2 years old and under is not classed as a person under the regulations.

While the purpose behind the housing development is to relieve crowded conditions in blighted areas, families with children will be given preference in the re-housing program, it was stated.

It was revealed in the WPA's real property survey, now being completed, that 27,000 Atlanta families not on relief, whose gross incomes are $500 and over, now live in substandard houses. This is the class of people that the Atlanta Housing Authority hopes to benefit.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
February 13, 1939

Negro Farmers in Hancock

The Log Cabin Community of Hancock county is attracting national attention, because of its outstanding work in behalf of the Negro as a farmer.

Its history is interesting. Immediately after the War Between the States, Zach, David and Floyd Hubert bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at ten dollars an acre. This sixteen hundred and fifty dollars represented their savings in three years of labor. It was thought to be the first farm land purchased by Middle Georgia Negroes after the war. Today the Negroes of Hancock county own 27,000 acres of farm land.

The sons and daughters of the Hubert brothers have carried on what had been started. The school and church were improved and enlarged, a community center was established, with swimming pool and playgrounds. Soil improvement has been studied and practiced. Live-stock farming has been made successful. Wheat is grown to supply bread for the community. Canned goods are stored each year for winter use. Each home has a flower yard.

"We believe there is real opportunity on the farms of the South," say the managers of the project. "In the interest of public welfare it is vitally important that the ever-increasing flow of Negroes from the farm to the cities should be halted."

Georgia has no better illustration of how the farm can be again the ideal place for people, white or black, to find happiness and contentment. Farming without a live-stock-growing base has been tried and found wanting in almost every country and by almost every people. With the market set-up in Georgia at this time live stock overcomes the credit system and gives the farmer an income at any and all times during the year; and on many farms the cash crops are made net, through the aid of the 400-pound baby beeves and the 200-pound half-year pigs.

One farmer who has eight major sources of income on his farm says his pigs yield half of the total profits.

But he doesn't try to grow his pigs in the big road.

People from all parts of the country are visiting the Log Cabin Community, to see Negro life at its best. And it might be said, "to see farm life at its best."

Augusta, Ga. Herald
February 15, 1939

Bethlehem Center Influences Lives of 3,000 Persons

(Written for The Herald)

At this particular time when everyone is becoming community conscious it might be well to direct the attention of all civic minded individuals to an institution that influences by personal contact, the lives of more than 3,000 persons, or one-eighth of the total negro population of Augusta each week.

This institution is the Bethlehem Community Center on Conklin Avenue with branches on Jones Street and in the county.

The purpose of these Centers is: 1. To provide wholesome supervised activities that meet the fourfold needs of community life.

For the promotion of this purpose there is first the Kindergarten with an enrollment of 95 and more on the waiting list that cannot be accommodated because of limited facilities.

These Kindergartners are taught songs, games, handicraft and stories. They have a Lay Symphony Orchestra in which each tot plays an instrument and they plan a recital in the near future.

Then there are Hobby Clubs for boys and girls which provide special training for various groups. There are sewing projects, cooking, reading, hiking, nature study, art, and parties for these clubs.

OVER 200 GIRLS ARE REGISTERED

The Girl Reserve Department in which over 200 girls are registered is divided into Interest Groups which are: 1. World Friendship — where a knowledge of customs and habits of others nations is given. 2. Handicraft. 3. Recreation—wherein a spirit of good sportsmanship is taught through seasonal games, lectures and contact with other groups. Just now, basketball has their interest and a good team has been formed from this department.

Musical activities at Bethlehem Center include a Girl Reserve choral club, one from the Boys Department, an Adult Community chorus, and a Glee Club from the Hi-Y. W. department, a group of high school and college young women who meet regularly and take part in all the activities of the Center.

Another purpose of the institution is leadership training.

Bethlehem House provides a laboratory for Students at Paine College and other institutionse for training in various phases of social work. Special Advisory sessions and institutes are held in addition to the theory and practice work given to aid in group adaptation and program building.

TRAINING SCHOOL HELD EACH SPRING

Each spring there is a Leadership Training School held which is open to community leaders in all departments of church work and over 100 group leaders from different churches are given instruction and information about the Sunday School, Young People's organizations, evangelism and missions.

Through its inter-racial staff which includes two full-time white workers and five full-time colored workers, four part-time student workers; nine NYA student workers, nine NYA community workers; four WPA playground workers and 40 volunteer helpers, its inter-racial Adult Advisory Board of 17 colored and 19 white members, the Young People's Advisory Board of 10 white and 16 colored members; the Bethlehem Center attempts to further the purpose of finer inter-racial cooperation in the city. There is also joint cooperation in sponsoring community projects and occasional goodwill services for all races.

This institution is financed by the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South, but the budget of $7,500 is definitely inadequate to provide for the greatly enlarged program of the Center which includes the Springfield Branch, with the George N. Stoney Medical Clinic, and the Rural Center, with the newly constructed Augusta K. Howard Hall. These projects should be near the heart of every civic minded Augustan, and to it should be given all the support that a well-meaning, broad-minded and liberal-hearted citizer can give.

Remember that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link and by strengthening others, we help ourselves.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
February 19, 1939

NATHAN STRAUS TALKS TO NEGRO DELEGATION

Friday morning at 10 o'clock a representative group of local negroes, led by A. T. Jackson, as chairman, met at the office of the local housing authority in the Garrard building to pay their respects to Nathan Straus, administrator of the national housing authority who was the honored guest of the city of Columbus.

Brown Nicholson introduced A. T. Jackson, the chairman of the local committee, to Mr. Straus. After a few words of welcome he introduced each member of the committee to Mr. Straus, who stated he was glad to meet this committee and further that all colored citizens who had to give up their homes for the project would be treated fairly.

The committee was composed of A. T. Jackson, chairman; Prof. F. R. Lampkin, E. E. Farley, John L. Sconiers, Henry L. Toles, Sandy D. Allen, D. D. Moody, Rev. T. W. Smith, L. M. Lunsford, Rev. W. A. Reid, Dr. R. H. Cobb, Dr. T. H. Brewer, Prof. G. F. Rivers, B. C. Turner, W. A. Talley, James Cobb and J. J. Lewis.

The gathering was one of inspiration, as stated by Rev. J. J. Lewis.

Named For Him



The late Dr. John Hope was honored once again Saturday when it was decided to name the new federal housing project "John Hope Homes." The project is to be erected adjacent to the University Homes, which Dr. Hope had pioneered in securing.

CAYTON CITES CAUSES FOR SO. SIDE HOUSING SITUATION

By HORACE R. CAYTON

The deplorable housing situation in the so-called Black Belt of Southside Chicago and the attendant problems of juvenile delinquency, adult crimes and the appalling increase in adult and infant mortality rates, is a situation that holds nation-wide significance between the overcrowding of Negro districts in other cities, with almost identical resulting conditions.

In a greater or lesser degree, conditions disclosed in Chicago by the Land-Use survey similar investigations, will find duplication in many of the metropolitan centers of both the North and South. In Chicago, the housing shortage took on a serious aspect at the turn of the century.

In 1900, the Negro population in Chicago was 30,000. By 1934 i had increased to the suprising total of 236,000. At present it is estimated that 270,000 Negroes live in Chicago, most of them on the Southside.

Cites Overcrowding

In the area between Chicago and Wentworth avenues (about 11 miles) and 12th and 71st street (about 7 miles) are to be found nearly 200,000 persons. The entire movement of the colored community southward has been attended with a great deal of friction, and the Negro population has had to literally fight for the space which it occupies. At no time has the community had an area sufficient to accomodate the persons forced to live there.

THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO, a urvey of race relations made after the riot of 1920, reported that n 1917 only one out of every 13 applications for houses made by Negro migrants coming to the city could be taken care of by real estate agents. Since then, as each year passed, the housing shortage has become increasingly acute.

The resulting problem of overcrowding, the doubling-up of families, keeping of lodgers and roomers has caused an increase in juvenile delinquency, adult crime poorer health and adult and infant mortality. The boundaries of the Black Belt have been fixed through restrictive covenants and by the antagonism of white realtors. Results that by a conservative estimate there are housing facilities for only 150,000 persons while there are over 200,000 to be housed. This means that in the Southside district there are 50,000 persons who need homes.

High Rentals Result

Two results have followed: first, all available housing units, regardless of their condition, are used; and second, with the demand for housing exceeding the supply, the rent in the Negro area has been driven to an abnormal height. Despite the latter, however, property values have depreciated because most of it is owned by absentee landlords most of them white (about 5 per cent of the homes are owned by the occupants). Because the white landlords know the property will rent regardless of its condition, little or no repairs are made, which naturally results in an increased fire and accident hazard.

In recent years, many landlords have turned their houses into kitchenette apartments, thereby packing more people into the buildings, but bringing more revenue to the owners. The investigation which followed the recent tragic incendiary fire near 30th street and Michigan avenue revealed that 45 persons were living in the two-story rooming-house, with only two toilets available and no fire escape at the rear. Eight persons, including five children in one family, were killed in that fire, and a score or more were injured.

Raps Restrictive Covenants

Particularly offensive to colored residents of the southside are the Restrictive Covenants in the West Woodlawn district. In the area between 60th and 63rd streets and Cottage Grove to South Parkway is located what is termed as a small "island of whites." Forty years ago this area was the site of the Old Washington Park Racetrack, where the famous American Derby was held annually. This district is surrounded on three sides by colored families and it has formed the center of the fight over restricted covenants. Most feasible solution of the housing problem is expansion of the Negro community so that it will include areas (such as West Woodlawn) containing ample housing facilities.

Several Negroes have bought property in this "white" section but because of the restrictive covenants in property deeds of that area, the Negro owners have been prevented by court action from occupying their homes. White organizations, representing property owners of the Hyde Park Woodlawn and Englewood districts, have united in fighting removal of the restrictive covenant. They have encountered spirited opposition from Negro civic and welfare groups and public-spirited lawyers and state legislators who, through a bill introduced in the state legislature, are trying to make the despised restrictive covenant illegal throughout the state of Illinois.

During the past few months numerous committees have also been formed to study and deal with the housing crisis. At present there is an effort being made to bring all these committees and groups together to form one large and powerful pressure group. The housing problem will be one of the most important issues confronting the new city administration and the Negro electorate is becoming increasingly insistent that steps be taken to relieve the misery, sickness and suffering among colored people caused by the lack of housing facilities.

JENKINS SCORES "FIDDLING" AS NEEDY SUFFER

Hits 'Run-Around' In Construction

"The Chicago housing authority is fiddling around and jockeying for fees while human lives and health are at stake," declared militant Representative Charles J. Jenkins, who lashed out at delay in constructing the Southside's federal housing project, the Ida B. Wells Homes, Monday at a legislative investigating committee meeting in the city hall.

Placing the blame directly at the door of the Chicago Housing Authority, Representative Jenkins, who has fought unceasingly to end a procrastination which has caused acute suffering to hundreds of thousands of colored families on the southside because of the housing shortage occasioned by the razing of homes for the erection of the project, termed the delay a plain case of "ring around rosy."

Jenkins accused John R. Fugard, who resigned as head of the Chicago Housing Authority, of dodging the committee's subpoena. The architectural firm of Thielbar and Fugard now has one of the contracts to draw plans for the project, he said.

J. W. McCarthy succeeded Fugard. The firm of McCarthy, Smith and Eppig thereupon relinquished its architectural contract. Another committee meeting will be held May 13.

The OBSERVATION —POST

—By—

DAVID WARD HOWE

ILLINOIS ENACTS LAW TO DISCOURAGE RACE MIGRANTS

The legislators for the state of Illinois have recently passed a law which lengthens the period of residence required of applicants for relief. The new law provides that, in order to be eligible for assistance from state or local relief agencies, an applicant must prove that he has been a resident of this state for the three years prior to the date of application.

Formerly, if a person had been a resident of the state for one year, he was eligible for relief.

It is generally understood that the residence requirement was lengthened in order to meet the problem supposedly created by race migrants. It is thought that unemployed persons will be less likely to migrate into Illinois, if they know they cannot obtain public assistance here.

SEEK TO DEPRIVE MIGRANTS OF RELIEF

For the past year, reports have been published in the press stating that members of the Race are moving out of the South into Chicago in ever increasing numbers. During a conference of church men held in Chicago, a government official made the statement that 1,000 Race persons a month were coming into the city. The same article reporting this migration have also alleged that members of the race were moving into Chicago, in order to obtain relief and to secure jobs on Works Progress Administration projects. They have cited the very large proportion of Race persons on relief and WPA and contend that newcomers from the South are responsible for this condition.

Business men and representa-

tives of taxpayers associations, taking cognizance of these reports, and ever alert to reduce takes, have prevailed upon the legislators to take some action that might prevent or discourage migration. They have agreed that Illinois already has a large number of unemployed citizens, and that we cannot afford to carry an additional burden of migrants from other states.

RACE PREJUDICE IS INCREASING

Unfortunately, the attitude of many people in Illinois toward Race migration is becoming more and more reactionary. It is surprising indeed that the legislators did not make other changes in the relief set up.

Considerable .pressure was exerted upon the legislators, not only to adopt provisions designed to prevent migrants from coming into Illinois, but, in addition, to reduce the funds appropriated for relief. The advocates of a reduction in relief expenditures argued that Illinois spent far more for the care of unemployed than the neighboring states to the south. They contended that Race citizens could come to Illinois, apply for relief and live more comfortably than they did in the South, even if they were employed. They argue further that the only practical solution for this situation would be to reduce the funds allocated for relief, and thereby make Illinois less attractive to Race migrants.

This attitude of resentment against Race migrants is spreading among social workers who ordinarily might be considered a liberal group. The social workers believe, and perhaps rightly so, that legislators are unwilling to vote adequate funds for relief because so large a proportion of Race persons are on the rolls. Thus the desire to retrench in relief expenditures directed at Race migrants penalizes white persons needing assistance. Then, too, since the appropriation for relief is fixed at a given sum, an increase in the number of applicants reduces the amount available, and necessitates reductions in present budgets. It is already well known that the present funds permit a relief budget that provides only 75 percent of the amount needed to secure a minimum of the necessities of life.

In view of the evidence at hand, it seems logical to conclude that the time may soon approach, if it is not already here, when Race migrants will not be welcome in Illinois.

There is some hope, however, that the change in residence requirements will need the reports that Race persons come here solely to obtain relief; at least it should serve to weaken the position of those reactionary persons who seek to limit public assistance and exploit unfortunate Race migrants to accomplish this purpose.

FIGHT TO RAISE STANDARDS OF SOUTH

Race citizens in Illinois must recognize the dangers inherent in the trend now developing in Illinois. We cannot allow the arguments and the acts of these reactionary forces to go unchallenged. We should contend that Illinois must not take a backward step, and retreat to conditions prevalent in southern states. We should insist that the Federal government take cognizance of the deplorable conditions in the South and take immediate steps to correct them. The South should not be allowed differentials permitting starvation wages. Indeed, the South must provide standards similar to those in the North, and, if not, Race persons should continue to escape.

Chicago Leaders Charge Jim Crow In Federal Works

CHICAGO. (ANP)—Several Chicago colored leaders this week complained bitterly of the policy of the Chicago Housing authority, in accordance with which they claim, all but a small percentage of Negro families have been banned from the three major low-rent housing projects which have been completed to date. Robert R. Taylor, manager of the Rosenwald apartments here, is the colored member of the local authority.

These projects are the Jane Addams homes on the West Side, Julia Lathrop homes on the North Side and Trumbull Park homes in South Chicago. The colored leaders pointed out that of the 2,414 dwelling units in the three projects mentioned, only 35 are occupied by Negro families. Critics of the local housing authority policy were Horace R. Cayton, director of a land-use survey among Negroes for the University of Chicago; Rev. A. L. Scott, pastor, pastor, Lincoln Memorial Congregational church and Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League.

The Jim Crow policy was "explained" by Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary, Chicago Housing authority, which operated the projects under lease from the government. Miss Wood said that the tenants were selected on the basis of the racial makeup of the district in which the project is located. Negroes, she said, had formerly lived on the site of the Jane Addams, so a percentage of colored families were allowed to rent units in the completed project. Since no Negroes had lived on the sites of the other two projects before construction, none has been given leases in the new homes. This, she said, is in line with the authority's established policy.

Tenants Win Fight to Bar Eviction of Negroes

Court Grants Extension for Negro Family; Tenants Union Wins Stay; White Neighbors Rally to Halt Ousting

Organized tenants were yesterday celebrating a victory against landlord discrimination following a court decision granting a Negro family the maximum six months stay of eviction.

The landlord, the estate of Max Eisman, 271 Madison Ave., sought to evict the Rev. Alger L. Adams and his wife, Jesse Wells, a social worker, from 71 Lexington Ave., because they are Negroes.

In a ruling following extended legal hearings, Muncipal Court Justice Charles J. Garrison granted the Negro couple the maximum time extension allowed in dispossess proceedings to find another apartment.

Two years ago, Rev. Adams of the St. Barnabas Church in Brooklyn, and his wife, working at the Welfare Department moved into the apartment. They paid $55 for their three-room apartment.

NEIGHBORS FIGHT EVICTION

Nine families, all white, shared the building. The Adams made friends with their neighbors.

However, the landlords, in May, 1938, suddenly sought to evict the Negro couple, without warning or explanation. The neighbrs rallied to protest the discriminatory act and signed a petition of protest, causing the landlords to withdraw the dispossess.

Last week, the Adams were again served with eviction papers.

The City Wide Tenants Council became interested and when the case came up in court, Oscar Albert, executive secretary of the organization, and Barney Rosenstein its attorney, appeared for the Negro family.

In the courtroom, Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, wife of a director of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Sarah Feiham Speakes, active in Harlem activities, were among the many who appeared to protest the landlord discrimination against Negroes.

When Albert termed the law on which the case was being prosecuted as a "hold-over from feudalism," Judge Garrison claimed that the case was "just another ordinary landlord-tenant case," and shouted against "red riot speeches."

OUTMODED LAW HIT

Albert, however, persisted that the case was clearly one invclving landlord discrimination and attacked the out moded law which permits landlords to evict tenants for no cause.

Mrs. Adams testified that her numerous attempts to find another apartment in the neighborhood failed because of high rents and Negro discrimination.

In granting the maximum of six months stay of eviction, Judge Garrison admonished the landlord, declaring that:

"If these people were good enough for two years, and from what I hear they were more acceptable to their neighbors, they should be good enough for another six months."

CHARGE JIM-CROW IN HOUSING PROJECTS

CHICAGO, July 6. (ANP)—Several Chicago colored leaders this week complained bitterly of the policy of the Chicago Housing Authority, in accordance with which, they claim, all but a small percentage of Negro families have been banned from the three major low-rent housing projects which have been completed to date. Robert R. Taylor, manager of the Rosenwald apartments here, is the only colored member of the local authority.

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Considerable pressure was exerted upon the legislators, to adopt provisions designed to prevent migrants from coming into Illinois, but, in addition, to reduce wages. Indeed, the South must provide the funds appropriated for relief. The advocates of a reduction in the relief expenditures argued that Illinois less attractive to Race migrants.

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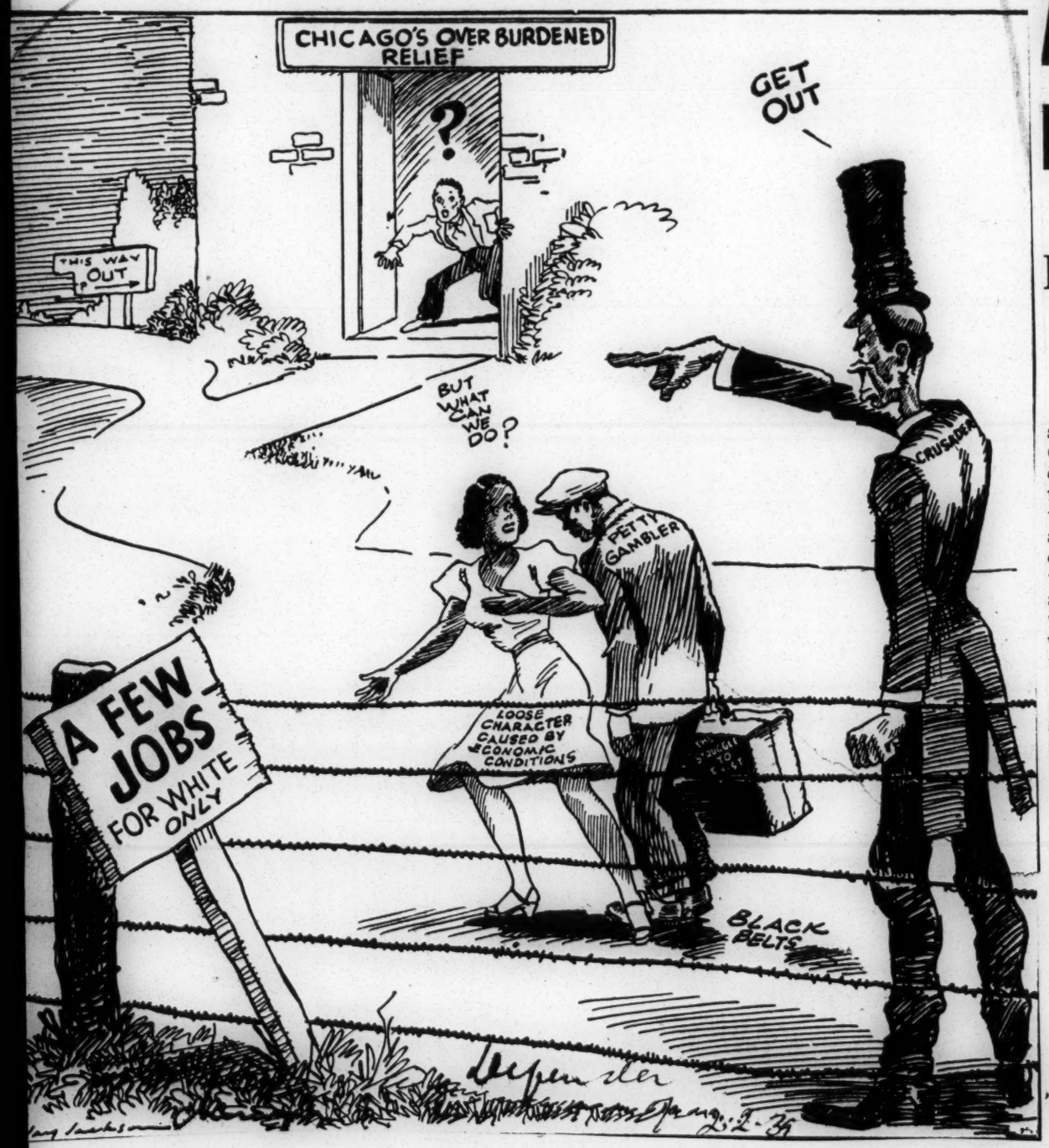
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SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

'Economics Versus Morality'



ILLINOIS

URBAN LEAGUE AIMS TO BETTER LEVEL OF LIVING

Tribune 10-8-39

Leaders See Hope of Rehabilitation.

Following four years of activity and study, the civic department of the Chicago Urban league is to begin a concentrated and revitalized program to halt deterioration and to preserve the urban standard of living which affects the health and morals of the citizens and the value of property in the area bounded by 26th and 66th streets and Cottage Grove and Wentworth avenues. The announcement was made by Frayser T. Lane, director of the department, last week.

"From the results obtained by our past efforts," he added, "we believe it is practical and possible for neighborhoods to be completely rehabilitated and the indictment of the racial stigma associated with 'blight' on the south side be removed."

This campaign will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the all-day conference on practical solutions of Negro problems, Oct. 16, in Sinai temple, 4622 South Park way, under the sponsorship of the Urban league. Prominent civic leaders, both white and colored, will participate.

Will Make Tests.

Three special district will be set-up for a concentration of effort and measurement of results, and from these three the program later will reach out to embrace the whole area. Each district contains from 10,000 to 30,000 residents, and an effort will be made to achieve model communities.

Main objectives of these demonstration projects, according to Mr. Lane, are:

1. To prove that social controls can be maintained in these congested districts.

2. To show how money spent on rehabilitation of property will pay a fair return.

3. To preserve an urban pattern of living in face of a heavy migration from small towns and rural districts of the south.

4. To disprove the current belief that because Negroes live in these sections they must remain "blighted."

5. To prove that lack of proper law enforcement is the principal cause of "blight."

Seek Community Pride.

Activity in seeking these objectives will consist of further general educating for increased community pride; interesting private capital in building new houses and rehabilitating old ones in this area; obtaining increased law enforcement regarding zoning, sanitation of buildings, and disposal of garbage; curbing rowdyism and nuisances, and acquiring improvement and beautification of several contiguous blocks.

One control district is located in each of the three wards. In the 4th ward, the boundaries are 47th and 51st streets, Cottage Grove avenue, and South Park way. In the 3d ward they consist of 43d and 47th streets, Michigan avenue, and South Park way.

In the 2d ward, they are 35th and 39th streets, Michigan avenue, and South Park way. Each of these regions is characterized by overcrowding, unpainted buildings, and schools which have multiple sessions.

The length of time required to show progress, Mr. Lane explained, will depend upon the amount of assistance available and the extent to which landlord and tenants coöperate.

What Plans Contemplate.

"In a short time, we ought to expect a council in each area composed of block leaders, business people, non-resident landlords, and the alderman; clean and attractive yards and porches; garbage and ash receptacle on all premises; no zoning violations; no loose garbage and trash in the alleys; regular garbage collections; adequate street lighting; recommendations for necessary changes in the zoning law; accurate knowledge of the rate of crimes, juvenile delinquency, sub-standard houses, fire hazards, mortality and centers of rowdyism, and the discovery of recreational needs and cultural assets."

The work of rehabilitation cannot be effective, however, Mr. Lane explained, unless additional dwelling units are built and restrictive covenants removed. The civic department of the league recommends:

That the regulations restricting the population within certain limits be withdrawn.

That the Chicago Housing authority seek funds to build additional

units on property adjacent to the north side of the present Ida B. Wells project.

That the authority seek to acquire land and build houses west of State street which will bring the rental rate down farther.

That the Chicago Housing authority develop a program of rehabilitation of existing properties according to the rules by which it was created.

Matter of Concern.

"For the last decade the future of the mid-south section of Chicago has been a matter of general concern and comment." Mr. Lane said. "The area from 26th to 66th street, Cottage Grove to Wentworth avenue has been described as a slum and affected by a 'creeping paralysis' with swiftly waning property values. It has been stated that there is no social control and heavy migrations of people from the South have altered the urban pattern of living."

Since 1930 this district has been staggering under the blow of depression with almost 50 per cent of the population unemployed, on direct relief, or requiring other public funds. The area is overcrowded because of the lack of new buildings, the demolition of unfit dwellings, and the restriction of the population within these confines by the covenants made between property owners in the adjoining neighborhoods, Mr. Lane said.

In 1935 the executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league became alarmed at the condition and persuaded the board of directors to inaugurate a program to halt deterioration. The league reorganized its civic department and set out to develop community pride and enlist the coöperation of the various forces in the community.

Many Talks Held.

Conferences on local problems have been held each year, and tenants, landlords, and public officials reviewed the situation and promised aid. Community improvement has been the subject of talks before several hundred groups each year.

Regular dramatic activities, undertakings such as a flower show and neighborhood fair, better block contests, lectures on housing, and conducted tours have punctuated the plan of general education.

To measure the actual progress, a test area four blocks square was set up. At the beginning of the test only two blocks had grass on both sides of the street. There were 54 abandoned automobiles in the area and many broken fences and stairways.

Today only six blocks exist which have not been cultivated 100 per cent with grass and flowers in front of the buildings, not more than six unused cars are on the streets, and many repairs have been made. This project will be continued.

A community planning group is being organized to coöperate with the newly organized city planning commission in its projects.

Slum Clearance Measure Hits Snag In East Chicago

By HENRY WALKER

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Oct. 20—The East Chicago City council, after months of deliberation and political maneuvering, declared openly last night that they were in favor of the passage of the slum-clearance ordinance, but that they would not pass it unless the present board resigned.

This board was appointed by the out-going Republican Mayor Rodney, and the new all-Democratic administration allowed politics, last night, to stand in the way of $1,000,000 earmarked for ridding East Chicago of slums.

Councilmen Dent, O'Malley and Dragers were the only members of the councilmanic body to vote in favor of bringing the ordinance out of committee for definite action. The others, pro-spoils system and pro-Migas councilmen voted to retain the ordinance in committee until the present members of the Housing Board resign.

The chairman of the committee, in whose hands the ordinance was placed, Charles Katzan, is a businessman in a heavily populated Race district where a majority of the houses Race residents are able to rent are sub-standard.

Attendance at last night's meeting was near 1,000. A vast majority of that number was in favor of passage of the bill.

Last night's action on the part of the council in making uncertain East Chicago's chances of getting the $1,000,000 for housing, prompted the Citizens' Action committee, organized recently for the purpose of supporting this ordinance, to pledge to make itself a permanent organization to be a watch-dog to city affairs under the present administration.

The organization is composed of teachers and labor groups, ministers and interested laymen. Mrs. Russell W. Ballard, wife of the director of public welfare, is the energetic president of the organization.

Interesting in last night's voting by the councilmen against the ordinance is the fact that of the six voting against it, only two of them represent districts where there are no slums nor any Race voters. These were Councilmen John Couroy and Edmund Makowski of the First and Second districts, respectively.

The others, George W. Lamb, Charlie Katzan, Joseph Rogers and Meyer L. Lipner, are dependent upon a large number of votes from Race citizens of their districts and from inhabitants of slum areas for election to office.

During the course of debate on the bill many interesting facts were brought out in favor of slum-clearance. Among them were the close relationship between slums and crime, slums and disease, slums and early death.

In spite of all of the good phases of slum-riddance, East Chicago's administration saw fit to hold up the bill, and also in spite of the fact that 11 other cities have made formal application for the $1,000,000 earmarked for East Chicago. There is every reason to believe that because of all of the delay in passing the bill in East Chicago, this money will go to some other city.

Councilman Dent, in urging passage of the ordinance said, "We have endured human suffering long enough. Let us take some definite action now."

Long live Dent in the hearts of his compatriots!

OLD PEOPLE FACE DISMAL PROSPECTS FOR PENSION AID

Social Security Law as Framed Excludes Most Needy of Both Races

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (By Hazel L. Griggs for ANP)—Prospects of old-age benefits under the Social Security act, present a dismal picture for the average Negro citizen, according to studies and surveys made since passage of the measure, and liberalizing the act so that it will include groups which need it most is one of the important tasks now facing the Negro race.

Negroes, because they are in the majority in the lower income brackets, need social security more than any other large group in the United States. With farmers, domestics and those in the low wage class excluded or poorly provided for, however, few Negroes will benefit from the Social Security act as it now stands.

According to the 1930 census, 3,563,000 or 65 per cent of Negroes gainfully employed in the United States belong to the groups of farmers or domestics. Also, there are 28 per cent white persons or 11,860,000 in these groups not covered by old-age insurance. This percentage, together with the mass whose income is so small as to reap only minute benefits, greatly swells the number who need to fight for their old-age provision under the Social Security act. A method of effective agitation for an amendment, abolishing the exclusive policy of the Social Security act, is the problem now confronting this mass of Negroes and whites, which are affected.

Although there are many whites who are not influenced in the Social Security act, as it now stands, figures from the Social Security board show that 27,865,985 white persons are eligible for old-age insurance while only 2,035,949 colored persons are in such a classification. Of this percentage of the working quota, wage credits for whites, in 1937, were established to the sum of $25,840,865,000 and for Negroes to the sum of $853,794,000. This vast difference in wage credits is accounted for, not only by the fact that domestic workers and farmers are excluded, but also because of the tremendous difference in wages paid Negroes and whites who are employed.

The average annual wage for whites is $927 while it is $419 for Negroes. Under the present Social Security act, monthly benefits are based on average wages. The average of $419 a year in wages means less than $15 a month in old-age benefits. It follows that the vast majority of Negroes are either entirely excluded or will share meagerly under the Old Age Insurance provision of the act.

The southern whites for the most part, also, are in the lower income brackets, and will be denied old age benefits just as will the Negro. In fact, statistics show that the average white employe in several southern states earns less than the average Negro in certain northern states. Therefore, it stands that two large groups of people who need social security most will fail to benefit by it unless the Social Security act is adjusted to include domestics and farmers, and to more adequately provide for the underpaid.

The startling fact, which our leaders, especially, and our race as a group must recognize and take action against, is the fact that the low income groups, of which Negroes form the major portion, will get the least in social security benefits, as far as old-age provision is concerned. That is, an employe in the lowest economic strata when young and working will be in desperate circumstances, in the way of social benefits when he is old and no longer able to support himself. The average Negro worker and the white employe in the low income groups can now look forward to a pittance or nothing after 65.

In his message to the 76th congress, the president presented the report of the Social Security board, and stressed the desirability of expanding old-age security. The advisory council on social security, appointed by the senate special committee on social security, has recommended the coverage of farm employes and domestics as socially desirable, and asked that such a change in the original Social Security act take place by January 1, 1940. The Social Security board likewise has recommended this change.

With the president, the Social Security board and the senate committee sponsoring these changes so vital to the welfare of Negroes and whites, the gauntlet is thrown to the people—the leaders, ministers, politicians, and the people as a whole. We have slept through this important measure to our own disadvantage.

The OBSERVATION —POST

—By—

By DAVID WARD HOWE

FIGHTING BAND OF RACE CITIZENS WIN HOUSING PROJECT FOR CHICAGO

A few days ago workmen appeared upon the site of the Ida B. Wells housing project in Chicago, thereby indicating that a labor dispute which had suspended work on the low-cost homes for almost three months had finally been settled. Now that construction is again under way Race residents of the Windy city are hopeful that the project will be pushed to early completion and there is every reason to believe that this wish will be fulfilled.

It probably seems strange to many members of the Race that this project in Chicago is only now getting under construction, when similar low-cost housing projects were completed long ago in almost every major city in the country. However, Chicago Race citizens have been confronted with a very difficult situation, and the fact that this project has finally reached the stage of construction is a tribute to their courage and determination. For over five years members of the Race in Chicago have been waging a desperate up-hill battle against great odds in order to secure a housing project for their community, and now that this goal has been secured they can hardly believe that they have won the battle.

* * *

CHICAGO'S VICTORY SHOULD ENCOURAGE OTHERS

The story of the fight which the Race has waged for housing in Chicago should be spread throughout the country as it would provide encouragement and perhaps incentive to members of the Race who are struggling to improve their position on the economic and social frontiers.

When the Public Works Administration launched its low-cost housing program some five years ago, a group of Race citizens, headed by A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban league, asked that funds be allocated for a project on Chicago's south side. Shortly thereafter, Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced the allocation of funds for three projects for Chicago, and one of these was assigned to the South side.

Immediately after the announcement of the allocations for Chicago, real estate men and allied interests banded together in an effort to prevent the construction of any of these projects, which they conceived as detrimental to their investments.

The opponents of the federal program were partially successful in their efforts. They soon forced the government to abandon plans for the construction of one of the projects which had been allocated to the north side of the city. They succeeded in preventing the government from carrying through its plans for a project on the west side of the city. Although a charitable institution did arrange for the sale of property to the government thus permitting the construction of the project which carries the name of Jane Addams.

* * *

ONLY CHICAGO SUCCESS WON BY RACE

The opponents of public housing were checked in their efforts to force the government to abandon plans for the project for the south side, by the same small band of Race citizens who had first sought this project for their community. These men and women determined to secure relief for a bad housing condition sent delegations to Washington, D.C., to insist that the government fulfill its promise. At first the government stood firm, but later as the opposition grew, the government decided to withdraw the funds it had deposited in Chicago and abandon the project. Even this did not daunt the fighting group from Chicago who set an attorney into court and secured an order compelling the government to leave its funds on deposit in the city

In view of the court action and the insistence of Race citizens the housing officials decided to proceed with their original plans and began to purchase the property on the land designated for the project. Although several difficulties arose the Race citizens fought each situation through and eventually the government acquired all of the land and demolished the old building. Unfortunately, however, just as demolition had been completed, Congress passed the housing act which placed the responsibility for public housing in the hands of state and local officials.

* * *

EVERY OBSTACLE MET AND OVERTHROWN

This was a bitter blow to the Race in Chicago inasmuch as their state did not have the legislation essential to a public housing program. Rallying their forces together they persuaded the governor to include housing in a call for a special session of the State Legislature, and then began to prepare for intensive lobbying activities. After a stormy session of the State Legislature, a bill was passed providing that the south side project should be completed although housing generally was defeated.

With the enactment of the legislation the major difficulties had passed, although the supporters of this project have had to cope with an injunction secured by their opponents and then finally with a labor dispute. Now that the labor dispute, which after all was not an attempt to block this particular project, has been settled, the project is on its way to completion.

MRS. BOUSFIELD PROPOSES PLAN TO END CRIME, DELINQUENCY

By MARION M. BAXTER

The opening gun in what promises to become a community-wide campaign to end juevnile delinquency, crime and the social degeneration of the youth of the district was fired by Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips high school, Tuesday night.

Mrs. Bousfield outlined a plan of action which has as its ultimate aim the establishment of a community center in the neighborhood of Wendell Phillips and Du Sable high schools.

She spoke at a meeting at the school which was attended by members of the Citizens Committee and Parent Teachers' association's drive for student aid and athletic fund for Wendell Phillips. Representative Charles J. Jenkins is chairman.

Seek Citizens' Cooperation

Urging the full cooperation of the committee in making its next major program one which will correct and ultimately eradicate a situation which is undermining the morale of the youth of the community, Mrs. Bousfield asked them to work with her to awake public opinion to this end.

She outlined a progressive program for the school and revealed that she had written Howard P. Savage, business manager of the Board of Education, calling attention to the insiduous forces at work in the community which tend to foster a condition which has resulted in an alarmingly high rate of delinquency and crime in the area.

Situation Deplorable

To combat this Mrs. Bousfield, in her letter to Savage asked that a community center be established in the neighborhood to attrart not only the school age children, but the hundreds of youth above compulsory school age who haunt the immediate vicinity of the school and represent a problem which has become increasingly dangerous. Mrs. Bousfield's letter in its entirety follows:

"November 14, 193'

"Mr. Howard P. Savage,
Business Manager,
Board of Education,
228 North LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

"My dear Mr. Savage:

Perhaps there is no more crowded community in any city of the United States than the near South Side commonity of Chicago. Not only are the people compelled to live in cramped areas, but they lack many of the things that tend to prevent juvenile delinquency crime and social degeneration.

"The Wendell Phillips high school is located in this community, has in attendance approximately 3,000 boys and girls and in addition attracts daily at least another 500 youth above compulsory school age who hang around the outskirts of the school building. These young boys have nothing on earth to do. The wonder is not that delinquency is high in such localities but rather the wonder is that it is no higher than it really is.

"I wish to make a most urgent plea that a community center be established in this neighborhood which will supply a building to be used as a social center, an adequate playground and an athletic field to be used by the Phillips high school and the older children in the community elementary schools. I do not believe that I need to give you figures at this time but if, for any reason, you wish a quantitative description of the community, I should be glad to furnish it.

"May I beg you to refer this letter to the proper authorities. May I also thank you for your interest.

Yours very truly,
(Signed): Maudelle B. Bousfield
Principal."

THE IDA B. WELLS PROJECT

Once more work has begun on the much opposed, much contested Ida B. Wells Housing project. How far and how long workers now on the job will labor, is anybody's guess. Certainly no low cost housing project has had so many obstacles to surmount as this. Bitter, continuous antagonism was manifest the moment the government announced its plans. First a property owner's suit was filed contesting the right of the government to condemn dwellings on the selected site. Then the whole housing program was divorced from the Works Progress Administration, and because the sole administrative function of the United States Housing Authority. With this transfer of jurisdiction there arose a series of complications. New requirements stipulated in the Wagner Act imposed cumbersome obligations on the municipality and the state; obligations which were neither contemplated nor provided for under WPA. Illinois had to pass special legislation exempting the project from taxation. The city of Chicago had to undertake certain legal provisions and post one-tenth of the total amount appropriated by the federal government. The architects' plans were rejected. New architects were commissioned and new specifications were drawn under the supervision of the Chicago Housing Authority.

With these difficulties ironed out, the prospect of an early start on the construction of the project had seemed bright. The Authority gave

out four announcements, each one bearing different dates on which construction was to begin. But more obstacles, more complications had to come.

On the day the bids were to be opened an injunction was issued restraining the Housing Authority from awarding contract for construction of the project. This injunction was granted on the ground that proper economy had not been effected in awarding the mechanical contracts to one construction company. The injunction was dissolved and construction work on the project began shortly therefater. But just as the people were breathing a sigh of relief, a labor strike nullified their hopes. Excavating machines which had been brought on the grounds and which had done two days' work were removed. Work had stopped as abruptly as it had begun. Three, four, six weeks passed without anything being done. The Authority was without power to arbitrate the dispute between labor union and the construction company. It was not until considerable mass pressure was applied by the people of this community whose patience was nearly exhausted, that a compromise was finally reached. Construction is proceeding now, although at snail's pace, nevertheless steadily.

Mass pressure is an effective weapon. Had it been applied earlier much anxiety and many of the inspired, manufactured complications might have been spared the community. Other localities where the need for adequate housing is less acute than here have had their projects long ago. Chicago's South side which is overpopulated, over-crowded, is just now beginning to construct one. And, we cannot be too sure that it will be completed.

GOOD SHEPHERD IN DRIVE FOR CENTER FUNDS

Douglas Addresses Citizen Group

Representatives of the South Side's civic, business and social welfare groups, comprising the Citizens' Committee of the Good Shepherd Community Center gathered at a dinner meeting at the Chicago Woman's club Monday and formulated plans to raise an additional $25,000 necessary before construction of the Community Center can get underway.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, militant and progressive alderman of the 5th Ward, was guest speaker. An informal discussion period, participated in by Horace Cayton, director of the Community Center Citizens committee, Mrs. Lillian Summers and Mrs. George R. Wilson, followed Prof. Douglas' address.

Ald. Grant Finance Chairman

Dr. Julian H. Lewis, assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago was master of ceremonies. Alderman Benjamin A. Grant is chairman of the finance committee; Mrs. Lutherine Forward is corresponding secretary and Mrs. Wimp, recording secretary.

Professor Douglas deplored the city's apparent policy of "dressing up the front yard" as exemplified by the 467 million dollars which is being expended for superhighways and subways.



PAUL H. DOUGLAS

He pointed to the high death rate and deplorable living conditions facing residents of the community; the inadequacy of existing housing facilities, overcrowding in the schools in the community and stated he would like to see Chicago plan for the welfare of its citizens, for better homes, schools—a program of community betterment and advancement.

Other speakers stressed the importance of a center which will solve, through experimentation research and the testing of program techniques ways by which the social needs of Chicago's Negro citizens.

It was also pointed out that although the center will be erected on a lot adjoining Good Shepherd church it will serve the needs of the entire community—it will be a "community center in every sense.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS SPEAKS TO COUNCIL ON NEGRO PROBLEM

5-14-39

Deplorable Housing Conditions Are Chicago's Biggest Task

Be 5-14-39

Mr. Mayor:

As a new and I hope somewhat modest member of the City Council, I would not rise to speak as early as our second meeting were it not for the fact that an issue of vital importance needs to be examined. More perhaps than any other great city of the world, Chicago is a true league of different national and racial groups and upon the harmony with which they can live together depends in large measure the welfare of our community. Of these groups, one of the most important is the Negro community which now numbers close to a quarter of a million people and who as a whole live under worse conditions than any other large body of our population.

Into a narrow area in the so-called Black Belt of the South Side there are crowded between 190,000 and 200,000 colored people, while virtually all of the remainder live in Morgan Park and in two west-side areas. Expansion into other areas is almost universally checked by restrictive covenants so that the Negro community is confined within these narrow limits. The pressure of population is so great that in certain sections, there are 69,000 Negroes to the square mile as compared with 37,000 to the square mile in an adjoining white community. The overcrowding has been made worse by the demolition in recent years for sanitary and financial reasons of several thousand buildings in this area (particularly in its northern part) which has forced the population into still more crowded quarters. The result has been that multitudes of apartments which formerly housed one family are now either shared by two or more families or have been subdivided into so-called "kitchenettes," so that four, five or six families will occupy it, all sharing a common bathroom. I have photographs of many of these conditions and I have seen the most deplorable conditions with my own eyes. Only two days ago, for example, I went with Alderman Lindell into a small and rickety frame house in the Negro quarter where we found one family in a small basement, another large family on the first floor which consisted of two rooms and a kitchen, while to cap the climax in the attic with two small rooms and a kitchenette there were 14 Negroes, seven of them being children under 10 years of age. In such conditions as we all know, no real degree of family life can be developed.

The pressure for housing space naturally drives up the rent to very high levels. It is difficult to estimate what the average monthly rent per room actually is. Where the single room kitchenettes are used, it is probably not an exaggeration to say that rentals will run between $20 and $25 per month per room. Where a family occupies part of an apartment perhaps a more common monthly rent is from $12 to $15 a room. These rents are, of course very much higher than those paid by whites for similar accommodations. Indeed, there are cases where a Negro family will pay as much if not more for a miserable room in the heart of the Black Belt than a white family has to pay for an infinitely better room in our so-called choice residential districts near the lake front.

These rents are high despite the low average incomes of the Negroes, and it is the combination of these two factors in turn which forces the "doubling up" of families and furnishes a market for kitchenettes. The large amount spent for rent in turn cuts down still further the amounts which can be spent for food, etc. Some of the results can be seen in the high death rate of Negroes. In 1939, when economic conditions were much better than now, the infant mortality rate for Negroes was 79 per 1000 or nearly 60 per cent greater than the corresponding rate of 51 per 1000 for white infants. Moreover, for every age group above 1 year, the death rate for Negroes was nearly double that of the whites.

If a great epidemic were to break out in this overcrowded area, the infection could not be confined within the Black Belt by any legal restrictions, since germs respect no boundaries. From the standpoint of sheer self-interest, therefore, it is to the advantage of the white population of the city to improve the conditions under which the colored people are forced to live.

The over-crowding of the area leads also to a gross over-crowding of the school facilities. In the elementary schools in the Black Belt, there is not nearly enough room for the children of school age, so that these schools operate in the main on a double basis with one set of children coming to school at around 8 a. m. and staying only until noon and then another shift coming in to stay until 4 or 4:30 p. m. I am, indeed, informed that the 14 schools which are entirely on a double or triple shift system, no less than 13 are in the so-called Black Belt and that in all of the five remaining Negro elementary schools, at least a large percentage of the pupils can only go to school part of the day. These children are therefore deprived in practice of that right to a full day's schooling which every American child should possess. Nor is this all. What is there for them to do during those hours in which they should be at school? Their homes are overcrowded and they cannot go there. There is only one small park between Grant and Washington Park, and very few cultural centers. There is virtually only the street. Is it any wonder therefore, that juvenile delinquency is high? Even if that area were to be inhabited by pious Puritans, if they had to live under such conditions their children would tend to be delinquent, too.

These conditions are, I believe, the greatest single blot upon and the greatest menace to our city. They are not the fault of any one set of men, and they are largely the result of blind forces and attitudes. The greatest barrier to improving these conditions is the general lack of knowledge on the part of the public about them. For I am confident that if the decent men and women of Chicago really knew the conditions under which nearly a quarter of a million of our citizens lived, they would demand an improvement. Public opinion, however, needs not only to be informed, but also to be shown some sound ways out. It is for that reason that I have introduced this resolution, in the belief that the hearings and investigations of such a commission would present the facts of the citizenry of Chicago in such a manner that we of the city government could move forward in a united fashion, with public opinion more or less solidly behind us.

Naturally, I would expect that such a commission would ask for (1) the erection of more school buildings, so that every child can get a full day's schooling; (2) for more small parks of the type the Mayor has properly recommended and with numerous swimming pools which are so much needed in our hot Chicago summers; (3) for a vigorous housing policy which, by sweeping together back yards, utilizing vacant lots, and going up four stories in the air can perhaps at once give better housing and house more people to the acre; (4) for better hospital and clinical facilities for the Negroes; and (5) for widened opportunities of employment. But it is not for me to make the report of the committee. That will be made by the commission of competent men and women of good will.

There is one final thought which I should like to utter. Twenty years ago this July, a terrible race riot broke out in this city which took thirty-eight lives and injured over five hundred more. At the end of this riot, Governor Lowden appointed an excellent commission which, after an exhaustive investigation published a report of seven hundred pages. This has now been gathering dust upon the shelves for many years. All this raises the question as to whether we must always wait until after some great catastrophe before we are shocked into recognizing the dangers and injustices which lie about us. And then do we inevitably relapse into bored indifference when the memories of the immediate shock have died away? Or can we take steps to put our house in order before some great tragedy takes place, and to avert bitter conflicts by granting greater justice? There is none of us, I believe, who in his heart does not hope and pray that the latter possibility may come true. And that is why I ask for the unanimous approval of this resolution so that it may go into effect immediately.

LATE IDA B. WELLS TO BE HONORED IN HOUSING UNIT NAME

Defender

Chicago Project to be Memorial to Clubwoman Who Once Was Militant Editor

4-22-39

CHICAGO, April 20—(ANP)—Swayed by the recommendation of various civic groups and women's organizations, the Chicago Housing Authority, with Robert R. Taylor as the only colored member, this week announced that the WPA low-cost housing project to be built at 37th Street and South Parkway will be named the Ida B. Wells Homes in honor of the colored woman who devoted her life to the betterment of her race.

Born in Hollywood Springs, Miss Miss Ida B. Wells worked her way through Rust College, later taught in the rural schools of the South then went to Memphis where she founded and edited the Free Speech During the fight for the Bill of Rights her fiery utterances roused the ire of certain Memphians and one night a mob destroyed her newspaper office. She fled to New York where she became affiliated with Frederick Douglass and later came to Chicago.

In 1896 Ida B. Wells married Attorney Ferdinand L. Barnett, who the following year was appointed the first Negro assistant state's attorney in Illinois, special-

izing in habeas corpust and extraditio ncases. She was active in club and civic work until her death in 1931. Their four children, all of whom survive, are Miss Ida Barnett, Mrs. Benjamin C. Duster and Cked Barnett, of Chicago and Herman K. Barnett, Los Angeles.

Only 35 Negro Families in 3 Home Projects

Only thirty-five of the 2,414 dwelling units in the three big government built housing projects in Chicago are occupied by colored families. Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago housing authority, which operates under lease the Jane Addams houses, on the west side, the Julia Lathrop homes on the north side, and the Trumbull park homes in South Chicago, made this disclosure yesterday.

All of the thirty-five colored families are housed in the Jane Addams houses. There are no colored residents in the north side or South Chicago projects, Miss Wood said.

No Color Line Drawn.

There is no color line, however, in any of the three federal housing projects, she said. It just happens that there have been no applications of these families in the list of tenants accepted for the Julia Lathrop homes or the Trumbull park homes, she asserted. The Jane Addams houses project is just north of one of Chicago's most densely populated colored areas—the territory south of Roosevelt road.

There are 1,027 dwelling units in the Jane Addams houses; 925 units in the Julia Lathrop homes, and 462 in the Trumbull park homes. The three projects are 100 per cent occupied, it is said, and house 9,257 persons.

Plan Another Project.

Architects are busy on plans for the South Park gardens at Cottage Grove avenue and East 37th street, which will cost $9,500,000, according to Miss Wood. They will have 1,662 living units and house 6,500 persons, it is estimated.

Theoretically, these will be occupied by colored families. It was pointed out, however, that there will be no distinction as to color. White families may live there if they care to and can qualify as to income and other points required by the CHA.

Catholic Churches Take Up Donations For Urban League

NEW ORLEANS, May 11—On Sunday the Negro Catholic churches of New Orleans took up donations for the New Orleans Urban League to continue its work.

Permission to do this was readily granted by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel at the request of the campaign committee. Announcements were made in Catholic churches last Sunday and envelopes for the donations were distributed at the end of each mass.

The campaign committee also stated that Protestant churches had been contacted to take up a collection on last Sunday but that only a few responded. The committee is hopeful that it will be able to make a report on the response of Protestant, as well as Catholic churches next week.

VICTORY INSURANCE GIVES

The Victory Industrial Life Insurance Company led contributors of last week with a check for $25.00. "The Victory," said Clarence A. Laws, industrial secretary, "was one of the early Urban League supporters and in making this contribution it maintains its high position among the civic-minded organizations in New Orleans."

Other contributors of the week were:

McCrory Store, $15.00; Miss Iona Berteaux, $10.00; Ralph Schwarz, $10.00; L. O. Crosby, $5.00; H. D. Fagan, $5.00; Jesse S. Cave, $5.00

Contributions less than $5.00: Mrs. W. Ford, Misses M. Raymond, Eloise Rose, Charlotte Merot, Lena Lowe, Mariam Simmons, J. D. Bennett, C. J. Smith, A. H. Moore, A. P Tureaud, D. Jackson, Alvin Jones, Edgar Meyer, H. A. Washington, V. Paddio, C. B. Rousseve, V. C Thornton, Misses F. Williams, M. Armstrong, E. Ellis, L. Whitfield, M. Badon, L. Cooper, L. Duminie, L. Espadron, E. Simmons, E. Williams, E. Lawson, R. English and A. Wheeler.

Chicagoans Charge Too Much "Jim Crow" In Housing Project

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP)—Several Chicago colored leaders this week complained bitterly of the policy of the Chicago Housing Authority, in accordance with which, they claim, all but a small percentage of Negro families have been banned from the three major low-rent housing projects which have been completed to date. Robert R. Taylor, manager of the Rosenwald apartments here, is the colored member of the local authority.

These projects are the Jane Adams homes on the West Side, Julia Lathrop homes on the North Side and Trumbull Park homes in South Chicago. The colored leaders pointed out that of the 2,414 dwelling units in the three projects mentioned, only 35 are occupied by Negro families. Critics of the local housing authority policy were Horace R. Cayton, director of a land-use survey among Negroes for the University of Chicago; Rev. A. L. Scott, pastor, Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church and Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League.

The Jim Crow policy was "explained" by Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary, Chicago Housing Authority, which operated the projects under lease from the government. Miss Wood said that the tenants were selected on the basis of the racial makeup of the district in which the project i located. Negroes, she said, had formerly lived on the site of the Jane Addams homes, so a percentage of colored families were allowed to rent units in the completed project. Since no Negroes had lived on the sites of the other two projects before construction, none has been given leases in the new homes. This, she said, is in line with the authority's established policy.

GEORGE JONES, ONE OF STAFF NAMED BY CHA

Appointment Is First Of Kind To Be Made By Local Authority

George M. Jones was named as one of a group of outstanding architects commissioned by the Chicago Housing Authority this week to draft plans for a $7,719,000 project to be erected here.

The site of the new project was not made public pending development of the acquisition of the land. Henry K. Holsman, F.A.I.A., will act as chairman of the group of architects.

In addition to Mr. Jones, other architects will be Earl Vitzhum, Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., Frank A. McNally, Maurice B. Rissman, George Baumeister, I. S. Loewenberg and Louis R. Solomon, all white.

Inclusion of Mr. Jones in the group, marks the first appointment of its kind ever made by the local authority. On the Ida B. Wells project, Race draftsmen and architects were employed to work on detailed plan.

On this assignment, Mr. Jones will cooperate with the other architects in designing the entire project. As in the case of the Ida B. Wells homes, it is believed that Race draftsmen and architects will be employed in working on detailed plans.

The record of Mr. Jones includes architectural training at the University of Michigan for B.S. in architecture, 1925, and M.S. in architecture, 1925; and Ph.D. in civi engineering, 1933, majoring in structural engineering.

His architectural experience ha been drafting, designing, structura designing and supervising for five years in offices in Chicago, Gary and Washington.

He was architect for a year to the Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., designing and supervising school buildings, and for two years designed and supervised construction at Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla.

His work, relating especially to housing, was the problem of faculty housing at Florida A. and M. college, and school dormitory designing at Virginia State college. He served as assistant and associate professor of architecture at Howard university, Washington, for eight years, with special interest in the problem of government housing and has practiced architecture in Chicago for the past two years.

He is the brother of Richard Jones, vice president of the South Center Department store.

FACTS ABOUT HOUSING

"Blighted Area" is another term fastened on Chicago's great South Side between Twenty-second street and Sixty-third street; Cottage Grove and Wentworth avenues. That term should be stopped by the business interest of Chicago's Loop—who get their information from charts and maps, and never visit the section; and we must not be inveigled—just the big idea—into following suit.

The Chicago Defender editorial last week on the subject "Where do we live, and why?" has caused wide comment, and likewise the suggestion of stopping use of the propagandized term "minority race."

A leading white business man—and the term white is used for emphasis—who has been acquainted with the commercial growth of the city from all angles made this remark, after reading the "living conditions" editorial:

"Let me say, I am acquainting real estate men and banks that they are uninformed and misinformed about conditions on the South Side. Some of the best citizens in Chicago live on the South Side, own property, pay their debts, educate their children, and enter into the civic life of the city.

"This term 'Blighted Area' doesn't need to apply any more to the South Side, as a whole, than to many sections of the West and North Side that we know about.

"There is no finer swimming pool in Chicago than the one in Washington Park; Provident hospital is a high-grade institution; George Cleveland Hall Library is housed splendidly; Du Sable high school, Phillips, and many other schools are structures to be proud about.

"There needs to be expansion in home life. I hope the day will come when the city will not permit kitchenettes of the type where health and morals are constantly in jeopardy.

"I feel this 1939 will be one of the greatest years of building, buying and improving living conditions."

Every thinker knows there will be several thousand residents added to our population this year in Chicago. Hundreds of these men and women come with families, and with cash money, seeking to better their condition. Certainly Chicago is no longer going to let these potential citizens of our great "I Will" city wander around through the streets and get along the best they can—often running into confidence men who fleece them of a lifetime's saving.

Let the reliable business people of the city determine on making the entire section better understood, and consequently better respected. Let the newcomers be welcomed and warned of the pitfalls.

Then, it is not too soon to plan for the spring programs of cleaning, and preparing for better living conditions in such locations as may need to be improved. On the other hand, last year, on the South Side there was more improvement in general appearance than in any previous year since the World's Fair, and there will be more this 1939.

Not only in the matter of health and morals will constant vigilance be a distinct advantage, but in the matter of investments, yours and the neighbor's next to you. Keep your place up, and it will inspire the next door neighbor to do likewise, whether buying or renting. The opportunity will be improved for home building and buying, and the term "Blighted Area" will be cast into oblivion, where it should have been long, long ago. Our area must be on the preferred list, and we must all pull together to bring the desired result.

CHICAGO ILL TIMES
TUESDAY APRIL 11 1939

Ask project named for Negro educator

Chicago Housing Authority had before it a suggestion today the South Parkways project be named "Booker T. Washington apartments" after the great Negro educator who founded Tuskegee Institute. The proposal was carried in a letter from Georgia Union club of Chicago, signed by William Henry Huff, president.

JENKINS RAPS HOUSING DELAY, CALLS PROBE

Militant Representative Charles J. Jenkins again proved, as has been his custom during his eight-year tenure in the state legislature that action, not words, is the only potent combatant in battling conditions affecting the race. Putting his philosophy to the test, he, with three other members of the state legislature, set out to see why four years of housing promises are still unfulfilled.

Representative Jenkins heads a state legislative investigating committee which is seeking to learn the cause of delay in constructing the South Park Gardens, the southsides federal housing project.

In a determined effort to end, or explain the procrastination evident in the long delay in erecting the southside project, Representative Jenkins with commiettee members William J. Warfield, commander-in-chief of Illinois Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard; James Weber Linn, and George Garry Noonan, stated that residents of the southside, pinched by a housing shortage, have had their hopes raised before each election.

Secretary Explains

Called as first witness was Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority. The committee met in the new office of the housing authority at 208 South LaSalle street, Monday.

In attempting to explain the delayed construction of South Park Gardens, Miss Woods disclosed that conflicting plans have been holding up the project. She said that last June the legislature waived taxes, exempting the project from paying about $142,000 a year to local governments. Construction was to start in September

When the Chicago Housing Authority hadn't received its $8,000,000 loan from the United States Housing authority, Miss Woods stated, plans calling for 1,708 living units were subsequently abandoned. The federal loan came in December, and another set of plans was drawn up providing for 1,618 living units in four-story apartment buildings.

Plans Again Changed

Plans were again revised in January, replacing some of the apartment buildings with two-family houses. Again plans were changed when last month the number of living units were reduced to 1,334. There were to be more houses.

In explaining these changes Miss Woods stated they were revised to keep up with changes in the conception of the purposes and needs of the project. But she stated that work would begin around June 1, if plans of the housing authority to meet Wednesday were approved.

Representative Jenkins said in commenting on Monday's meeting: "We won't make our report to the legislature until digging actually starts. We mean to follow through," he determinedly added.

Action Lauded

Housing conditions, aggravated by the razing of living quarters in the territory, encompassing the site of the proposed project, have been distressingly acute.

The action of Representative Jenkins in the construction of the southside's bera is being regarded as a most promising step toward alleviating conditions which the delayed construction of the southside5s housing project has caused. Many point to the restrictive covenants prohibiting Negroes from moving into certain neighborhoods as another factor to which the southside's "demoralization" may be attributed.

Begins Probe



ALDERMAN PAUL H. DOUGLAS, who urged the Mayor and City Council to support an inter-racial commission to study housing conditions in the South Side and effect a remedial program.

BEE SUPPORTS DRIVE TO END HOUSING EVIL

Expressing itself as solidly behind the campaign to rid the Southside of the kitchenette firetrap evil which has, and continues to endanger the lives of the community's neediest citizenry, the BEE this week takes up the cudgel and through its columns joins civic leaders, groups and organizations waging a relentless fight to remedy a housing situation which has become distressingly acute.

The Southside's housing problem has been fostered by the delayed construction of the government-subsidized Ida B. Wells project and restrictive covenants barring Negroes from "lily-white" districts. It has nutured unsanitary, unsafe and crime-breeding slum areas where Negroes through necessity must live.

Revenge Fire Incidental

This fact was projected in the public eye last week, when one of many similar Southside firetraps was gutted by fire. That the blaze was of incendiary origin, started for "revenge" was only incidental. Southsiders over a period of several years have lived with the constant threat of fire—the horror of burning to death—hanging like the sword of Damascus over their heads.

The BEE, therefore, lends its support in a campaign to effect a remedial program to alleviate housing conditions which can be directly charged with the kitchenette disaster which claimed the lives of eight persons last week.

It joins the Labors Non-Partisan League, composed of Civic leaders of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th wards wh met in an emergenc conferenc on housing last week. Kenneth E Campbell, presidet of the 5th Ward Democratic organization was elected temporary chairman.

Seek Building Code Enforement

Two committees, one to call a "conference on housing to outline a comprehensive housing program for the southside" and the other to "work immediately on enforcement of building codes and the hearing in connection with the fire tragedy at 2953 South Michiga avenue" were established.

At last week's meeting Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of the 2nd Ward, gave a very detailed and interesting talk on the results of the "revenge fire" inquest and offered suggestions as to the program to be followed to remedy a situation brought about by the housing shortage and unsanitary living conditions in the commuity. Commttee members are Mrs. Lillia Summers, George McCray, Williams, Horace Cayton, Alex Dunlap, S. B. Danley, Claude Lightfoot, L. Soffer and Corneff Taylor.

MOVE TO CLEAN UP SLUM AREAS IS UNDERWAY

Plans for closer cooperation among neighborhood improvement clubs were laid at a meeting held on Monday, April 17, in the office of the Metropolitan Housing Council. D. E. Makelmann, Executive Director of the Housing Council pointed out the need for strict enforcement of the zoning ordinance and called attention to the possibilities of bringing about elimination of violations through concerted effort on the part of all organizations. Representatives of the various groups will check their district for violations. Such lists then will be submitted to the Building Commissioner and the Zoning Board of Appeals for action.

It was also agreed that a check should be made on the number of vacant and vandalized buildings, and to act together to bring about their elimination. Attention was called to the possibility of using vacant lots for play lots, and the need for closer cooperation with the Recreation Commission was stressed. It was brought out that there was a great need for additional play space.

Members of the group stressed repeatedly that experience had shown that immediate results would not be forthcoming and that it therefore was necessary to have the continuous enthusiastic and conscientious support of such program.

The breakdown of good neighborhoods by having undesirable uses creep in is recognized increasingly throughout the city. The only way in which to stop it is by having residents of each neighborhood participate actively in the work of neighborhood organizations who can exercise influence upon the city departments as well as upon their representatives in the city council.

Among those present were: T. S. Abbott, Walter Adams, Mrs. Ida R. Brown, Mrs. Mary Cole, John Davis, Mrs. Irene Gaines, Mrs. Rozel I. Gayle, Mrs. Wm. T. Davis, Clarence N. Holland, G. W. Lambert, F. T. Lane, Mrs. Carrie J. Lee, Wm. Pinkney, Walter E. Rogers, and D. E. Mackelmann and C. A. Chapin of the Metropolitan Housing council.

Chicago Fire Deaths Arouse Civic Leaders

(Reprinted from last week's Late Edition)

CHICAGO—(CNA) — Aroused by the burning to death of seven persons in a firetrap at 2953 S. Michigan Avenue, recently, civic, leaders spoke out sharply this week for federal housing projects for the race people on the South Side. Four of the dead were children.

"The fire was a horrible dramatization of shocking housing in which Negroes live on the South Side," declared Dr. Horace Cayton, civic leader and authority on housing problems.

"Housing has been permitted to deteriorate for years. Bound by the real estate covenants which restrict Negroes to slum areas, there has been no desire to keep real estate in conditions fit for human habitation."

Miss Charlotte Carr, white social worker, attacked race prejudice as one of the causes of the tragedy.

Dr. Cayton declared that the one federal project which will be built on the South Side is not sufficient. He charged real estate interests with opposing federal housing for Negroes because they wish to keep Negroes from moving outside the blighted area, where they pay exorbitantly high rents.

SEE DANGER IN BILL TO WIPE OUT SLUM AREA

Will Aggravate the Housing Problem

On March 29, 1939, a bill (S. B. No. 264) was introduced in the Illinois state senate to enable private builders to obtain land in slum areas and to build new projects thereon.

The bill does not provide for housing the low-income groups. Sponsors of the bill have publicly stated that the Public Service Building Corporations will not provide low-rent housing. They have also stated that provision of such housing by the Federal government must also be stopped. The proposed bill gives the Public Service Building Corporation exclusive right to obtain land in slum areas. Therefore, it denies its benefits to 80 per cent of the public. Such corporations cannot therefore be classed as public utilities. Legislation granting the right of eminent domain (the right to obtain land by condemnation) to private companies organied for unlimited profit, would be clearly unconstitutional.

Demolition of slum-dwellings unaccompanied by rehousing the displaced slum-dwellers, will aggravate the housing problem. The fewer available low-rent houses will serve to create a general increase in rents. More crowding will occur in already congested sections. The net result will not be slum eradication but merely the removal of slums to other sections of town.

Labor will suffer in more ways than one. Blocking Federal housing activities will cause a serious loss of employment for building trades workers. And they will also be affected by increased rents.

The bill must be defeated. There must be no slum demolition unless new low-rent housing is provided to care for the evicted slum-dwellers. Private builders organized for unlimited profit are not entitled to special legislation enabling them to enrich themselves at the expense of the poor.

Write the state legislature and the governor voicing your opposition to the bill. Contact your alderman and protest to the City Council against the passage of this bill by the state legislature.

Fight for more Federal low-rent housing

CONTRACTORS FIGHT TO GET WORK FOR ALL

Defender

Housing Authority Is Charged With Being Unfair

7-29-39

Construction on the $8,000,000 Ida B. Wells housing project at Thirty-seventh street and South Parkway, failed once more to get under way and this time the Chicago Housing Authority has been temporarily enjoined from awarding all contracts to one contractor.

Judge John J. Lupe's action Monday halted the bidding on the project which was to have been opened on Tuesday morning.

Charge Discrimination

The injunction was issued upon the petition of counsels for Robert C. Geigel, 1431 Lunt avenue, an insurance broker, who filed the suit as a taxpayer. In his suit, the Chicago Housing Authority is accused of unfair discrimination against most of the city's contractors.

The suit alleged that if the contract is awarded on a lump sum basis, construction costs will be increased greatly and rents will be higher for the 1,665 families of limited income who are to occupy the apartments. The petition declared that the housing authority is aware of this.

The suit alleged that the CHA defends its plan on the ground that any other program would place additional work on its architects in separating the various contracts and in keeping separate records.

The attorneys contended that under the present program not more than six contractors will be able to submit bids. The suit said many responsible and competent bidders here and elsewhere have been shut out of competitive bidding by their inability to supply the necessary high bonds and by their inability to finance such a vast contract.

Low Cost

It also was asserted that if the bidding is opened to all types of contractors, covering all phases of construction, the costs can be lowered. As it is, the bill said, costs will be increased by the general contractor subleasing jobs for mechanical equipment, and for heating, electrical, and plumbing material.

The suit said several mechanical equipment contractors have conferred with CHA officials seeking a heparation of bids, on the ground that a saving of $200,000 or $400,000 could be achieved in mechanical work alone.

Joseph Grossman, assistant corporation counsel, as attorney for the housng authority, objected to the court "substituting his judgment for that of the authority when only the manner in which contracts are to be awarded is concerned."

Judge Lupe said the theories under which the injunction is sought should be examined in detail because taxpayers' money is involved.

RENTS ON CHICAGO'S SOUTH SIDE FOUND HIGHER THAN IN RITZY WHITE DISTRICT

Defender

7-29-39

CHICAGO. — (CNA) — Tenants of Chicago's South Side slums pay higher rents than the wealthy whites living on the Gold Coast, a ritzy district.

This startling statement was made, last week, by Arthur Bohnen, white architect and former consultant of the Chicago Housing Authority, at a meeting of the City Council Committee on Housing.

Bohnen told the sub-committee, of which Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, second ward, is chairman, that the rent per room in the Black Belt in many cases was $30 per month per room.

In reply to a question by Alderman Paul H. Douglass, 5th ward, the housing expert cited buildings on the Gold Coast where the rent was only $22 to $27 per month.

Family in One Room

In the case of Chicago's Negro citizens, Bohnen declared, whole families of various sizes occupied one room, while on the Gold Coast a small family might use an apartment of several rooms.

"Room for room and by floor space, the rent is lower on the Gold Coast in many instances," said Bohnen.

Jim crow housing restrictions were blamed for the excessive rents, Bohnen explained.

These restrictions were written into real estate contracts and are known as "restrictive covenants." According to Bohnen, these covenants created abnormal demands for space in the restricted areas where Negroes are permitted to live.

Calmly reciting facts and figures, the housing expert dealt with the overcrowding of a large portion of Chicago's population into unsanitary buildings.

Bohnen's subject was the economics of low-cost housing, including the relation of the Negro population to those groups which lack economic opportunity.

TAYLOR SAYS THREE GROUPS HALT PROJECT

Defender

Unrest Over Inactivity Grows As Builders, Union Wrangle

10-14-39

Blame for the appearance of more and more obstacles to the construction of the Ida B. Wells homes was placed this week on three groups of persons by Robert R. Taylor, only Race member of the Chicago Housing Authority.

The groups according to Mr. Taylor are (1) Conscientious objectors to public housing program; (2) Persons opposed to the site of the Ida B. Wells homes and (3) Real estate interests which are capitalizing on the present housing crisis by exploiting members of the Race who are restricted to this area.

All three groups, according to Mr. Taylor, have influential connections in the city government and, for example, in the case of restrictive covenants, have the tacit support of the state and even federal government in their fight.

Sinister Influences

Best example of the influence of the strength of forces opposing construcion of the project came this week when contractors were denied a free building permit to erect the project.

The permit was denied in spite of the fact that last November the city agreed in a contract with the CHA to grant the permit.

Retreat from this position which would have made construction of the homes for low income families impossible in Chicago came only after Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes informed Richard E. Schmidt, city building commissioner, that the city had no alternative than to grant the permit.

Hodes' Decision

Hodes' decision automatically nullifies elimination of the free permit clause of the housing ordinance by the city council Sept. 13 at the instigation of Alderman James J. McDermott.

Action was taken by Hodes after Taylor had appealed to Mayor Kelly to take a hand in the matter.

Meanwhile this week negotiations between representatives of organized labor and Thompson Starrett company, contractors, continued in an effort to untangle a labor snarl which has tied up all work on the project.

Makes Prediction

On the basis of the present state of negotiations Taylor ventured the prediction that the work on the project would be resumed early next week.

However, other plans have been made to force early settlement should an agreement not be reached by middle of next week.

Meanwhile elements dissatisfied with the "suspicious delays" in construction of the project began mobilizing this week to take action if idleness on the project site continues.

Plan Militant Action

At a meeting between leaders of several powerful organizations this week proposals for the most militant action ever taken by South siders on an issue were made and are now under consideration.

To relieve housing conditions here as soon as possible, Taylor said Thursday that he would introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the authority holding the contractors to completion of the project in the time limit specified in the contract. The time set in the contract is October 1940.

South side Restless

"There is no need," Mr. Taylor stated, "why the company should be granted any extension of time because of these delays. That project must be finished on time, or the company should be penalized."

The South side is in a receptive mood for militant suggestions for the elimination of delay as proposed at the meeting.

The man on the street, especially the unemployed man looking for a job on the project is convinced that a combination of greed, jealousy and recketeering on the part of labor leaders and local builders and supply concerns are the root of the evil.

DISCOUNTS ZONE DIFFICULTY IDA B. WELLS HOMES BARRIER

The progress of the Ida B. Wells homes continues to lag. The recent refusal on the part of the City Council to grant the request of the Chicago Housing Authority to change the zoning law that applies to the vacant property on South Parkway is viewed wih suspicion.

According to F. T. Lane, director of the Civic department of the Urban League, "The City Council could well afford to grant a variation in this case. The entire block will be built along this new alignment and will not affect other properties. The committee on building and zoning of this same city council has granted variations to private owners which actually destroyed property values in the remainder of the block.

Just Another Barrier

"The stubbornness on the part of the City Council with respect to the Ida B. Wells project is a part of determination to harass and retard this much-needed enterprise."

Last week-end difficulties over zoning arose when it was reportedly found the architects' plans would extend portions of the apartments within eight feet of the sidewalk. Buildings in this zone are required to be set back 12½ feet. A second violation is that apartments on the second and third floors of the project are to have only one stairway, while the city code requires two.

Tax Exemption Hit

Another snag was the holding up by the City Council of tax exemption contracts for all Chicago Housing Authority projects built with federal money and recommended to the council on Aug 8. They declare that the tax exemption—the project homes would pay the city five per cent of the shelter rent in lieu of taxes—is unfair to owners of property adjoining the projects.

They also declared that the low cost housing units are not occupied by relief clients or others most in need of the project's facilities and low rentals.

May Refuse Grant

Architect J. W. McCarthy, president of the Chicago Housing Authority, maintains that unless the projects are made tax exempt the federal government will refuse to grant any more millions for subsidized housing.

Chicago has three housing projects completed and occupied—the Jane Addams, Trumbull Park and Julia Lathrop Homes. These, and the Ida B. Wells colored project (when completed) will yield the city apout $30,000 a year—computed on the basis of 3½ percent of the gross rentals. But, contend the objecting aldermen, the normal taxes on these properties would be about $500,000 yearly or about two-thirds of the rent.

On the three completed projects, for the tax year 1939, the council accepted a flat sum of $39,731, instead of an estimated $494,000 which would be forthcoming should the normal tax be levied against the projects.

Names Commission To Study Race Group

CHICAGO, Sept. (ANP)—Hugh R. Cross, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, last week, announced the personnel of the commission authorized by the state in an appropriation of $10,000 to study the economic, health, cultural and living conditions of the Negro population of Illinois.

Colored representatives appointed to the committee of five are A. Andrew Torrence and Ernest A. Greene, both of Chicago. White solons appointed are I. A. Palmer, Emmett McGrath and Arthur Kaindl.

The bill providing for the survey was introduced by Senator William A. Wallace, colored, and in addition to those named in the lower house provided for five members selected from the senate by the president and three members from the state at large, selected by Governor Horner. To date, neither the president of the senate nor the governor has announced appointments.

SEEK MAYOR'S AID IN ENDING HOUSING STRIKE

Some Radicals Propose Violence As Means Of Protesting

Mayor Edward J. Kelly was asked to offer his services immediately as mediator in settling a dispute between the Thompson-Starrett company and the Laborers and Hoisting Engineers union which has tied up work on the Ida B. Wells homes for over six weeks.

The request was made by Robert R. Taylor, only Race member of the Chicago Housing Authority. Mayor Kelly's reaction to the letter could not be learned Thursday because he was out of the city.

Mr. Taylor, who is also director of the Michigan Garden apartments at Forty-seventh street and Michigan avenue, sent the letter to the mayor Monday night after conferring with a group of community leaders who are seeking a way of settling strike negotiations which have reached an impasse.

Because it was reported that the company had agreed to all the demands of the union, members of the group Monday night expressed the opinion that something more significant than a labor problem was responsible for the failure of the two parties to come to terms.

Paves Way

Taylor paved the way for the mayor's entrance into the picture when in his letter he stated:

'Already this strike has resulted in a large expense to the Chicago Housing authority and is, therefore, a loss to the taxpayers. This is a waste of public funds which no conscientious public servant can countenance without a protest."

The meeting held Monday called by Taylor had as its purpose devising a way to bring about immediate resumption of work on the project.

This it was pointed out by Mr. Taylor and others present, is extremely important because of the growing unrest on the part of the people who have been looking forward to completion of the homes.

Propose Violence

The patience of the people has grown very very short, Joseph Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Labor Relations League pointed out. He said that several plans of violence had been proposed to him as a means of putting an end to the series of technicalities which have checked the project since its inception over four years ago.

Efforts are being made at present to arrange a conference with Mayor Kelly for the purpose of impressing upon him the importance of immediate resumption of work.

Among those attending the conference Monday in addition to representatives of the press were George R. Arthur, executive secretary of the Wabash branch Y.M.C.A.; Frayser T. Lane, civic secretary of the Chicago Urban League; Robert H. Miller, former mayor of Bronzeville; Rev. Archibald Carey of Woodlawn A.M.E. church; William P. Harrison, manager, Grand hotel; Lillian Summers of the United Charities and Miss Crawley of the South Parkway branch Y.W.C.A. and others.

Regrettable Decision

THE reported assertion of Governor Horner that the relief situation was not of sufficient "importance to be considered at a special session of the state legislature", is a most regrettable decision upon the part of the state's chief executive, not only for the thousands of people in this state who are facing actual starvation, but also for himself as an office holder who has already announced that he shall seek to succeed himself as governor of this state. It is also a disappointing one to those of his friends who remember his former assertion that no one in this state would starve so long as he was its chief executive. These friends, who were heartened by this pronouncement into believing that the machinery set up for the relief of the state's indigent and unfortunate would be kept running in the height of efficiency, must now be saddened at the governor's present lack of concern over the dire situation among reliefers in this state.

The governor, of course, is not responsible for all of the ills that beset us in this matter, but, as he has the power to call the legislature and direct that it seek remedies for any untoward situation obtaining in the state as regards the welfare of the people, in the final analysis, is the man upon whose shoulders the task of untangling the snarls rests. And it is hard for those of us who really know what the relief situation is, to understand how His Excellency can apparently ignore what is common knowledge to us all. And while we do not accuse him of being indifferent to the welfare of the people of this state his failure, so far, to make any move toward bettering or attempting to better, the present relief situation doesn't portray the proper amount of consideration that should be given this question.

Here in the city of Chicago, in no instance is sufficient relief alloted, while in many instances, actual starvation stares the people in the face. Any man or woman who believes that an allowance of thirty-two dollars per month for a family of five for food, shelter and clothing is sufficient simply is ignorant of the cost of living, even in its most meagre form. But such is the amount received by some such families in this city. Yet, despite this, the governor is reported to have said that the relief situation is of insufficient importance to be looked into by the legislature.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939

WM. PICKENS SAYS-

Rendering aid to the destitute—regardless of race, color or creed"—"IKE SMALLS MEDICAL AID FUND, Inc.—Non-Sectarian."

A Jew in Des Moines, Ia., is doing more for helpless Christians than any Christian there is doing. He has a store, just a business. But with the money he earns he dispenses charity to all who need it and who come within his reach.—He is supervised by state law in Iowa, and licensed under bond. All he does, is to pay the bills and give his energies and time to a unique work of charity and human love,—as unique as anything I have ever met face to face.

He has a "committee" of 14 prominent names, a set of three "legal advisers," 12 good doctors on a "medical advisory board," and six nurses on an "advisory board."

All he does, he the Jew, is to pay out the money, the cash and the costs, for the aid rendered. He makes all the money in his store. It is all his; he could keep it.

From the immeasurable list of those whom he has aided, I have selected 40 cases,—but I will give you only a few of them. Dates are not important, but these are among his most recent cases. Look at them, a few of them:

Sent wheel chair to a woman, 33 years of age, who weighs 60 pounds, and has poison of the body.

Furnished crutches to man of 55, who sprained ankle.

Paid for blood transfusion to man of 20, with amputated arm.

Pair of crutches to boy of 15, who was hit by car.

Hospital bed and back rest, woman 77,—heart trouble and dropsy.

Blood transfusions: boy 10, typhoid; man of 30, diabetes; man 42, ruptured appendix; man 62, pneumonia,—and so on.

Wheel chairs: lady, 65, arthritic; man, 62, weak spine; man, 62, infantile paralysis; girl 10, infantile paralysis; boy 12, same, And many others have gotten, and will still get, the same sweet charity,—as long as Smalls lives, and prospers, in his "store."

If I were in Germany, Adolf Hitler would hang me for saying that this Jew is the equal of any Christian I have ever met, and the superior of all the dictators put together. We honor such a man as Smalls, not because he is a Jew, but as he says in his charities, "regardless" of that non-relevant or of any other. For the same reason our president appointed a Jew, Felix Frankfurther, to the supreme court. That's why Hitler thinks we are crazy,—and that's why we know Hitler is crazy.

Gets Job



MISS FRANCES GLASS, recent graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work has just been appointed case worker for the colored section of the Child Welfare Division of the Kentucky State Department of Welfare. She is employed in Fayette County, Lexington, Ky., by the Federal Children's Bureau. Her work includes investigations for foster home placement and for the Juvenile Court, and service to the city and county schools. She is the first case worker to be employed to investigate applications for the Colored Orphan Home in Lexington.

Miss Glass is also a graduate of Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College, and is a native of Louisville

Houma, La. Courier
February 28, 1939

Negro Center Attracts Much Local Attention

Of much interest locally is the Negro Recreational center which is now being prepared by negro volunteers of this city.

What formerly had been a lot filled with debris, is now a level field, cleared of all eyesores and smoothed down to a perfect level.

This playground was made possible by the hard work and cooperation of the negro workers who wish to see the project become a reality. Without having to be asked they volunteered to clear off the field and supplied trucks to haul the debris off the lot and to haul additional dirt on the proposed playground.

Before the work on the project began the cost to the city of Houma was estimated at approximately $2000, but so far it has actually cost them less than $100.

After dirt had been hauled on the field with trucks loaned by private individuals, the parish permitted the workers to use the parish tractor to pull the city grader over the field in order to level the dirt.

Cooperating with the Civic League, the School Board made it possible for a drain to be made through the lot in order to have drainage facilities. Gasoline to fuel all these machines was supplied through the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Toups of the Houma Oil Co.

The Government also did its share in aiding this worthy cause by supplying the dirt hauled to the field from the batture of Bayou Black.

Only the fine cooperation and tireless efforts of the Civic League and all the other project benefactors has made it possible for this Negro Recreation Center to become a reality. Houma's colored inhabitants will now be able to enjoy the same recreational facilities that negroes of other cities have, and will no doubt appreciate them very much.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
July 7, 1939

ASKS THAT NEGRO BE CONSIDERED

Mayor Robert S. Maestri was asked to give "a little more attention" to negro problems in a letter from Clarence A. Laws, industrial secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, made public Thursday.

To the "more thoughtful" of 170,000 negroes, Laws said, the Fourth of July was just a "grim reminder that their only right is the right to be taxed."

"With one small, inadequate swimming pool constructed with funds solicited from negroes," he continued, "no bathing facilities on the many miles of sea wall at Lake Pontchartrain, no parks for picnics and with playground accommodations almost nil, the negro outdoor celebrants were again faced with the painful fact that they were left out of the equation when the city fathers effected plans to give their citizenry respite from heat, toil and care."

Pointing out that the negro has served his country in peace and in war and terming him a "true American," Laws said: "I feel that a good deed would be done for New Orleans would a little more attention be given to negro problems in this city."

Urban League Executives In Big Meeting

NEW ORLEANS, May 11—On Friday afternoon there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Urban League at 1010 Dryades street, League headquarters. Members present were Mesdames Wm. S. Nelson and Walter Stern; Rev. N. A. Maunz, James Lewis and George H. Tinker, Chairman

The Chairman of the Campaign Committee reported that campaign funds had reached $3,537.25, with checks coming in in every mail delivery.

The report of the industrial secretary, included recent job placements, medical service rendered throuh the Urban Leaue, and findings of three projects, namely: Neighborhood Groups, Labor Unions, and Handicapped Children and Adults. The committee approved of the work done and voted that copies of the report be made and sent to board members, the Association of Commerce, Mayor Maestri and the Commissioner of Finance.

It was revealed that the local Urban League is fast becoming a clearing house for all phases of Negro culture. Both Negro and white persons frequent the office for information relating to Negroes in New Orleans and Louisiana.

The Executive Committee voted to look into the matters of local low-rent housing for Negroes and also recreational facilities.

A recommendation by Mr. Tinker that the industrial secretary and office secretary be given two weeks vacation in view of the service rendered was passed by the committee.

URBAN LEAGUE CAMPAIGN

The following contributions to the Urban League Campaign for funds were received this week: Theodore Brent $25; Jadel Theatres $25; Gulf Refining Company $10, $5.00 contributions, Dr. J. A. Hardin, John Altimus, Eldon Lazarus, Victor Elsas, Mrs. Allen Page, Mrs. L. Laws. Contributions less than $5, Mr. and Mrs. L. Loeb, Allen P. Jackman, Anita Johnson, Rene Rousseve, Imelda Expadron, P. J. Horung, Mrs. Betting, Margaret Killian, Hazel Augustine and Rev. Schwerckhardt.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
November 17, 1939

Cripples' Class in Negro Public Schools Asked

Election of officers and adoption of a resolution urging the Orleans parish school board to establish a class for crippled children in the negro public schools featured the annual meeting Thursday afternoon of the Orleans unit of the Louisiana Society for Crippled Children in the Hibernia building.

Mrs. L. J. Paltron was elected chairman of the unit. Other officers chosen follow: C. P. Kelleher, first vice-chairman; Dr. A. A. Smith, second vice-chairman; Mrs. C. L. Sawyer, third vice-chairman; Miss Germaine Baratgin, secretary, and Andre C. Lapeyre, treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are Mrs. Hamilton Polk Jones, Mrs. Eberhard Deutsch, A. S. Sonntag, Mrs. Paltron, Mrs. Kelleher, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Baratgin, Dr. Smith and Mr. Lapeyre.

Possibility of establishing a convalescent home for negro crippled children was discussed, but action was postponed.

La Fayette, La. Advertiser
October 16, 1939

Troubles of Social Advancement

The Federal Housing Authority is having rea trouble in Dallas, Texas. Negroes in an area set ou for housing projects have gone into court and wo the first round of the legal battle in the effort t save their homes from destruction so that the hous ng projects might be started.

The first step of the battle resulted in an in unction being issued against the Housing Authority The higher courts now take the case under advise nent upon appeal and will give due consideration t he law as declared by the district court and a rgued in the briefs of attorneys. After some months n opinion will be rendered and a decision handed lown by the court of last resort. The negro citizens nd taxpayers, in other words, are not clear of the nenace which hangs over their homes but at least hey are assured a respite, and they have reasonable grounds to hope for ultimate relief.

Three high ranking members of the Dallas Bar gave weeks of their time to the preparation and pre entation of the case. They were serving without ompensation. They were contributing to the sense of fair play and seeking to aid the negro homeowners. Dallas reports state that even the bond necessary to assure the appeal was put up by bondsmen who did not ask a cent for their fee but joined in the effort o give what they called "the weak and the oppress d" the fullest measure of protection.

It is well. There must be social advancement. There must be effort for a better day. There must also be sound thinking. There must be a regard for the rights of others and it is to the glory of Dallas and the entire state of Texas that negro homeowners have had the fullest measure of protection in the pre paration of their case and that it has been presented n the ablest manner by men reported to be "lawyers of ability to stand in any court." That the case has been handled without fee is a matter of honor t the attorneys represented and to the legal fraternity as a whole.

There is need of a progressive government. There s also need of a just government and there are times when what is commonly referred to as "cock-eyed thinking and planning" will cause a great deal of trouble unless there is a unity of strength that will par the way and seek the avenue of justice and light.

Cripples' Class in Negro Public Schools Asked

James Peaynue

Election of officers and adoption of a resolution urging the Orleans parish school board to establish a class for crippled children in the negro public schools featured the annual meeting Thursday afternoon of the Orleans unit of the Louisiana Society for Crippled Children in the Hibernia building. N 17-34

Mrs. L. J. Paltron was elected chairman of the unit. Other officers chosen follow: C. P. Kelleher, first vice-chairman; Dr. A. A. Smith, second vice-chairman; Mrs. C. L. Sawyer, third vice-chairman; Miss Germaine Baratgin, secretary, and Andre C. Lapeyre, treasurer. La

Members of the executive committee are Mrs. Hamilton Polk Jones, Mrs. Eberhard Deutsch, A. S. Sonntag, Mrs. Paltron, Mrs. Kelleher, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Baratgin, Dr. Smith and Mr. Lapeyre.

Possibility of establishing a convalescent home for negro crippled children was discussed, but action was postponed.

NEW SETTLEMENT OPENS

Quincy Patriot 4-29-39

JULIAN STEELE HEAD

Another milestone in the history of Boston welfare and progress will have been passed next Thursday afternoon when the new Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation opens the doors of its Center, 43 Rutland Square to the public with an unusual opening celebration.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to be the opening speaker for the event. He will be joined on the program by Lester B. Granger, of New York and Washington, an authority on the economic and civic position of the American colored man.

Also scheduled to speak on the opening program are Miss Ethel Fair, of the Cooperative Council of Greater Boston, Miss Rose Pesotta, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Calvin H. Yuill, director of the Housing Association of Boston, and W. Duncan Russell, director of the Community Service of this city.

The Foundation's opening climaxes many months of hard work and diligent planning by Mr. Steele and his board of directors, a list of which sounds like a "Who's Who" of liberal and progressive thought in New England. On this board are Mrs. John W. Bartol, who is president of it, Rev. George Lyman Paine, vice president, Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary, Louis C. Bartol, treasurer, Lewis Bell, Everett Yates, Samuel J. Elder, Max Nelson, Miss Faith Barney, Rev. Alfred Bliss, Henry J. Cadbury, Robert S. Coit, Edwin B. Goodell, Jr., Dr. F. Irving Gray, Reuben L. Lurie and Rev. Richard M. Owens.

Cooperating closely with these directors are a committee of advisers, which includes Miss Florence Johnson, Miss Jane MacCready, Mrs. Helen Saftel, Frederick J. Soule, Mrs. Max Uln and Miss Grace T. Wills.

Julian D. Steele, under whose direction the Robert Gould Shaw House climbed into national prominence in less than seven years, will be the executive director of the new Foundation.

Describing its program, Mr. Steele states that the Foundation "is a non-profit, interracial, cooperative, enterprise, organized to promote the development of cooperatives, better housing, planned recreation, and a committee of labor to assist in adjusting the colored laborer into the ranks of organized workers. Its emphasis is on self-help regardless of color."

The Center occupies a completely remodelled and redecorated building at 43 Rutland Square, where there are fourteen rooms devoted to activities the Center will direct. A large auditorium on the main floor will seat nearly two hundred people. Nearby are a dining room and a model kitchen. Other rooms are to be leased for meetings, conferences and demonstrations. Electric fixtures throughout the building are one of its modern advantages while fire-proof doors, Venetian blinds, a new fire escape and many other features are present.

The opening celebration begins with an open house and tea at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 4. The evening program will begin at 8 o'clock, although Mr. Steele has urged early attendance because of the limited facilities to care for the almost inevitable large crowd.

NEGRO CLIENT KILLS WOMAN RELIEF HEAD THEN SHOOTS SELF

Baldwin, Mich., June 27.—[Special.] —An elderly Negro relief client today shot and killed Miss Mamie Kerr, 55 years old, in charge of the Lake county welfare office, and then shot himself. The slayer, Henry Washington, 73 years old, was not expected to live.

The shooting occurred as Miss Kerr was interviewing the man. Coroner Herbert Davis said Washington apparently became enraged when told he would have to wait for final action on his request for an immediate appendicitis operation.

J. W. Woolsey, a clerk in the welfare office, said Miss Kerr and the Negro were conversing in normal tones and that Washington gave no warning that he intended violence. The coroner announced there would be no inquest.

His Houses Were Unfit For Humans

11-11-39

So White Detroit Landlord Must Go to Jail for 25 Days.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—Charged with failure to maintain four of his many dwelling houses in sanitary condition, Joseph Sarnoff, 55, white, was given a sentence of 25 days in the Wayne County Jail by Traffic Judge Thomas F. Maher, Friday.

The sentence was imposed on Sarnoff after he had been given a bawling out by the court. "You're one of the worst offenders of this type we've ever had in here," said Judge Maher. "You should be ashamed to rent such places. Theyre not fit for a human being to live in."

According to the inspectors, Sarnoff has been in court more than 100 times for building code violations. According to court officials he had been convicted 20 times but had never paid a fine nor served a sentence. He owns, according to these inspectors, 54 buildings in the so-called blighted area.

The fight against insanitary buildings owned by Sarnoff was started by Senator Charles C. Diggs who had pictures of the dilapidated dwellings in court to submit for the judge's observation of the condition of the buildings.

REBUKED FOR SQUALOR, FILTH OF TENEMENTS

Conviction Seen As Move Toward Improvement In Housing Conditions

11-11-39

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—The first effort to be made in rehabilitating the blighted area on the lower East Side of Detroit was made Friday when Traffic Judge Thomas F. Maher sentenced an owner of 54 dwellings to the Wayne County jail for a term of 25 days.

The owner was Joseph Sarnoff 55, white, who was sentenced by the court for his repeated failure to maintain four of his score of apartments in a sanitary condition in conformity with the Building Code.

Said Judge Maher, after looking at photographs of houses Sarnoff rents in the blighted area for as high as $24 a month:

"You're one of the worst offenders of this type we've ever had in here. You should be ashamed to rent such places. They're not fit for a human being to live in."

Sarnoff, it was testified, owns 54 dwellings in the so-called blighted area on Rivard and Beaubien near Mack. He has appeared more than 100 times in Ordinance court for building code violations. Court officials said he had been convicted 20 times but had never paid a fine nor served a sentence.

He appeared Friday on the complaint of Arthur Madar, white, and other board of health inspectors who charged him specifically with maintaining an insanitary dwelling at 661 Mack. Five other complaints were adjourned until December 1. They involve places at 1332-34 Theodore, 981 Theodore, 3816 Rivard, 1030 Orleans and 1648 Mack.

The pictures used against the owner were submitted by Senator Charles C. Diggs who was instrumental in having Sarnoff brought into court.

Jackson, Miss., News
January 5, 1939

85 Negro Pupils Given Christmas Presents Jan. 2

A delayed but appreciated Christmas came January 2 to 85 negro children of the China Grove school through the efforts of the Negro Junior Chamber of Commerce.

J. M. Martin, president of the organization, and a group of members, carried nuts and candy to the students, who had not been benefited from earlier efforts of negro social organizations.

The colored Jaycees also held two Christmas trees, at the Farish Street Baptist church and the New Hope Baptist church.

The Junior Chamber worked with the full cooperation of all Sunday school superintendents, and received assistance from white friends and merchants throughout the city

Jackson, Miss., News
April 6, 1939

NEGROES ATTEND SPECIAL MEETING

Jackson negroes are being urged to spend their evenings at the Life Tabernacle, located on Campbell street, near Mary Jones school, where pictorial lectures are being given each night at 8 o'clock, except Monday and Saturday nights.

Songs are being shown on the screen at 7:45 o'clock, and violin music is featured nightly.

Jackson Miss., News
April 18, 1939

Gardenless Negro Homes Deplored By Visitors

There's "more poverty and hopelessness in the Mississippi delta than in Nyassaland," principally because the Mississippi black people don't raise their own foodstuffs as the African people do, in the opinion of Allen James Roger, native Scotchman, and missionary teacher of agriculture in Nyassaland, a British protectorate in Africa.

Mr. Roger and Gunnar Gudmundsen, Norwegian, who was formerly organizer of agriculture schools in Ethiopia for Emperor Haile Selassie, left Jackson Monday after a visit and inspection tour with P. H. Easom, state agent in charge of negro education.

The two were surprised at the fact that Mississippi delta negroes fail to raise an abundance and a variety of foods. In his African territory, Mr. Roger said, the natives are self-supporting, and raise for the market, cotton, corn, potatoes, even as Mississippians do, and rubber in addition.

Mr. Easom took the two visitors, who are traveling in Mr. Gudmundsen's automobile, to the cabins of the poor and the well-to-do negroes in the delta. They are visiting the South to study the plantation and tenant system.

Mr. Roger's work in Africa and his study tour in this country are sponsored by the Scotch Presbyterian church. Mr. Gudmundsen, a native of Norway, was sent to Ethiopia to be Haile Selassie's agricultural organizer, by the Seventh Day Adventists church. The two met in Washington and, finding their purposes similar, decided to travel in the South together. They met Mr. Easom also in Washington, when he was speaking last month there with the AAA, studying economic conditions of the South.

The two visitors found fellow countrymen here. Following a talk before the Brotherhood class of the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning, Mr. Rodger was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James Beckett, of Jackson, natives of Scotland, who took him to Florence also to meet a Scotch farmer living there. Mr. Gudmundsen was entertained in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Colley Sparkman, on Sunday, Mrs. Sparkman is a native of Norway also.

They spoke at Central high school chapel exercises on Monday morning and left soon after for Meridian, Atlanta and Nashville.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
April 22, 1939

To Be Learned from Africa

The Delta of the Mississippi has been called "the cream jug of the American continent." No region of the world is more productive, more fertile.

Aiken James Roger, a Scot, missionary and teacher of agriculture in Nyassaland, a British African possession, was in Jackson, Mississippi, the other day, and The Daily News of that town reports him saying: "There is more poverty and hopelessness in the Mississippi Delta than in Nyassaland, principally because the black people don't raise their own foodstuffs as the African people do." Mr. Roger said that in Africa "the natives are self-supporting and raise for the market cotton, corn, potatoes, and rubber in addition."

"Gardenless homes" surprised this missionary to Nyassaland traveling in Mississippi.

Early in the depression, Professor Kelley Miller, able economist, a colored man, a native of South Carolina, wrote despairingly of the negroes, his people, in the South, saying that one might travel hundreds of miles and seldom see a garden.

Throughout the South, especially in the coastal region, the variety of vegetables, fruits and staple crops, livestock and poultry, that can be raised is almost unlimited. Nature is so prodigal that starvation is unknown, yet poverty is common. The "balanced ration" is not common. Thousands of the poorest people depend in some measure on canned goods for food, for which they pay with their scant money wages. Not all of them are negroes. Numerous white people are as improvident as negroes are.

In Charleston county in 1929 the production of corn to the acre planted was twenty-one bushels (highest among the forty-six counties of the state), that compares not unfavorably with average production in the Middle West—and the majority of persons who live on farm lands in Charleston raise little or no corn.

What is to be done about it? The negroes have been free seventy-four years—more than two generations — and, dwellers in a bounteous land, they do not support themselves. The negroes in Nyassaland, in Africa, do.

In the South are gardens. It has industrious, thrifty, intelligent farmers who "live well." If judgment be formed on the facts of the average dweller on the land, to call him "farmer" would do wrong to the word. Is the South a "garden land"?

Jackson, Miss., News
May 29, 1939

Four Week Camp Set At Clinton For Negro Girls

Undernourished negro girls will have an opportunity to attend a four weeks camp at Clinton, according to officials of the William Johnson Community Center, sponsors of the project.

The camp will be open to girls between the ages of 9 and 15, with the rate per child set at three dollars per week.

Co-operating in the plan are the Council for Reconciliation and World Peace, the Hinds County Health Department and public spirited citizens.

Interested persons are asked by sponsors to contact Mrs. J. M. Stevens, 702 North street, or the pastor of Central Methodist church, 111 East Church street.

Jackson, Miss., News
November 20, 1939

NEGROES NEED RELIEF

Here is a worth-while letter from Lonnie Moore, a citizen of Columbus, relative to the relief problem in that section of the state:

There is a growing tendency among the white people of the South to help the negroes get on a more self-sustaining basis. The white employer seems to be especially interested in seeing to it that the colored man has a home, a garden, and a chance to grow his own foodstuffs. Such an attitude is most commendable.

This year there are a large number of colored people on farms who made very little cotton or corn because of the floods. They now are without work and in most instances cannot get remunerative employment. Their distress is real and they deserve consideration.

I am an ordinary poor farmer and I have difficulty in keeping my children clothed and fed. They are not given all they need. However, I have entry here and there and can get a hearing more easily than the colored man can. If I, a healthy, hard-working white farmer cannot get along all right, what can the poor negro do? I think we should get together and see what can be done in their behalf.

That's an unusual letter and it does furnish much food for thought.

The plight of the farmers in Northeast Mississippi is so serious that all members of Congress have been putting forth their best efforts to secure a liberal measure of relief.

A few days ago word came from Washington that WPA Administrator Harrington had allotted Mississippi a special quota of employment for 6,000 workers in the northeastern counties. This is additional to the regular state quota.

WPA authorities in the area involved should see to it that the negroes get full consideration in this allotment.

Greenwood, Miss. Commonwealth
July 12, 1939

COLORED GARDEN WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Announcement of Winners Made by Mrs. John T. Wells

Announcement of winners in the garden contest for colored citizens, sponsored by the Greenwood Garden Club is being made today by Mrs. John T. Wells, chairman of colored gardens. This announcement follows a visit to the gardens by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. W. L. Craig, president of the Greenwood Garden Club.

The first prize for the best kept garden and most attractive arrangement went to Narcissis Fagan. The second prize went to Louella Levinson, 115 East Stone Street, for the best new gardens, being less than two years old.

The committee is highly pleased with the marked improvement and increased interest shown in the older gardens, and with the many new and attractive gardens added in the past two years.

The department for work among the negroes is one of the most active and constructive departments of the Garden Club. It is intended to increase the interest of colored citizens in the beautification of their section of the city, and much has been achieved under the capable chairmanship of Mrs. Wells.

Jackson, Miss., News
June 28, 1939

FUNDS ASKED BY HEADS OF NEGRO CAMP

Negro children living near the William Johnson community center on North Farrish street will have a camp this summer from July 27 to August 10 if necessary funds for purchasing food can be secured, according to Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, 702 North street, a member of the center's board of trustees.

White friends and negro leaders are planning the two weeks' camp for about 30 underprivileged children between the ages of 9 and 14, none of whom have ever been to a camp before.

Sponsors of the project estimate that $3 will provide one child with wholesome meals for a week as the food budget is to be augmented by gifts from the state commodity bureau. A few of the children can pay the full amount, and each is expected to pay as much as a dollar. Other money must come from donners, leaders state.

Dr. W. E. Noblin, of the county health department, is administering typhoid shots and taking other necessary camp health precautions.

Four students from out-of-state colleges, students in Mississippi schools and members of the WPA recreation department, will have charge of the camp program. The Red Cross, negro division of the state department of education, and the fellowship of reconciliation are co-operating.

The camp is located two miles from Clinton, on a 164-acres land tract owned by the State Federation of Colored Women's clubs.

"Only one thing is lacking, and that is funds," Mrs. Stevens said. "We hope that friends of this worthy project will send a gift, whether large or small, in order that these negro children may be aided. Cash and food gifts are equally acceptable."

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
September 29, 1939

LAUREL PROJECTS ADVANCED

LAUREL, Miss., Sept. 28—Construction of Laurel's low-cost housing project for white tenants is expected to get underway within 30 days, and bids on the project for Negroes will be sought soon, officials announced here. Total cost of the two projects has been estimated at $800,000.

Forrester B. Washington In Conference with Kansas Citians on Social Problems

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, brought to Kansas Citians last weekend a gospel of action rather than one of theories.

Here as the guest of Paseo branch Y. W. C. A., he spoke at three sessions of the annual three-day leadership conference this one entitled "Freedom to Do and Be in a Democracy."

At dinner meetings Friday and Saturday evenings and sessions Saturday, social workers, both paid and volunteer, Negro and white and others interested in civic affairs heard Mr. Washington speak. A large group heard him Sunday at the Centennial church at the fifth annual hostess tea of the Paseo branch.

On Minority Strategy

Choosing as his topic Sunday "Survival Strategies of a Minority," Mr. Washington told the audience out of his background of experience in the leadership of action groups what methods should be used by Negro citizens in seeking their full rights in a democracy.

He told of what has been accomplished by groups in Atlanta and other places when they united for action on the same issue.

"Expose bogus, insincere Negro leadership," he implored, "and support those who do the work."

"We are not living in a democracy of individuals, but in a democracy of power blocks," he said, "where the action of groups gets results."

Mr. Washington then described how Negroes are kept out of the main stream of American culture by a definite system. In this culture he includes "the knowledge of the use of tools, our use of language, our ideals about marriage, and everything that makes us civilized."

As an example he told how white mechanics in the South use the rule, "Never let a n - - - pick up a tool." The idea being that picking up a tool and becoming familiar with it is the first step to learning its usage. Through such methods are Negroes "kept in their place."

'Kept Out of Culture'

"American culture is directed by the man downtown," he said. "The prosperous business man is the apex of culture. We are kept out of that culture. You know how many of us have jobs 'downtown' and in white business."

The speaker challenged Negro organizations such as the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian associations, the Urban leagues, community associations, and others to provide that culture for our young people which is being denied them.

Colored children have more than the ordinary challenge to meet in this world, their life is more complex than the white child's, he told the audience. He then urged teachers and others working with children to help them learn about various subjects and situations according to their relationship to the things they will have to face in the workaday world.

He next spoke of "ethical opportunism." "We should not all fall together in one political party," he advised. "In some places Negroes should support the C.I.O., in others it is best for us to adhere to the A. F. of L.; perhaps in one section Negroes should be Republicans, at another time Democrats. This is not straddling, but a minority group strategy."

'Don't Be Chump'

"Don't be chumps," Mr. Washington said, giving the warning to investigate and study every proposition for its benefits to the Negro before "falling for it." "Be canny, be wise," he repeated.

After repeating that Negroes should beware of bogus leadership, Mr. Washington gave the five qualifications of good leadership as: 1. dynamic personality; 2. knowledge of crowd psychology; 3. ability in community organization; 4. intelligence; 5. unselfishness. The last qualification was stressed by the speaker.

"We are facing a new epoch," he advised. "We are in the decline of finance capitalism, and in such periods we need organization of minority groups to assure their survival."

Many believe the Negro race to be the hope of American culture, Mr. Washington said. The Negro is a great emotional reservoir and may again be the repository of culture. It is just as dangerous to let this vast amount of emotional energy get off into "jitterbugging" and hysterical religion, he explained, as to have it unused.

'Quit Arguing for WPA'

Mr. Washington concluded his Sunday speech with the observation that not all educated Negroes are fine, many get an education and it doesn't mean a thing to them or anyone else. He finished by reading the poem, "Bring Dat College Home."

In other talks Mr. Washington warned repeatedly that Negroes should quit arguing about getting more Negroes on WPA. "Our fight is not to make the Negro wards of the government," he asserted, "but to find him permanent employment."

He also urged workers in employment set-ups to seek constantly for the opening of new types of jobs to Negroes.

Banquet Friday Night

Mrs. Mary Louise Chapman, chairman of the conference committee, was mistress of ceremonies at the banquet Friday night at Ebenezer A. M. E. Parish house. She introduced Mr. Washington as a "scuffling social worker." The Rev. J. W. McDonald said grace.

Near the conclusion of his speech Friday night, Mr. Washington collapsed from exhaustion. Since leaving Atlanta he has followed a strenuous speaking program in several cities. His activities were limited here in order that he might get some much-needed rest.

Saturday morning Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook presided. Mrs. Odessa Howell, chairman of the committee on management of Paseo branch Y. W. C. A. opened the discussion on "How the Y. W. C. A. Accepts the Problems of Minorities." She gave the viewpoints of the national organization, pointing out its progressive policies in trying to integrate the Negro into the Y. W. C. A. program.

Mrs. Helen J. Wilkins, group secretary of the branch, explained how groups of the Y. W. C. A. include the Negro, and other minority groups, in the programs they follow. She described work of Girl Reserves, Student Y. W. C. A.'s. Industrial Girls' clubs, and Business and Professional Women's clubs, nationally and locally, showing how they deal with the minority problem.

Discuss Economic Problems

The topic of the Saturday afternoon session was "Economic and Social Democracy as Faced by Minorities." Mr. Washington was allowed to rest, and in his absence the group discussed previous sessions and the local economic problem. Earl D. Thomas presided and Miss Elsie Mountain, executive secretary of the Paseo branch, introduced the topic.

A discussion of local situations was then given by four persons in different types of work.

Mrs. Myrtle Cook reported on the conference Negro citizens had the previous day with Mayor Bryce B. Smith and other city officials about the nurses' home.

John T. Thornton, vice-principal of the R. T. Coles Vocational school, told of the work in vocational training at that school and what types of jobs the boys had been able to find, and local employment limitations.

Mrs. Faye Blantyre, juvenile probation officer, told of the work dealing with juvenile delinquency and asked that more citizens visit the juvenile court.

Mrs. P. C. James described the work of the Provident association and problems of local families, especially as affected by housing and health.

Remarks from Miss Mountain concluded the session.

On Human Needs

At the Saturday evening dinner session Mrs. Mary L. Chapman presided. Dr. E. B. Perry made brief remarks about the charities campaign. The Rev. C. P. Jones said grace.

Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Urban League, made remarks opening the topic of the evening, "Meeting Human Needs in a Democracy." He said Americans had better look around at home at the status of democracy before looking across the sea, and stated he believed the Negro will be the test of democracy in the early future.

Miss Luther Randall sang Schubert's "Serenade," "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," and "The Star." She was accompanied by Mrs. Clara Miller.

Mrs. Madeline Daugherty presided Sunday afternoon. Miss Mountain made a plea for the signing of petitions on the nurses' home.

The Lincoln high school octet, under the direction of Wyatt Logan, sang "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," and "Wade in the Water."

An Active Life

Mr. Washington received his formal education at Tuft college in Boston, Harvard university and Columbia university. He directed the Armstrong association in Philadelphia, then the Detroit Urban League. In Detroit he was director of research of the Detroit Community Fund. He also supervised Negro labor for the General Motors corporation.

In 1927 Mr. Washington organized the Atlanta School of Social Work, which is now in the Atlanta University System and is a recognized and accredited professional school in that field. He has been a vice-president of the National Conference of Social Work.

He has acted as an adviser on labor and social problems with both private and public organizations.

Twice, he has filled government positions. In 1918-19 he was supervisor of Negro economics in the department of labor, and in 1934 he was an administrative assistant in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Mr Washington has traveled extensively and has written numerous articles for magazines and professional journals.

To Oberlin College

The social work authority has been an active leader in Atlanta and other parts of the South, serving as president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as vice-president of the Atlanta Civic and Political league, on the Southern Interracial Commission and in other groups.

"I like to be active in groups which really work for worthwhile objectives," he said in Kansas City and he came here as a representative from such groups rather than as a formal educator.

Mr. Washington came here from Indianapolis where he made several speeches, part in connection with their charities campaign. He left Kansas City Monday for Oberlin, Ohio, to speak at chapel at Oberlin college, with the faculty and at a community gathering.

Big Gift Swells Community Fund



Benjamin F. Austin

The workers in the Negro division of the Community Fund campaign were greatly encouraged and heartened by the one thousand dollar gift from Benjamin F. Austin, local business man.

This is said to be the largest gift of any man to a local Community Chest.

Mr. Austin is the president and attributes his success as leader and attributes his success the local Negro Business League, in business to the Golden Rule, owner of the Careful Cab Co., standing by your word at any the Calumet Cab Co., U-Drive cost. Corporation, Square Locks, Inc., The contribution to the Community Fund by Mr. Austin was and the Quality Service Stations. He is a militant and aggressive made through the team of which Mrs. Blanche L. O. Tucker is captain.

Slum Setting of Handy's Famous Song To Be Wiped Out By Housing Project

Journal and Guide
12-23-37 Norfolk, Va.

700 Modern Home Units To Replace Mississippi River Waterfront Shacks and Shanties

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the recent approval of a loan contract for a 700-unit project, St. Louis joined the swelling ranks of communities seeking to rehouse low-income Negro families in decent, safe, and sanitary homes under the program of the United States Housing Authority.

Development of this project, together with a 680 unit project for white occupancy, will constitute the first concerted attack with public funds upon the slums of St. Louis, which USHA Administrator Nathan Straus once characterized as among the worst in the country.

Other cities providing new homes for low income Negro families under terms of loan contracts recently approved by President Roosevelt upon the recommendation of Administrator Straus include Phenix City, Alabama; Brunswick, Georgia; and Beverly, New Jersey. A total of 374 dwelling units for Negro occupancy will be provided in these cities.

AMONG WORSE SLUMS

The slums of St. Louis along the Mississippi River water front have long been celebrated in song and story. They were the setting for the famed "St. Louis Blues" and provided background for the legend of "Frankie and Johnny."

The showboat docked regularly in the front yard of the St. Louis slums. Picturesque as these slums have been, they have also been the breeding place of disease, delinquency, and crime and have been costly to the city economically as well as socially.

The USHA contract with the St. Louis Housing Authority provides for a loan of $6,984,000 to defray 90 per cent of the cost of developing the two projects. These are the first of several projects which the city hopes to develop with the financial assistance of the USHA. Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann has said that St. Louis could use from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 in USHA loans to meet the need of low income families for decent homes. Frank L. Williams, principal of the Vashon High School, is the Negro member of the St. Louis Housing Authority which initiated the slum clearance and low-rent housing program for that city.

SURVEY STAFF RECOMMENDS MANY CHANGES

Suggest Urban League Be Reorganized Into a Stronger Agency

The Negro agencies participating in the Charities Chest will be reorganized to a certain extent along with the other social agencies in the city if the recommendations of the Survey staff, which conducted a two-month study of the Kansas City set-up, are followed.

The complete report of the survey staff has not been released to the public although the work was completed on June 9. That changes were recommended by the staff was indicated in the first section of a summary of the staff's report made public this week through the Council of Social Agencies.

Other sections of the survey will be released next week.

The complete reports of each agency will be confidential reports to the board of directors of each agency.

The survey summary says that "the problems of the colored community require a strengthening of organization and leadership to study, to create understanding, and to meet the needs of a disadvantaged minority."

As a foreword to recommendations that will follow in later releases, the survey report continues.

"The 45,000 Negroes in Kansas City live in the midst of a more confused set of attitudes than is true in most cities. This arises from the fact that Kansas City is neither typically northern or typically southern in its psychology with respect to the problems of Negroes. It partakes of both, and therefore is not characteristically either. Among Negroes and whites are those whose attitudes are characteristically southern and whose psychology is northern. This, in part, accounts for the wide differences of opinions among both Negroes and whites regarding the conception of functions and the activities of an agency like the Urban League.

"In addition to the services for Negroes by hospitals, the Provident Association, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., the Negro division of the State Employment Service, and other agencies, there is a strong need for a community organizational agency uniting Negro and white thinking and activity in behalf of Negro life in Kansas City.

Races Should Cooperate

"The Urban League has sought to perform this function. A community organizational job of this character requires broad comprehension and cooperative technique on the part of the executive, a widely representative board and maximum of committee and commission work by both Negro and white citizens.

"It is therefore recommended that the Urban League be reorganized to serve more widely as an effective community organizational agency for Negro thinking and activity in the city.

"The recommendations call for a reorganization of the board to secure a strong representative group of Negro and white leaders; conferences with representatives of agencies serving both colored and white, concerning functions, program and methods of guaranteeing the most representative board; turning over the recreational center to the park commission and locating the industrial secretary at the Negro division of the State Employment Service to permit the maximum of transfer of placement work to the state bureau, leaving time as free as possible for relations work designed to create and locate enlarged vocational opportunities for Negroes."

The detailed Urban League report will be turned over to the board of directors of that agency.

The summary report also recommends that the St. Monica's Orphan home be taken over by the Catholic Welfare Bureau and that the Niles Orphan home be operated by the proposed Children's Service Agency, one of the three new agencies recommended in the survey.

Helpers of the Handicapped



The trio of gentlemen seen above from left to right, are: Ellis W. Stewart, vice-president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance; George R. Arthur, executive secretary of the Wabash Y.M.C.A. of Chicago, and E. H. Colbert, principal of Turner school, St. Louis. Arthur, himself afflicted in early life, delivered an impressive address to Turner grads, Thursday, June 14, when nine students received diplomas. Stewart is an ardent Y.M.C.A. worker of Chicago. Colbert, now principal of Turner school for the handicapped, has carried out a program destined to bring much recognition to the school. He is one of the few Negroes in the country holding a certificate for special work for the handicapped. It was through Colbert that Arthur and Stewart came to St. Louis from a busy round of activities in Chicago.

—Davenport Photo.

FHA OFFICIAL SAYS SAINT LOUIS SLUMS WORST IN COUNTRY

Nathan Straus Offers City 30 Millions in Federal Funds to Clean Up District; Negroes to Get Fair Consideration

ST. LOUIS—Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Authority administrator, in a one-day visit to St. Louis, where he made a tour of the slum district in company with Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann and others, characterized the sections as "most appalling," offered the city $30,000,000 for clearance and said the Negro would get a fair share of consideration.

Coming here from Washington, "in spite of other appointments and when he should have been there," Strauss, in a special conference in the office of the mayor, attended by John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League, and Samuel P. Bills of the St. Louis Call, only Negro representatives, pointed out the needs of clearance and answered questions.

Characterising the slums of St. Louis as the worst and "most appalling" in the country, Straus, showed how the slum clearance would affect the economic and social life of St. Louis, and recommended the appointment of a Negro to the proposed five-member housing authority.

Touching briefly on the Negro problem, particularly through questions offered by Executive Secretary Clark, Strauss stressed the need of aiding those having incomes between $500 and $1,150, into which many Negro families fall.

"The Negro has had more than his full share of labor in proportion," Straus said in answer as to the possibility of employment on projects. He went on to say that, socially, the Negro tenants in other sections have been "amazingly cooperative." He showed that, in some cities, Negroes and whites have lived in the same dwellings, while in others, they have lived separately. An arrangement for St. Louis, he said, would be a local affair.

The dapper administrator said that he found that Negro tenants have "met their obligations better, with a sincerity which is pathetic," and therefore, would offer no problems in that respect.

Mayor Bernard Dickmann, Straus and other high officials of the city, were taken on a tour of the slum districts early Monday, at which time the government official had a chance to see the "blighted" areas, tumble down shacks, ramshackle buildings, underground homes, and whatnot. It was this view of things which caused the expert to classify this city's slums as most appalling.

South Must Improve Housing To Hold Youth, FSA Aide Says

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 22.—Farm Security Administration workers in Mississippi were urged today by Mrs. Gertrude Wilson of Little Rock, regional home economist of the FSA, to stress the need for better homes if they expect rural boys and girls to remain in the South and contribute to building a greater Nation.

"If we can create better surroundings for the young people on the farms, they will want to stay in the rural areas to become leaders," she said. "If they remain, the South will profit because they will create opportunities that will make the visions of FSA leaders come true. If they go to cities—the South is the loser.

Should Improve Homes

"We ought to lend every effort to get better housing, because in good housing lies one of the roads toward a more comfortable living for the thousands of underprivileged low income families of our rural South. Better housing makes for good health. People with good health and good homes aspire to better things.

"Southerners cannot be shocked into doing anything. Instead, the destructive criticism of housing in the South has had the opposite effect. In the first place, it was not appreciated because it was not sympathetic; secondly, it only aroused indignation. Critics of the South would have done more good if they had attempted to create a desire for better housing," Mrs. Wilson said.

Miss May Cresswell, Mississippi home demonstration agent, declared that the home economics program is one that leads the people to develop for themselves a way of living that will bring security, health and satisfaction to every member of the farm family.

Must Help Farmer

Discussing the FSA housing program, T. C. Donnahue, district engineer, Little Rock, said, "The whole purpose of all of our work is to assist the low income farmer become restored to his former state and place him in a position that is firm, stable and durable."

T. B. Fatherree, regional chief of tenant purchase, discussed the tenant purchase program, pointing out that each family presents a different problem and must be solved by common sense instead of any hard and fast rules.

Short comments on the progress and problems confronting the FSA workers were made by Dr. W. W. Alexander, national administrator; A. M. Rogers, regional chief of rural rehabilitation; M. D. Aldrich, state director, and Mrs. Brunette D. Hudson, associate state director.

MAYOR INVITES NEGROES TO SERVE ON COMMITTEE

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7—Four of the 52 persons invited by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann to attend a conference on the smoke-ash in St. Louis Tuesday, December 5, are Negroes.

Named on the group are John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League; and Editors N. B. Young of the American, Chester Stovall of the Call, and J. E. Mitchell of the Argus.

Invitations were sent to 24 leading citizens Friday night, December 1. The race members were included in the list invited Saturday.

Handicaps Facing Negroes Revealed

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP)—Last Wednesday delegates and visitors attending the National Conference of Social agencies were addressed by Jesse O. Thomas, widely known welfare worker and at present "pinch - hitting" for Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban league, on leave of absence because of illness.

Thomas discussed the subject "Does the Negro Social Worker Need Special Training?" and he dwelt at length on the obstacles, past and present, that impede progress of the Negro. Speaking of the dual identity of the Negro who strives to forge ahead and rise above the mediocre, he said:

"We can cite cases without number which would only verify the experience of every Negro delegate in attendance at this meeting as unimpeachable proof of the fact that every Negro is 'two people'. Public policy does not recognize the achievement of an individual Negro. No matter what an individual Negro may have achieved, as he moves out of the circle of his acquaintance into the zone of public policy, he must conform to the restrictions and limitations placed upon any other member of his race. This explains why Marian Anderson, even though the most renowned concert artist in the world today, may be denied the privilege by the DAR of appearing in their concert hall because, however renowned, she is still a Negro.

MASS CULTURE

"Any change of the status of the Negro in our body politic must result from a change in the mass culture of the white world. Discriminatory laws and public policy must be changed.

"No group of Negroes has an opportunity to contribute more toward building a new mental state than is true of Negro social workers. The Negro social worker, as well as Negroes in every other vocation and profession, needs all of the tools which are provided for his white neighbor—and then some additional, special skills—if he is to meet and handle successfully the extra-curricular activities imposed upon him because of accident of birth. In the past, the major part of his effort has been directed toward the repairing of social damages. If any material change is to occur in his position, in the future his emphasis must be shifted toward the measures to prevent social damages. He has hitherto been a representative or the attorney for the agency. The future demands that he become more largely a counsel for the client."

SPENDING CALLED VITAL TO WELFARE

Warnings Against 'False Economy' Echo as Conference on Social Work Ends

'FORGOTTEN' LIST GROWS

Aid in New Fields Is Urged at Buffalo Sessions—Daughter of Masaryk Is Speaker

From a Staff Correspondent

BUFFALO, June 24.—The National Conference of Social Work adjourned today after a week's session attended by 5,774 social workers, somewhat more than half of whom were on the government payrolls.

In accordance with the principle which has governed this annual clearing house for welfare projects for sixty-six years, no resolutions were adopted. Nevertheless, among 450 speeches delivered in 350 divisional meetings, a few judgments appeared so widespread as to be characteristic of the present state of social work thinking in this country.

Principally, in the face of current agitation for governmental retrenchment of welfare expenditures, the social workers took the position that democracy unquestionably required an even greater expansion of welfare activities. For this reason, perhaps a hundred conference speakers took a hand at defining democracy. To them, in substance, democracy means using the resources of the nation to raise the standard of living of its citizens.

There was virtually no expression of political or economic radicalism.

Political Action Urged

Because the social workers have somewhat neglected the political field, several vehement exhorations were addressed to them to become politically active in order to protect and advance their concept that democracy means welfare.

Among expressions pertaining to the economic field, there were occasional endorsements of a planned economy, but they almost invariably turned out to mean planned welfare. In general, the social workers seemed to hold that it was not their duty to think about economic problems.

To them, the proposed retrenchment of welfare expenditures was uniformly and simply denounced as "false economy."

Some of their outstanding recommendations for increased public expenditures attended the discovery at the conference of various "forgotten" characters. For the "forgotten" child, a doubled Federal assistance was asked. For the "forgotten" farm worker, and for rural housing and a better life was demanded.

A program was urged for the "forgotten" migratory worker, who has difficulty in getting on relief rolls because he has no settled residence. It appeared also that the American Indian was among the "forgotten."

Among the rights of a citizen, rated equal to the right to police protection, the social workers placed the right to medical assistance according to need. Nationwide birth control information, it was declared, should be made available as an official function of public health services.

Masaryk's Daughter Speaks

With such recommendations and attitudes apparently established for the coming year, the closing session of the conference was addressed by Miss Alice G. Masaryk, daughter of the late Thomas G. Masaryk, first president of Czecho-Slovakia.

"I am impressed," she said, "by the large number united here in a common aim in a world torn into fragments of hostility. This unity of yours is indeed more needed than ever; not a mechanical outward union, but a deeply rooted feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood among all social workers of the United States. The country needs you and the world needs your country. It needs your optimism, your good-will and your free spirit.

"I found in the course of this conference the one basis possible for healthy social development — the constructive principles of love, explained, developed and deepened by scientific research. That is why I feel sure that, with time, your honest work will bring about the understanding that only if individual needs of people and individual families living in villages, towns and great cities are thoroughly understood and their interests put first, production and economics will be more steady and politics more sound.

"It will still take a great deal of quiet research on your part and a great deal of study and courageous thinking before the unhealthy sides of the economic system will be so clearly traced and understood that everybody will welcome a betterment."

"Place of Meeting Is Major Problem of Social Workers

St. Louis is Eliminated as Jim Crow Hotel Controversy is Disclosed for 1940 Conclave

Convention To Be Held In Grand Rapids

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP)—As a rebuke to St. Louis and other cities having Jim Crow hotel and other restrictions against colored people, the National Conference of Social Agencies in session here last Tuesday voted to hold the 1940 conference in Grand Rapids, Mich.. where the colored delegates were assured full enjoyment of their rights as American citizens.

Action of the conference in voting down the St. Louis proposal for the 1940 meeting followed the recommendation of the time and place committee, which also favored Grand Rapids by a vote of 18 to 3.

The three dissenting votes were not cast in favor of St. Louis, but for Atlantic City, where the conference went several years ago after the hotel association of Washington, D. C., repudiated its original agreement that there would be no discrimination permitted. This last minute change of meeting place cost the conference about $6,000, which "was money well lost for a great principle," according to a conference official. John C. Dancy, executive secretary, Detroit Urban league, and J. S. Jackson, until recently executive secretary, Seattle Urban League, are the two Negro members of the time and place committee. Chicagoans on the committee are Philip A. Seman and Audrey M. Hayden.

Foster Leads Fight Against St. Louis

Following the meeting of the time and place committee a joint meeting was held with the executive board of the conference, of which Paul Kellog is president. This board immediately adopted unanimously the report of the time and place committee, therefore putting its stamp of approval upon their action and further rebuking St. Louis.

A. L. Foster, lone Negro member of the governing body, made the motion after a preliminary statement in which he criticised sharply the attitude of St. Louis and Southern cities generally. George W. Rabinoff of New York City, chairman of the time and place committee, explained that the conference could not afford to take any backward steps at this time when race and religious hatred are being preached so widely throughout America and the world.

Other Chicagoans beside Foster on the board of directors are Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Roy Sorenson, Fred K. Hoehler and Mrs. Clara Paul Paige.

A bitter fight on the matter of place for the 1940 conference was predicted when a preliminary statement, prepared by the chairman of the time and place committee and the general secretary, Howard Knight, was sent to members of the executive board. Although this statement simply set forth arguments for and against accepting the St. Louis invitaion, it was regarded by some as a definite basis for retreating from the traditional policy of the conference never to go to any city which would not extend all of its hotel facilities including housing and the use of the public dining rooms to all delegates regardless of race.

Kansas City, Indianapolis and other cities known to be deeply prejudiced had met the terms of the conference committee. The St. Louis hotel association secured a signed agreement from all of the leading hotels to the effect that Negroes would be allowed to use all elevators, the lobbies and halls necessary to go to and from conference meetings and private dining rooms, but none would be permitted to stay in the hotels as guests or use the public dining rooms. St. Louis people claimed that they were making unusual concessions, but the time and place committee did not regard them as sufficient. Grand Rapids has assured the committee that there would be absolutely no discrimination in any form.

Fight Ground Work Laid In Chicago

Foster called together a group of white and colored social workers in Chicago and after discussing their matter pro and con, it was decided that Chicago would take the lead in opposing the acceptance of St. Louis or any other city where facilities were not made available. Communications were immediatley sent to all Urban league secretaries appealing to them to support the Chicago position and a sharp statement was drawn up to be presented to the time and place committee and the executive board.

Working closely with Foster were Atty. Charles Burton, F. T. Lane, Lillian Proctor, Foraker Turner, Mrs. Vivian Tivis, G. Leon Bailey, Howard D. Gould, Leadon Ford, president, Social Service Round Table, and others. Lester B. Granger of New York, T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban league and Foster prepared a special statement and together with Sidney Williams of the St. Louis Urban league appeared before the time and place committee with arguments against any change of policy. During the conference Negroes were housed in all of the leading hotels in Buffalo, including the Statler, conference headquarters, Buffalo, Lafayette, Ford, Niagara, Stuyvesant, Graystone, Westbrook, Fillmore and Lenox.

On Tuesday night, the Niagara Frontier chapter of the New York subject was "Minority Groups in Social Work." Following the dinner, Alpha Phi Alpha men were entertained at the home of Dr. R. W. Holland.

Social Workers Shun St. Louis Bid for 1940

National Conference Picks Grand Rapids for Racial Tolerance

BUFFALO, N.Y. — (ANP) — Continuing its policy of meeting in only those cities where hotel and other accommodations are open to all its members, the National Conference of Social Work, last week, declined the invitation of St. Louis for the 1940 session, in favor of Grand Rapids, Mich.

In its decision, reached on Tuesday, the conference concurred in the recommendation of the time-and-place committee, which favored the Michigan city by a vote of 18 to 3, the minority votes being cast, not for St. Louis, but for Atlantic City.

Foster Led Fight

A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and lone colored member of the executive board, led the fight against St. Louis.

The entire board approved the selection, at a joint meeting with the time-and-place committee, whose membership included John C. Dancy of the Detroit Urban League, and J. S. Jackson, formerly of the Seattle Urban League.

A record number of colored delegates— more that two hundred — were registered. They were housed in all the leading hotels here, including the Statler, conference headquarters; the Buffalo, Lafayette, Ford, Niagara, Stuyvesant, Graystone, Westbrook, Fillmore and Lenox.

"Toward Democracy"

THE twenty-eighth annual report of The National Urban League furnishes an interesting commentary upon America's peculiar bi-racial problem, especially in its relation to job security for America's tenth man, the most disadvantaged minority group. Journal and Guide

The report, written by Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, reveals that the League is encouraged to feel that the results of its labors during 1938, as in previous years, justified the hope that "American democracy really means well by its weakest minority despite concessions begrudgingly granted and social gains often made under extreme difficulty." 4-1-39



MR. JONES

While it is good to sound that note, and to say to the Nation that resistance is encountered in procuring what would seem to be the inherent right of a thoroughly American segment of the population, it is well to remember that nowhere in the world today is any minority group receiving anything of which it may be conveniently deprived, and that we may expect, even under American democracy, to encounter difficulties in procuring just considerations at the hands of a disordered society, in the throes of unprecedented economic dislocation and political confusion.

* * * *

THE report restates the sound purpose of the League to carry on its program of working out better race relations and improved social conditions through the cooperation of local interracial groups. There are forty-eight affiliated branches of the National Urban League in as many cities scattered over the country, eleven of them in southern and border states. The organization is truly national in character, and is absolutely untarnished by any of the un-American "isms" which cloud the atmosphere in which so many organizations move.

In each city a bi-racial board is set up, which determines and advances the program of the League with a budget underwritten by the local community. "Wherever there are local Urban Leagues," cites the report, "competent social diagnosticians tell us that social and civic activities of Negroes fare better than in communities not so favored."

During the past year three new Leagues have been formed, in New Orleans, Washington, and in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The sixth vocational opportunity campaign was conducted in March 1938 with 56 cities and 136 schools and colleges cooperating in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The value of these campaigns in arousing interest in vocational training for present day occupational needs can hardly be estimated.

An important educational achievement was the acceptance for showing in the New York World's Fair Medical and Public Health Building the motion picture, "Let My People Live," written by Edward Lawson.

The National Urban League spent more money last year than it collected in its efforts to integrate Negroes within the American industrial order, and consequently ended the year with a deficit. This splendid organization is confronted with the same financial problems that face all other movements whose purpose is to bring the benefits of democracy within reach of Negroes, and strangely enough, like the other organizations, must draw its support largely from generous friends of the opposite race. Verily, we continue to buy the things we use for individual and group pleasure and solicit from others the funds to procure things we need for individual and group freedom. It would seem that a million members of the race would be sufficiently conscious of the imperative need to contribute $1 each toward a fund that would underwrite a more effective Urban League program. That would consolidate the gains already made toward democracy.

Clergy At Luncheon Give Endorsement To Urban League's Head

The work of the New York Urban League was endorsed and a vote of confidence tendered to James H. Hubert its executive secretary, at a luncheon of prominent ministers held at the Monterey, Wednesday afternoon. The work that the League had done for the economic, civic and social betterment of the community was highly praised by those present, and speakers pledged their support to carry forward the program of the league.

The luncheon was called at the suggestion of the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, who believed that the ministers of the community should reply to the recent attacks upon its policy, and to give their approval of the work that the League has carried on for the betterment of the community life, since it has been operating in the community. A special resolution was offered at the luncheon by the ministers who gave their unqualified vote of confidence in the integrity of Mr. Hubert, and commended him for his unselfish labors as a social worker.

Those who made addresses in support of the work of the New York Urban League were Rev. George H. Sims, pastor of the Union Baptist Church; Rev. D. Ward Nichols, pastor of the Emanuel A. M. E. Church; Rev. John H. Johnson, rector of the St. Martin's P. E. Church; Rev. L. H. King, pastor of the St. Mark's M. E. Church; Rev. F. P. Twine, president of the Baptist Ministers' Conference; Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor of the Mother Zion A. M. E. Church; Charles Hanson and A. Maceo Thomas.

The ministers present were: Revs. J. S. Givens, B. J. McClellan, R. J. Brown, Raymond Coles, L. E. Jordan, Daniel Reed, W. L. Johnson, E. M. Moore, Wilfred Monroe, R. N. Daly, T. J. B. Harris, Milton Sparks, L. K. Banks, W. W. Carter, A. L. Hughes, N. C. Frazier, J. H. Robinson, E. A. P. Cheek and W. B. Wilson.

The luncheon was held in connection with the membership campaign which the League is conducting. The ministers stated that the community has a right to demand that those institutions, including a newspaper which it supports, should in turn support the community.

Kinckle Jones Sick, Thomas 'Pinch-Hits'

NEW YORK CITY, May 18—(ANP)—Eugene Kinckle Jones, who has served as executive secretary of the National Urban League since its foundation more than a quarter of a century ago, was taken suddenly ill at his home the early part of March. He was taken to Mount Sinai hospital, where he responded immediately to treatment and his improvement has been both steady and satisfactory. His health was so impaired that it will require six or eight months of complete rest, free from all duties and responsibilities, to regain his normal health.

Jesse O. Thomas, who has been employed by the league for the past 20 years as southern field director, has been summoned by the steering committee of the executive board of the league to assume the duties of Mr. Jones in this interim.

HELPING NEGRO IS WHITE MAN'S AID

National Urban League Gives Assistance To Both Races By Providing Work

BY PAUL SIMMONS

ATLANTA — (AP) — The National Urban League is helping the Negro by showing the white man that helping the Negro means helping the white man, too.

It's a "brass tacks" approach to the racial problem, backed up by actual cases, rather than the old emotional appeal of the cry, "injustice."

Jesse O. Thomas says that is why the league in 28 years has established itself in 48 cities and expects to carry its program to 50 cities more within the next five years.

For 20 years Thomas, a 53-year old native of McComb, Miss., and a disciple of the late Booker T. Washington, was Southern field secretary for the league. He is now acting national executive secretary.

Everybody Concerned

As organizer, lecturer and writer in the league's movement for better living, working and housing conditions for Negroes, Thomas has found the best approach is from the premise that a community problem concerns everybody, whether it deals directly with any particular group. For example:

"Pointing out a high mortality rate and getting the white community to realize that you can't segregate germs will do more than a statement that Negroes are mistreated."

The National Urban League was lanuched in New York in 1911 at the home of Mrs. Mary Bladwin, whose husband was president of the Long Island Railroad, the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees and the Rockefeller-endowed General Education Board.

White and Negro citizens, including Booker T. Washington, formed it to combat a rise of disease and crime which followed the swarming of Negroes into crowded New York areas. It did not intend to become a national organization, but the problems it was fighting spread, and so did the league. Today it has branches in cities from Seattle to Tampa, from Hartford to Los Angeles, from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

One of the achievements listed by Thomas is the finding of jobs for nearly 600,000 Negroes, including 20,000 in Detroit in one year.

"We take the white community as the norm and attempt to eliminate social disabilities," he said in explaining the league approach." First we gather factual and comparative data. Then present it to the proper parties. In an effort to obtain employment and have Negroes including in labor organizations, we show that Negroes can be used by employers as a threat to keep white wages low. Also, as Negro buying power increases, it improves all business with which it comes in contact. An abnormal crime rate, moreover, discourages outside capital."

Typical of the league's activity is its work in New Orleans, one of the latest cities to be "organized."

"The first thing we did there," Thomas relates "was to make a study of the handicapped—the deaf, blind, crippled, etc. We found, for instance, some pupils had spent two to 11 years in one grade in elementary schools. That was futile and costly to the community. We expect to find a solution in special classes and trade schools.

"We may make a case history of a blind child and find his parents are infected with venereal disease. That information is relayed to the proper authorities and steps taken to clear up that condition."

Charges Denied By Hubert

Ex-Georgian Defends Record As League Sec'y

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Answering charges of inefficiency and lack of vision in a published report in a local paper, James H. Hubert, native Georgian and executive director of the New York Urban league, issued emphatic denials of the implications and accusation contained in the report, this week.

Lay and official members of the league, astounded by the report, called publication before it had reached the executive board one of the most "unethical things" that could have happened. None understood how the press could have gotten hold of the report before the board could see or act on it.

CHARGE POLITICS

Other members claim politics are behind this move and while one white member of the board decried "the underhanded methods used," she also said "the report as published in the papers was nebulous and contained many veiled insinuations." Unless more direct accusations were made, this member stated, she would not have anything to do with it.

Lester B. Granger and Mrs Bessye Bearden headed the investigation, knowledge of which some board members claim they did not have. Subsequent to the report, which has been tabled for study, a Miss Grace Walker was dismissed "because of a reduction in operating funds," explained the Urban league head, or "because of her activities in the matter of this report" claim her friends.

Mr. Hubert declared he "did not wish to indulge in mud slinging but he was compelled to admit that the persons responsible for this report gave concrete evidence of having an axe to grind. "I deplore tactics such as these on the part of those who pose as our leaders," he said.

CONDEMN NEWSPAPER

On Friday evening representatives of 50 clubs met at the league building where they passed resolutions condemning the policy of the local paper which had published the report and editorialized on it. They also called on all Harlemites to support only those papers which made an effort to build up, not destroy, racial organizations.

Many leading citizens of Harlem gave their unqualified approval of Mr. Hubert and condemned the action of the committee. Some of those contacted and giving their approval were Reverends B. C. Robeson, C. Clay Maxwell, Bishop R. C. Lawson, J. Clifford Hawkins, Maceo Thomas, George Haynes, Francis Rivers and Mrs. Aneta Francis. All declared their intentions of battling for the retention of James H. Hubert.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 11, 1939

NOW ORGANIZED IN 48 CITIES

Aim Is to Show White Man That Helping Negro Means Helping White Man, Too.

ATLANTA, June 10. —(AP)— The National Urban league is helping the negro by showing the white man that helping the negro means helping the white man, too.

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HIGH MORTALITY RATE.

"Pointing out a high mortality rate and getting the white community to realize that you can't segregate germs will do more than a statement that negroes are mistreated."

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TYPICAL PROGRAM. . . . . .

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Richmond, Va.—Directed and conditioned negroes to take the civil service examinations for the Virginia employment service.

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National officers of the league include outstanding persons of both races. The president is L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York. Vice presidents are C. C. Spaulding, head of a large insurance company; Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, and Dr. Mary Bethune, assistant national youth administration. William H. Bladwin, son of the founder is secretary; Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti of New York, treasurer.

The boards and officers of local units include approximately 12,000 white and negro citizens.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
June 16, 1939

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE GIVES NEGRO NEW DEAL

Hunting Work For 600,000 Blacks Biggest Job

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA—The National Urban League is helping the negro by showing the white man that helping the negro means helping the white man, too.

It's a "brass tacks" approach to the racial problem, backed up by actual cases, rather than the old emotional appeal of the cry "injustice."

Jesse O. Thomas says that is why the league in 28 years has established itself in 48 cities and expects to carry its program to 50 cities more within the next five years.

For 20 years, Thomas, a 53-year-old native of McCombs, Miss., and a disciple of the late Booker T. Washington, was Southern field secretary for the league. He is now acting national executive secretary.

As organizer, lecturer and writer in the league's movement for better living, working and housing conditions for negroes, Thomas has found the best approach is from the premise that a community problem concerns everybody, whether it deals directly with any particular group. For example:

HIGH MORTALITY RATE

"Pointing out a high mortality rate and getting the white community to realize that you can't segregate germs will do more than a statement that negroes are mistreated."

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White and negro citizens, including Booker T. Washington, formed it to combat a rise of disease and crime which followed the swarming of negroes into crowded New York areas. It did not intend to become a national organization, but the problems it was fighting spread, and so did the league. Today it has branches in cities from Seattle to Tampa, from Hartford to Los Angeles, from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

One of the achievements listed by Thomas is the finding of jobs for nearly 600,000 negroes, including 20,000 in Detroit in one year.

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"We take the white community as the norm and attempt to eliminate social disabilities," he said in explaining the league approach." First we gather factual and comparative data, then present it to the proper parties. In an effort to secure employment and have negroes included in labor organizations, we show that negroes can be used by employers as a threat to keep white wages low. Also, as negro buying power increases, it in proves all business with which it omes in contact. An abnorm crime rate, moreover, discourag outside capital."

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Funds for the league's activities come from Community Chests.

AID TO NEGRO HELD BENEFICIAL TO ALL

League Approaches Racial Problem From New Angle

RECORD IS IMPRESSIVE

Program Of 28 Years In 48 Cities Has Lifted Health Standards Of Community, Solved Social Ills

By PAUL SIMMONS
Associated Press Staff Writer

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 2, 1939

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Felicitations have been extended to T. Arnold Hill, director of the industrial relations department of the National Urban League, on the completion of his 25th year of service in the Urban League movement.

It has been distinguished service, both in Chicago, where he served for nine years as executive secretary, and in New York, where for the last 14 years he has directed the industrial program of the league. He had served for two years as assistant to the executive secretary in New York before going to Chicago.

There may be found brilliant examples of community organization in the annals of American social work, but there is none which surpasses the magnificent achievement of Hill in organizing white and colored citizens of Chicago after the bitter race riots of July and August, 1919.

Feeling Ran High.

In those critical days, with feeling running high and bitterness and antagonism rampant on both sides of the color line, T. Arnold Hill brought together the most outstanding and influential citizens of both races in a common effort which more than anything else was responsible for the intervention of the state authority, the restoration of order, and the inauguration of a study of those social problems of the colored population which were among the contributing causes of the riot.

This study, "The Negro in Chicago," which was directed by Dr. Graham Taylor and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, formerly editor of Opportunity magazine, official organ of the league, and now head of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, remains to this day the classic work on the problems of the negro urban population.

It is as director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, however, that the organizing genius of T. Arnold Hill has been most effective. Here he has been able to work on a national scale and it may be said that the consciousness of their occupational status, which is present in every negro community in the nation today, is primarily the result of the work of the department.

Education Stressed.

For over a decade this department has striven to focus the attention of the negro on the importance of participation in America's industrial life as the sinequanon of economic progress and of racial advancement. Its work has included the stimulation of education of negro workers, vocational guidance and placement of negro youth, and unceasing attack on the color line in industry and in organized labor.

Recognized as an authority in this field, Hill has been called by national, state and municipal authorities to serve on important committees and has acted as consultant for the new wage and hour division of the Department of Labor.

Recently he was called by his alma mater, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws. A few years ago Virginia Union conferred a like honor on Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, also one of her sons. It is significant that the careers of both of these men are entwined in the growth and development of the National Urban League. The Urban League and the negro in America owe much to Virginia Union, whose sons have contributed mightily towards the building of a better America.

Savannah Ga.. News
January 24, 1939

URBAN LEAGUE'S DIRECTOR IS HERE

DR. JAMES H. HUBERT

He Speaks at Georgia State Industrial College

In addressing the assembly at the Georgia State College yesterday morning, Dr. James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, declared that "the test of education, as emphasized by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University, is that which should be increasingly applied to all negro education."

"Unless," said Dr. Hubert, "education prepares a man to handle his situation, it is not preparing him for life—it matters not what that situation is or may be, whether building a fire, hitching a horse, preparing a meal, rowing a boat, driving a car, or preaching a sermon." It may be recalled that both Professor Kilpatrick and Dr. Hubert are natives of rural Middle Georgia.

In explaining how the Urban League came into being, Dr. Hubert said that the late Mrs. William H. Baldwin, a white woman whose husband was for many years chairman of the board of trustees at Tuskegee Institute and a close associate of the late Booker T. Washington, got the idea during her frequent visits to Tuskegee Institute. She decided that it was a fine thing for northern white people to work for the improvement of conditions among colored people, but that the time had arrived when something should be done to help the colored people who were leaving the South and settling in urban centers in the North, to adjust themselves to their new environment. And so the Urban League was established to help find jobs and improve conditions of health, housing and recreation.

Today, there are more than fifty branches of the Urban League, located mainly in urban centers of the North, he said. The New York League, comprised of three buildings at West 136th street, has been termed "Harlem's House of Service." Hundreds enter daily for assistance in its various departments.

"Of the twelve thousand persons registering in the guidance division of the New York Urban League last year," said Dr. Hubert, "more than 75 per cent were under 25 years of age, and almost half of them were only five to ten years removed from the South." Director Hubert deplored the seeming necessity for young people to desert their native homes in search of jobs, when unemployment is already so widespread. "Though constituting 5 per cent of New York's population," he said, "the negro comprises over 23 per cent of the unemployed." This proportion will continue to rise, thinks Dr. Hubert, unless some definite steps are taken by negroes and the friends of negroes in the South to develop for them a more satisfying life right here in the South.

The Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock county was referred to as a concrete illustration of the kind of approach that should be made to this problem in all sections of the South. "It is not too much to hope that the better thinking whites and negroes of the South will get together in the formulating of plans to establish throughout Georgia and the South, centers on this order where people will be taught the rudiments of right living," said Dr. Hubert. "Here, we find that instead of negroes leaving the farms for urban centers, they are remaining on the farms. Many negroes who have already left this community have returned, and are making plans to purchase and develop farms for themselves and their children. The work being done in this community has been far-reaching in its influence upon other communities. Only a few years ago, from one farm of sixty acres owned by negroes, it has spread to the point where home ownership of negroes approximates from 40,000 to 50,000 acres."

Dr. Hubert feels that never in the history of the country has the advice of Booker T. Washington that we "cast down our buckets where we are" been more timely, and suggests that the time may have arrived for a new migration from the urban centers of the North to the farms of the South. He sees this as one of the possible solutions to the present problem of unemployment and maladjustment now facing organizations like his in urban centers.

HILL'S 25TH YEAR WITH UR. LEAGUE

Beer

NEW YORK, June 15. (ANP)—T. Arnold Hill of the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban league, this week celebrated the completion of his 25th year of service with that organization, an anniversary feature being presentation to him of an LL.D. degree by his alma mater, Virginia Union university in Richmond, Va.

6-18-39

Hill began his Urban league career in New York in 1914 as assistant to the executive secretary. Two years later he went to Chicago as executive secretary, where he aided in organizing white and colored citizens following the 1919 race riot. For the past 14 years he has directed the industrial program of the National Urban league and its 44 branches from New York City.

National Urban League Announces Examination For Social Work Fellowships

Charlotte, N.C.

The National Urban League announces its Annual Competitive Examination for Fellowships in Social Work for Negro students. Applicants must be graduates of or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges. Successful candidates will receive tuition and monthly stipends valued together at approximately $1,000 for the school year. At least two fellowships will be awarded.

Some of the schools to which Urban League Fellows have been assigned are the New York School of Social Work, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, the Graduate School for Social Administration of the University of Chicago Bryn Mawr College and the University of Pittsburgh. Applicants must file intentions before March 1st, 1939, on forms furnished by the National Urban League which may be secured by writing to Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York City, N.Y. The examination will be held in the early spring.

More Financial Support Needed By Urban League

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—A plea for more widepread support of the Urban League movement is contained in an editorial published in the November issue of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. 11-11-39

Pointing out that organizations like the Urban League are doubly needed in times like these when much of the world is smouldering with the fires of racial and national hate, the editorial states that unless work such as is being done by the League continues, all that has been gained in the way of improved race relations in America may easily be lost.

"Sociologists and students of racial problems from abroad have marveled that there has been so little trouble accompanying the process of race adjustment in America," Elmer A. Carter, the editor of OPPORTUNITY, writes.

"Particularly is this the case when they attempt to measure the social impact of the migration of upwards of a million Negroes from the South to the industrial centers of the North during the past quarter century.

"There can be no question that race relations have been amazingly good when one considers all the factors involved in the steady expansion of the Negro population that has characterized urban communities.

Atlanta

"The effort involved the development which was designed to raise the living standards of Negroes, and at the same time to win the respect of the dominant white population. Such a program the National Urban League has given to America.....It is inconceivable that such a program should suffer and be constricted because of lack of financial support.

"The National Urban League is supported by the gifts and contributions of those who believe that such a program as it has developed is a necessary and important phase of social work in this Democracy. There are not many, insofar as numbers go, but they are moved by a consuming desire to serve their country by serving their fellow men.

N. Y. Urban League, Object Of Attack, Wins Endorsement From Noted Novelist

Praise By Fannie Hurst Follows a Report of Gross Inefficiency and Mismanagement of League's Industrial Department.

NEW YORK, Mar. 9—An unqualified endorsement of the management of the New York branch of the National Urban League was extended here Thursday night by Fannie Hurst, internationally famous novelist. The occasion was Mrs. Hurst's annual pilgrimage to Harlem to assist at the launching of the league's annual drive for members.

The endorsement followed a report of mismanagement and gross inefficiency in the industrial department of the New York branch, as published in a local weekly. The story was allegedy based on a secret investigation conducted last November by Lester B. Granger, who was then serving as director of the workers bureau of the parent body, the National Urban League.

James H. Hubert, executive director of the local branch, declared that the report, if it actually existed, had never been presented to the executive board of the New York branch. He branded the story in the Harlem weekly as "an unscrupulous attempt to wreck a progressive institution."

Mrs. Bessys Bearden, well known civic worker, who allegedly signed the Granger report, according to the published story, was among those present Thursday night. She disavowed any part in the affair and vigorously reaffirmed her allegiance to the New York branch.

Charles M. Hanson, who will have charge of the membership drive and who was quoted at length in the newspaper article, denied having made the statements attributed to him.

Pointing to the failure of the Negro to adequately express indignation over the wrongs committed against him, Miss Hurst pleaded for the greater articulation for the race. "Groups such as the Urban League," she said, "who are articulate, should be backed and solidified as the great hope for the social emergence of a people."

The guest speaker concluded with a firm plea for continued support for the Urban League by those for whom it is working hard.

Other speakers included Mrs. Bearden, who warmly introduced Miss Hurst, Mr. Hanson, Lemuel Foster, WPA official and Charles Collier, Industrial Secretary of the League.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 11, 1939

'Brass Tacks' Approach . . .

Racial Problem Yielding

Both Races Join Forces To Help Negro

By PAUL SIMMONS.

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Begin Study Of Negro In N. Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.—(ANP)—Directed by Clarence Adams, field supervisor for the New Jersey State Legislative commission for study of the economic condition of the Negro population, a dozen and a half field investigators began work last week in Newark, Jersey City Elizabeth and other northern New Jersey cities collecting factual data for use of the Commission. Other field staff have already been set to work in Atlantic City and Camden.

The workers are armed with questionaire schedules prepared by Warren M. Banner, assistant executive director of the study, and these schedules are expected to produce a comprehensive picture of the way in which Negro families of New Jersey make their living, as well as the conditions under which they live. Before the study is complete more than 8,000 families will be visited. They will be selected on a careful basis, including all types of neighborhoods and occupations. They will constitute a 10 percent sample of the total Negro population of the state.

The questionaires are planned to show average incomes of Negro families, the health and housing conditions which they face, their employment status and success in seeking jobs, the recreational life of the family members and the way in which their communities gave them a chance for self-improvement and self- expression. While the field staff is compiling information on Negro family life, the research staff is conducting an inquiry into other conditions of importance to the colored population. Employment policies of state departments, state utilities and private employers are being studied, as well as the extent to which the important social services of the state are meeting the needs of the most needy group in the population.

Light on the subject will be thrown from still a third quarter when the laws of the state are studied to determine how effective they are in providing that equality of opportunity which is theoretically guaranteed in the state's constitution. School systems and the attitudes of school boards will furnish an important phase of the commission's inquiry.

Negro Housing Unit To Hold Rally In March

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Samuel Scott and Mrs. Jeanette Brown are organizing the Negro unit of the local low rent housing conference. A huge rally is being planned for early in March for which the Negro unit of the conference will be in charge. An essay contest will also be held in which awards will be made for the best essays on the topic, "Value of Low Rent Housing to Jersey City." This contest will close on March 6. Details concerning rules can be obtained from Horace Davis and George L. Miles.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
March 16, 1939

What The Negro Finds Up In New Jersey

A Southerner and a North Carolinian living in New York sends the Enterprise the following clipping from the New York Herald-Tribune, sent through the press from Trenton, New Jersey:

New Jersey's 198,000 negroes have unequal opportunities as compared with the white population, members of the state's commission to study economic, cultural, health and living conditions among the urban negro population reported today at their final meeting.

A report of the commission cited nine instances of unequal opportunities, in which unequal employment facilities were the major factors.

The commission has completed its survey and will submit the report to the Legislature on Monday. Of the $30,000 appropriation voted by the 1938 Legislature for the study, approximately $16,000 had been spent, Lester B. Granger, director, announced. Mr. Granger said the commission would await the action of the Legislature as to continuance of the work.

The findings of the commission were listed as follows:

"Negroes are generally restricted in private emp;loyment to unskilled and semi-skilled occupations regardless of their ability or desire to do other work.

"Because of this restriction the income of negro workers has been especially hard hit by unemployment and loss of income.

"Because of a severe rate of unemployment and long confinement to low paid jobs, negro families generally suffer from extremely low incomes.

"In addition to the burden of low income, residential segregation imposes additional suffering upon the negro population.

"Low income and poor housing conditions together with restriction of opportunity and blighting of ambition combine to produce in negro neighbors a high rate of ill health, delinquency and crime.

"The attempts of negro families to train their children properly are hampered by unequal educational opportunities, especially manifested in many of the separate schools established for negroes in southern counties of the state.

"Attempts of negro family heads to provide security for their families in event of death, illness or accident are made more difficult by discriminatory policies practiced against negroes by insurance companies.

"Efforts of the negro community to maintain proper standards of health meet with inadequate support from public and private health agencies.

"Equal opportunity in civil service employment, in W. P. A. work and in non-competitive state, county and municipal employment is denied to negro workers."

New Jersey Notes

Report on Negro Bias Spurs Legislative Fight

A determined campaign by the New Jersey Association for Negro Welfare to bring the findings of the state Temporary Commission for the Study of the Condition of the Urban Colored Population to the public in printed form has finally resulted in the publishing of the report, after three months of attempted suppression.

The report brings to light many revealing facts regarding the treatment of Negroes. Large corporations in the state, for example, practically bar the employment of Negroes except for the most menial work.

In the field of education, the report disclosed not only discrimination but a pronounced lack of facilities for Negro children. The report cites a one-room schoolhouse in South Jersey where Negro children go from the first to the eighth grade in the same room under the tutelage of one incompetent and extremely underpaid teacher. Among other things, the report shows discriminatory rates to Negroes for insurance, and discrimination in public places.

Three bills, Assembly 479, 480 and 481, were introduced to the state legislature as a result of the report.

A-479 provides for the continuation of the Temporary Commission for the study of the condition of the urban colored population. It is felt that the Commission, so far, has but scratched the surface of the actual condition of New Jersey's 250,000 Negroes.

A-480 provides for an amendment to the much abused New Jersey Civil Liberties Bill which would make the fine collected from a public establishment found guilty of discrimination payable to the individual bringing suit against the establishment. Heretofore the money has gone to the state. This bill is being vigorously fought by the New Jersey Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors Association.

A-481 prohibits discriminatory rates for Negroes wishing to obtain insurance.

ISSUE CONFERENCE CALL

Since no action has been taken on these bills since they were introduced several months ago, the New Jersey Association for Negro Welfare issued an emergency call for a conference of all progressive organizations to fight for the passage of these bills at the present session of the state legislature. Among the organizations represented at this conference, which was held last Wednesday, were the Urban League, the N.A.A.C.P., the National Negro Congress, the New Jersey Civil Liberties League, the Negro Elks, the International Workers Order, the Greater Newark Industrial Council of the CIO, and numerous church organizations.

Speaking at the Conference, Herbert Tate, president of the Association for Negro Welfare, stated: "These bills are something which we as citizens are vitally concerned. We must let our legislators know that they can't sabotage these bills any longer. But the legislature is not going to meet all summer. We're at the zero hour. We've got to do something and do it fast."

Plans were made to send a delegation to Trenton to contact members of the state legislature. The committee consists of Rev. T. M. Beverly, representing the Negro ministers, Elwood Dean of the National Negro Congress, and John Harmon, of the I.W.O. The committee will report back to the Association at a special meeting to be held at the Urban League headquarters, 58 Market St., next Wednesday at 8 P.M.

RAP CITY MGR. GOVT. DRIVE

NEWARK. — Attacking the campaign for city manager government in Newark as an attempt by reactionaries, led by the Broad St. Association and the Chamber of Commerce, to curtail the city budget at the expense of the social needs of the people, speaker after speaker drew prolonged applause at a meeting of the People's League, held at Newark city hall on Thursday.

"Seven children are doomed to

die in the polluted Passaic River this summer due to the campaign of sabotage against completion of the city swimming pools by the Junior Chamber of Commerce," asserted Edward Howard, Assistant Regional Director of the CIO.

He attacked the curtailing of library, educational and public health services at the instigation of large corporate tax dodgers while these same interests confuse the issue by calling for the city manager form of government. Herman Walker of the Newark Teachers Association pointed out that the city manager form of government is supported by the same interests that wish to curtail democracy, removing government from the reach of the people. Robert Parker of Labor's Non-Partisan League pointed out the connection between the Republican-Hague tie-up and the campaign for the city manager government.

Other speakers included Samuel McElroy, principal of Madison Junior High School and Leo Sternberg of the Essex County Newsdealers Association. Dr. Samuel Goodman of the League for Municipal Democracy presided.

Approve Mixed Housing Project in New Jersey

Newark Housing Authorities Give 100% Sanction

Journal and Guide

NEWARK, N. J.—At a meeting held here the Newark Housing Authority unanimously approved the opening of the Pennington Housing project here to white and Negro tenants alike. 11-25-39

The Housing Authority's action was the culmination of a six weeks' fight conducted by more than thirty Negro and white organizations here to provide decent housing for Negroes in an area where they have lived for more than twenty years. Norfolk Pt,

The fight was launched against certain interests of this city, who wanted the project to be rented to whites exclusively, despite the fact that the project, located in an industrial area, has been inhabited for the past two decades almost exclusively by Negroes.

The campaign for opening up the project to all persons without regard to race, was led in the Housing Authority itself by Harold Lett Urban League secretary here Prior to November 9 the Authority had received applications from white persons only, but on that date during a meeting of the board aresolution introduced by Letts, and passed by the group, made it mandatory for Negroes to be accepted for investigation as possible applicant file, referred to when the project is completed, will contain names of Negroes as well as white. This was the opening gun fired by the Authority itself on behalf of Negro tenants.

The Pennington Project is scheduled to open January 1. Last week the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram to Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority head, setting forth the facts in the case of the Pennington Project, and calling for action on behalf of the Negro tenants.

TENANTS WILL BE OF BOTH RACES

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CAMPAIGN WAS LED BY HAROLD LETT

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Social Work Conference

HOTELS REFUSE TO ADMIT RACE DELEGATES

May Change Place Of Meeting

6-18-39

From all indications, when the National Conference of Social Work convenes in Buffalo, N. Y., June 18-24, a most bitter fight is likely to be waged on the question of whether the conference should recede from its traditional position that it does not meet in any city which will not agree that there will be no discrimination against Negro delegates in the hotels and other places used by the conference.

This organization which boasts of a membership of over 7,000, both individuals and agents from all sections of the United States, was the first to adopt such a policy, and the position taken by this organization has been followed by many others. Even when the conference met in Kansas City, Mo., Negro delegates occupied rooms in the conference hotels and used the dining room facilities. This has also been true in Indianapolis and other cities where prejudice is rampant. Two or three years ago, the conference was scheduled to meet in Washington—the executive committee having secured in advance assurance that Washington hotels would not discriminate. A very short time before the conference was to convene, the Hotel association announced that it could not carry through a non-discriminatory agreement, and at considerable financial loss, the conference was moved to Atlantic City where every accomodation was available to the Negro delegates.

Milwaukee Not Interested

The question of where to meet will have special significance at the Buffalo conference because under the plan of rotating the annual meetings, the conference should be held in area three, the West Central district which includes Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City. Milwaukee has informed the committee that they will not be interested in inviting the conference if a "no discrimination" agreement is required. Kansas City has also informed the conference that they will not be interested in entertaining unless there is some compromise on the discrimination question. In its original invitation the hotels of St. Paul had guaranteed no discrimination, but after the hotel men had had a chance to discuss the matter among themselves, St. Paul served notice that they would not agree to a "no discrimination policy." With no other cities bidding for the conference, there is no alternative except to accept St. Louis, where no Negroes will be housed in the hotels nor permitted to use the public dining rooms, or to select a city located in one of the other areas.

A tentative report has been prepared by George Rabinoff, chairman of the committee on Time and Place, and Howard R. Knight, general secretary of the conference, and mailed to members of the Time and Place committee. Copies have also been sent to the executive board. A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league, the only Negro member of the executive board of the conference, has appealed to executive secretaries of urban leagues in other cities and and to white and Negro social workers throughout the country to stand unalterably opposed to any compromise.

Race Relations Worse

In an open letter, Foster says, "Race relations in America have suffered a very definite set back during the past few years, due apparently to the boldness with which totalitarian nations are persecuting their minority groups. It is stated by convention bureaus that during the past five or six years the attitude of hotels throughout the country regarding the acceptance of Negro delegates at the conventions has been definitely stiffening.

"We, in America, have taken the lead in condemning European atrocities against helpless racial and religious minorities, and we can ill afford to continue to practice those oppressions which we find so shocking in others. To make any compromise at this time would not only mean further set back in race relations, but would give aid to the Ku Klux Klan and other anti-Negro organizations."

Outing Funds Needed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Negro children of Harlem will have fewer opportunities to go on excursions to the country and to the beaches than other children unless friends come to their aid.

The New York Colored Mission, since the beginning of its history, in 1865, has endeavored to take the hundreds of children who attend its Sunday school on one or more excursions every Summer. We appeal for funds to continue this work. Checks may be sent to Paul D. Donchian, treasurer, 8 West 131st Street. MARGARET LORING THOMAS.

New York, June 30, 1939.

Cantor Offers To Give His $500,000 Home To Children

6-17-39

NEW YORK (AP)—Eddie Cantor offered today to give away a Long Island estate that cost him $500,000 in 1929.

The offer of the 17-room house on 10 acres in Great Neck was made to any established philanthropic organization which would maintain the place as a home for the aged or for children without distinction as to race, creed or color.

Cantor and his large family lived in the house only six months after it was built and then moved to California.

Neither Color nor Creed, Will affect their feed.

New York —(AP)— Eddie Cantor offered today to give away a Long Island estate that cost him $500,000 in 1929.

The offer of the seventeen-room house on 10 acres in Great Neck was made to any established organization which would maintain the place as a home for the aged or for children without distinction as to race, creed, or color.

450 New York's Negro Families To Be Housed On New Project Site

NEW YORK (UNP) — Approximately 450 Negro families will benefit by a newly proposed housing project announced for South Jamaica, Queens, last week.

Alfred Rheinstein, chairman of the New York City Housing authority, revealed the proposed site for the project and announced details of the building plan which will provide low cost housing for 456 Negro families.

Nine and a half acres compose the housing site bounded by 158th and 159th streets from a short distance south of South Road to 109th avenue. A part of the block of 159th and 160th streets, 107th and 108th avenues will also be included in the proposed area.

Three and four stories of "walk-up" style apartments will be constructed on about 20 per cent of the land area. The other section of land will be equipped for recreational purposes, etc.

At present there are about 100 families in the "badly overcrowded" area which showed a high rate of disease, infant mortality and juvenile delinquency, housing officials explained.

Construction work on this project will start early, it was announced by the Board of Estimates last week.

CHARGE RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS ON FHA PROJECTS

Urban League Secretary Requests Investigation Be Made of New York Housing Authority

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In other sections of the country where federal housing projects have been started, colored workers have been protected by stipulations which provided that neither race was to be discriminated against in employment. New York alone has no clauses against discrimination.

At the instigation of a high federal official, Charles A. Collier Jr., New York Urban League industrial secretary, was requested to make an investigation of the local situation as maintained by the New York housing authority.

After a thorough survey, Mr. Collier found that despite assurances of the N. Y. authority, there is evident discrimination on the two local projects, the Red Hook and the Queensbury housing projects.

At the Queensbury site, there are employed approximately 1,500 men of whom 23 are colored. Of this number, only one is in an administrative position, four are skilled laborers, 12 are semi-skilled and six unskilled laborers. Since making the survey, five brick masons have been employed.

At the Red Hook site, there are 29 colored workers employed out of approximately 1,500 workers, with about the same number of skilled and unskilled workers.

There has been definite assurance given that there will be no discrimination shown in renting the homes after they are completed. All that is required is that colored people apply in sufficient numbers to see that there is no ground for rejection of all applications. If enough applications are made, some will be found who will fit the rigid requirements of the authority.

Local leaders point out that though the Harlem River homes are all-colored, it is not because of an attempt at segregation but because the project is in a predominantly colored neighborhood. But white people could have rented homes there, had they applied and passed the requirements.

LIBELING HARLEM

SELDOM, IF EVER, do we use this space to criticize the writings of columnists on contemporary papers but after reading the column, "Backdoor Stuff" in last week's Amsterdam News we cannot allow our Harlem to be so viciously libeled without protest.

It is bad enough for columnists on daily papers to continually make disparaging remarks about Harlem and giving our community a bad name, without a Negro paper following suit and doing far worse. It may be that Dan Burley, writer of the column, has purposely made his column present Harlem in its worst light in order to attract attention to himself, but if such is the case then he is keeping true to form with his "Backdoor Stuff."

For pure libel of the Negro metropolis of the world, Burley outranks the worst anti-Negro writer and if his paper condones such attacks on the community it is supposed to serve, then, it, along with him, also should receive condemnation for doing Negroes a great disservice by holding Harlem up to the eyes of all as a community of law-breakers and vicious people. We quote from the column:

"Harlem is a beautiful woman to its worshippers, but has dirty underskirts which, strange as it may seem, grow dirtier by night.

"Murder lurks in yawning doorways in Harlem after dark. So does hot love and molten passion.....Yes, Harlem is unique. It allows you to diet without asking why because it doesn't know you that well and because it hasn't the time. It bustles, hustles and whirls like some mad spinning celestial sphere with you and me as its helpless satelites. It's cold to requests, but patiently escorts blind men across its crowded street intersections. It watches in sardonic glee the assassin's knife plunging into the writhing flesh of the unwary pedestrian, but grows blue in wrath at the policeman who handles a culprit too roughly.

"It is the mother of movements, of buffons and savants. It eats hogmaws with lusty satisfaction and wipes greasy hands and lips on an ever-soiled sleeve. It grows fatter and fatter on the bodies of its denizens, devoured day and night. It solocits the world from behind a lace curtained-window; its painted face shining ghoulishly in the haze. Harlem is unique. It is a beautiful brownskinned woman with dirty underskirts!"

The above from a Negro columnist in a Negro newspaper. If such a description of Harlem appeared in a white newspaper, it is safe to say that indignant Harlemites would send protests, form committees and do something to prevent there being a repetition of such libel on the community. It would appear from his column that Burley's column is misnamed when it is called "Backdoor Stuff." More appropriate, if less dignified, would be the title "Backhouse Stuff."

What Harlem needs more than anything else is a big broom, big enough to sweep such trash from its midst. And in the center of that trash-heap we would consign the Burleys and their "Backhouse Stuff" as the devil forces which do more than anything else to give Harlem a bad name.

Civic pride on the part of our leaders go a long way toward correcting many of the ills from which we Harlemites suffer.

New York Urban League Has 21st Annual Meeting; Howard Univ. And Vassar College Presidents Speak

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

The serious economic plight of the Negro in New York was told along with the need for greater effort to do something about this problem at the 21st annual meeting of the New York Urban League, held at the Roger Smith Restaurant, 40 East 41st street, Wednesday evening, January 11. At the same time, it was pointed out that unless the New York Urban League gets more generous public support during 1939 than it did last year, the work of the League will have to be drastically curtailed.

At the outset of the meeting Seymour L. Cromwell, Jr., the acting chairman, called on Jacob A. Thomas, a director, to read the treasurer's report, which showed that although the organization had contributions of a little more than $27,000 during the year, it spent more than $30,000 and ended with a deficit, although $3,000 was brought forward from the previous year's work. Later the presiding officer told the gathering that several times during the year the cash balance of the organization was so low that it was unable to meet its payroll, and said that unless there was a larger support of the organization the work would have to be drastically curtailed and may possibly be closed down altogether.

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden read a statistical report of the year's work which showed that during 1938 the League engaged in the following activities:

Convalescent Care—111 persons applied; 71 aided.

Employment—3,900 registered; 364 placed.

Neighborhood Service—1,340 applied for personal assistance; 935 helped.

Guidance—11,218 sought vocational guidance; 11,218 directed.

Fresh Air—Over 4,000 children applied for camp scholarships.

The League's headquarters also served as a social center where 2,555 meetings were held by social clubs during the year.

James H. Hubert, executive director, also made a plea for a larger public support of the work and introduced as the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. Dr. Johnson was most eloquent in a resume of world conditions and a discussion of democracy vs the totalitarian state.

Says Booker T. Was Wrong

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington used to say that the Negro in this country need not worry so much the attitude of his white neighbor, the speaker began. It was due more to his ignorance, lack of culture and a general lack of worldly possessions. Get education, be thrifty, self-respecting and become a property owner and we would gain the respect of the whites and many of the discriminations against us would disappear, Dr. Washington was quoted as saying. But the conditions in Germany today prove that this premise was wrong. The Jews in Germany are everything that the lamented founder of Tuskegee would have had the Negro become, yet it availeth them nothing in the face of the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority and persecution of minorities.

"What we face in Germany is a natural external consequence of the sin which has beset us and which we have never been willing to remove."

He declared that many of the leaders in Great Britain and France felt the same way as the German government does on the question of race, and that seventeen states in the United States are organized on the same basis of racial superiority and in which the doctrines of democracy are not fully realized. These states provide a focal point for the spread of Nazi philosophy in this country.

The speaker warned the persecuted minorities that they must not simply fight their own battles but must fight for the respect and fair treatment of all racial minorities. He cited the late Julius Rosenwald as one who showed the highest type of world statesmanship in the spending of his wealth to aid the man lowest down, and said that Mr. Rosenwald won greater respect for his race by so doing.

"The doctrines of racial superiority as a basis for the organization of a state is antagonistic to the Christian religion. They are mutually exclusive and tend to push one or the other out of existence. Fascism must ask democracy and religion to leave the stage. It is a natural sequence of events."

Church Must Practice Ideals

The difference between the attitudes of the Communist and Fascist theory of religion is that the Communist antagonism to religion was based on the conviction that the religious leaders of Russia had made religion merely an opiate and presumably if the leaders of the church practiced what they preached this antagonism would disappear. The Fascists, on the other hand, did not hold with the Christian theory that all men are brothers and the teachings of this doctrine was in direct conflict with their doctrine of the superiority of the Nordic races.

Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College, in his address along the same lines quoted from President Roosevelt's last annual message to Congress and developed the theory of the importance of religion as a basis for democracy.

The Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, made an appeal for contributions for the League's work in Harlem.

The other speaker of the evening was Marc Connelly, producer of "The Green Pastures," who paid a tribute to the Negro actor, mentioning especially the late Richard B. Harrison and Marian Anderson.

Charles M. Hanson was nominated for a place on the Executive Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of of the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

The audience of some 300 members and friends were entertained with selections by The Chanticleers, through the courtesy of the Cotton Club.

NEGRO WOMAN FEEDS 500 NEEDY IN UTICA

Elizabeth Jackson Gives Dinners for Hours in Annual Custom

1-2-39

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 1 (AP).—More than 500 needy persons were fed today at the annual New Year's party given by Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Negro, at her little downtown apartment.

In rooms stripped of furniture Mrs. Jackson provided for shifts of thirty-two men, women and children at a time. They ate turkey, chicken, potatoes, salads, pie, ice cream and other food.

Hours after the service began the line was still moving, with many family groups, Negro and white, taking advantage of the free dinners.

Most of the supplies were given by local merchants and were cooked the preceding night by five persons. Included among the gifts were 240 quarts of milk and two cans of ice cream.

Mrs. Jackson's annual dinners are an extension of those given since 1893 by the late "Mother" Elizabeth Lavender, slave-born evangelist, who took it upon herself to see that none in Utica went hungry on the first day of the year.

14 Bills Introduced In Assembly To Improve Social, Cultural And Economic Opportunities For Race

ALBANY, N. Y. — Fourteen measures, designed to improve the economic, social and cultural opportunities of New York's 500,000 Negro residents were introduced in both houses of the Legislature here Monday by legislative members of the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population.

BULLETIN!

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly and the State Senate passed the Andrews' bill, Monday night, which will extend the commission until April 15. The bill was signed by Governor Lehman, Tuesday, February 28.

The proposed legislation, resulting from a two year study of the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of Negroes throughout the State, was accompanied by a legislative report which charged widespread discrimination against colored citizens in employment, housing, education, recreation and hospitalization.

Outlining alleged handicaps suffered by Negro residents in New York State, the report states:

"Your Commission feels justified in stating that the principle and intention, frequently avowed by the State Government and the people of the State of New York to accord all constituent population groups equal opportunity to share in the rights and privileges of citizens, have been disregarded by many local government authorities who have been reluctant to remedy unfavorable conditions which make it impossible for Negroes to share equally such rights and privileges of citizenship.

State-wide Implications

"Failure of these local government officials to act — and the additional fact that these conditions have State-wide implications and seriously affect the general public welfare of the State — make it imperative that action be taken by the State Legislature—'legislative action', in the words of His Excellency, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, 'that will give real significance to the declared principle' of equal protection of the laws irrespective of race, creed and color."

The bills, introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman William T. Andrews and in the higher by State Senators Jacob J. Schwartzwald, John J. Howard, George Lee Thompson and John J. Mahoney, would seek to:

(1) Deny the benefits of the State Labor Relations Act to labor organizations which deny persons membership or equal treatment by reason of race, creed and color.

2 Strengthen existing provisions of the law regarding employment by public utilities and provide for maintenance by all public utilities of a merit system of employment with provision for public announcements of vacancies of applications and of eligible lists.

(3) Strengthen existing legislation prohibiting racial discrimination in employment by contractors who perform state or local public works contracts and by public utilities.

(4) Prohibit any form of racial or religious discrimination in public employment, and setting up rating procedures for inquiring into and rectifying any such discrimination.

(5) Amend the Civil Service

Poverty-Stricken New York Laid Bare In Harlem Janitors' Fight To Organize

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—All Harlem isn't swing music and ried food, despite valiant efforts put forth by poets, story vriters and songsmiths.

To the contrary, it is an illustra- on of ludicrous extremes in which me wax fat and others starve; ome sing, and others cry; and vice, isease and death form a pall-like nopy to cast ever-lurking shadows ver the entire scene.

Bowed to a seemingly inescapable te of poverty and exploitation, d exposed to every condition and nptation leading to crime and kness, 4,000 men are just awaken- to the fact that salvation from ch a state is lining the dull grey clouds.

These men, janitors in Harlem's nultitudinous apartment buildings, have been brought into the limelight by the current campaign of Local 32H of the Building Service Employees International union to organize them.

The Harlem janitors' plight is akin to that of the southern sharecropper, according to an investigating committee for a sociological survey that recently completed a study of the situation.

Under-Paid, Poorly Housed

The investigators found janitors eking out a bare living on as low as four dollars a week and the right to occupy a disease-infected hole that they call "home."

Whole families, some with as many as eight to 10 persons, were found living in two or three rooms near furnaces or coal chutes in basement quarters where the air is foul and the walls fairly sweat filth and germs.

Most of these quarters were found to be with few windows, the only source of ventilation coming from air shafts, skylights and unstairs entrances.

In one janitor's "apartment," the committee found five persons living in one room in which an unprotected toilet, a battered bathtub without plumbing connections, a coal-burning kitchen stove and a filthy studio couch plus a few broken chairs were crowded. Asked how he managed to stay there, the janitor replied:

Extra Income Needed

"I have to stay here or starve." He said he earned $20 a month and was required to pay for an extra person who helped him on the job out of the meager amount.

Another janitor made "extra money" renting "hot beds" to transients. The "hot bed," exposed in the Federal theatre's living newspaper drama, "One Third of a Nation," is rented by the hour, customers usually paying 50 cents for an eight-hour occupancy.

As soon as one sleeper's time is up, the landlord gets him out to make way for another. Sheets and bedding are seldom changed, let alone washed.

This janitor said he earned about $10.50 a week on his "hot bed" and was looking for space to set up another.

Forced Into Rackets

In a West 114th street building near Eighth avenue, a janitor rented his "room" to prostitutes who in droves ply their trade in that vicinity.

He spent most of his time while his quarters were rented, in the apartment of the janitor next door where "moonshine" whiskey was made and sold for 10 cents a pint.

Another building maintenance employe supplemented his salary of eight dollars a week by running a regular Saturday night gambling game while his three young children slept fitfully on a battered four-poster bed in an alcove near the furnace.

J. Cyril Fullerton, executive manager, and Harrel Charles Green president of Local 32H, with offices at 312 West 125th street, pointed out that Harlem landlords had been carrying on a relentless campaign of vicious intimidation among the workers against their organizing.

In this, Mr. Green, whose local now numbers nearly 2,000 members, declared that the landlords and the real estate people are operating with the tacit consent of the Tenement House department of the city of New York.

Mr. Fullerton, a veteran labor official, was formerly with Local 32B which just recently settled the huge walkout of building service employes in the busy garment district of downtown Manhattan. He was the only member of the Race working in the contract department of that local.

Mr. Fullerton's job at the West 125th street offices of Local 32H involves negotiations, mediations and consultations with labor and employees and has frequently appeared before the New York State Labor Relations Board.

He has wide knowledge in real estate, having been trained at Columbia university under Charles G. Edwards, now president of Central Savings bank.

Mr. Green is in direct charge of general organization work, strikes, complaint department, and takes a prominent part in negotiations. He was a former delegate of the garment center district, Local 32B and has had extensive experience in labor relations work.

The union has predicated its drive for organization of the janitors on the immediate remedy of living conditions of the workers, and officials have conferred, it was reported, with the authorities to find if the law does not prohibit living quarters such as described by the investigators.

Want Conditions Improved

They were informed that while the multiple dwelling law did officially frown upon persons living in such squalor, it condoned these very sins by winking at them when pressure was applied by squawking landlords attempting to dodge the expense of rehabilitating the quarters.

In some cases, tenement authorities ordered the removal of families from these basement hovels, but not until threats had been made of taking the matter to higher places.

In certain cases, the union has sought and obtained wage increases for janitors of as much as 400 per cent and has won a full day off each week and vacations with pay in many instances.

"We've only begun our fight," Fullerton declared. "It is the aim of Local 32 H to get the same working conditions for janitors in Harlem as our union fought for and obtained in Chicago. There the janitors earn in some cases $300 a month and don't have to live in filthy holes as they do here in Harlem."

NEGRO BOYS TO GET A $350,000 CENTER

Harlem Clubhouse Assured by $100,000 Gift From the Hayden Foundation

OPERATING COST ALSO MET

Children's Aid Society Cites Need for Youth Guidance in Crowded District

In furtherance of its new program to help Negro children in Harlem, the Children's Aid ociety will build a $350,000 boys' club on 134th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, it was announced yesterday by William H. Wheelock, vice president of the society.

Mr. Wheeler presided at the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the society in the absence of William Church Osborn, the president. He said that an award of $100,000 just made by the Charles Hayden Foundation had completed the fund necessary for the building. The remainder of the fund is composed of a bequest of $150,000 from the late Mary de Peyster Carey and $100,000 in unrestricted bequests received during the past year.

The cost of operating the new club, Mr. Wheelock said, has been guaranteed for many years in advance by the assurance of a gift of $500,000 from the estate of Gertrude S. Thomas. The annual operating costs of the proposed building are estimated to be $36,000, or $12 a year, for each of the 3,000 expected membership in the club.

Within the last two years the Children's Aid Society has launched extensive efforts in Harlem to aid Negro youth and to combat serious environmental problems created by the neighborhood's 28 per cent population increase in two years.

The new building will have a 150-foot frontage on the south side of 134th Street and will have two handball courts, a woodworking shop, auditorium seating 416, a library, health clinic, dining room, kindergarten classrooms and other play and workrooms. On the roof will bea wading pool and facilities for mothers with small children.

SCCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

NEW YORK

Old, Lonely Negro Woman Is Refused Home Relief

Family Broken Up, She Can't Get Aid Because She Hasn't Birth Records; Lives Alone and Begs on Streets to Live

By Angelo Herndon

"Lord knows, if I don't need home relief, nobody does. I ain't had a cent of my own since I've been in New York."

In this simple and quaint little statement is a story filled with years of human suffering and mental worry. It is the story of how Mrs. Texas Griffin, 68-year-old Negro mother, has fared since she came to New York nine years ago from Charleston, South Carolina.

Mrs. Griffin lives at 12 W. 117th St. in a small room that cost $3.50 a week. She has six children living in New York, but none of them are able to help her. They are all on relief.

Up until a year ago she got aid from the Welfare Department, but was dropped because the son she had been living with also had to apply for public assistance.

For a long time she lived with one son and then another until the situation in her family became so critical that she had to move out.

FAMILY BREAKS UP

As would be expected, violent arguments developed over the distribution of the inadequate relief funds, which made it necessary for Mrs. Griffin to ask for aid herself.

It takes a lot of time, energy and courage to break through the red tape and technicalities behind which some relief officials like to hide, even when a human life is at stake. But Mrs. Griffin, with a bad leg, withstood this pressure for more than a year.

"Sometimes I wanted to kill myself or do anything to get out of my misery and suffering," she said as a flood of tears began pouring down her hunger-drawn cheeks. She crouched up in a chair and started off in a monotone:

"I didn't mean to hurt my children. The home relief told me to sue them for non-support. I thought they tell the people what's right. They broke up my family and now some of the children won't speak to me."

The Family Court dismissed the case against the children that she took to court. The judge sent a letter to relief officials requesting them to do something for Mrs. Griffin. The request from the judge has been ignored as well as similar requests from the Workers Alliance and other interested groups.

HAS TO BEG IN STREETS

The Alliance reports that it has filed at least a dozen applications for Mrs. Griffin with the relief heads and that all of them have been rejected as promptly as they have been filed.

A. N. Stanton, head of the department of intake at the West 124th Street station, explained that Mrs. Griffin had made the remark that she would like to have some cash to spend for herself. Who wouldn't? The little blue cards tucked away neatly in his files give this as the reason for denying relief to the aged mother. And the down town office claims that Mrs. Griffin is getting aid from one of her sons. But no evidence of any kind of aid could be found when I visited her home. She begs for money, food and clothing on the streets of Harlem.

Mrs. Griffin charges relief officials with being cruel and cold blooded in their treatment of her. She said they told her to make out as many applications as she wished, she would never get relief until she decided to go back and live with one of her children.

"But they have broken up my family and turned my children against me. Now what do they want me to do—kill myself from worry? Well, before I do that, I'll write President Roosevelt and tell him how they treat me. He won't let me die, I know."

Being shunted around from pillar to post and forced to beg on the streets, Mrs. Griffin sought another way out of this involved rigmarole.

She made an application for Old Age Assistance under the Social Security Act, but because all Southern states do not keep a record of births she could not prove her age and citizenship. She was informed by Miss Julia M. Cassidy, Administrative Supervisor for Old Age Assistance, that nothing could be done until such information were available.

White Tenants Aid Negro Rent Strike in Bklyn

Tenants League Fights Discriminatory Rent Boasts, Evictions

Negro tenants striking against discriminatory rents in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area in Brooklyn are receiving assistance of white families, it was annouced yesterday by the local tenants league.

Albert L. Clarke, research director of the Brooklyn Federation for Better Housing and president of the Bedford - Stuyvesant Tenants League, said that Negro families striking at 323 Reid St. in protest against higher rent than those charged white families, are being aided by the white families.

The Negro families are being charged $38 a month although white families paid $28 for the identical apartments, he said. No improvements have been made in the apartments. Mrs. A. Kennedy is chairman of the strike committee.

At 432 Hancock St., Negro tenants are on strike against a $5 monthly rent increase. The tenants charge that violations of the Multiple Dwelling Law exist and that the house is without heat and hot water.

Clark invited all tenants in the area to join the League, an affiliate of the City-Wide Tenants League.

He said the League was prepared to conduct a vigorous campaign against discriminatory rents, unwarranted rent increased and eviction of families. The headquarters of the tenants' group is at 14 Troy St. It will meet tomorrow at 8 P. M.

Appointed



MISS ELENOR MUMFORD, '39 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, began work this week as girls' worker with the Nassau Industrial School Lawrence, New York. She is the first Negro social worker to be employed on the staff of the school, which really serves the purpose of a settlement house.

"New Set-Ups In Congested Areas Should Have Race Personnel," They Say

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The appointment of a representative number of Negro administrators in field offices of the Social Security Board and the addition of a Negro personnel to established offices was urged this week by the National Council of Negroes that, of the offices to be established by the Social Security Board under the Amended Act, a due number be located in congested areas where they will be convenient to minority and low income groups.

"We further recommend that a representative number of these offices be immediately administered by Negroes; and that, of the additional personnel to be added to the established offices of the board, Negroes be included."

The executive secretary's action was in keeping with the recent militant program adopted by the National Security Board council at its annual convention to domestic and farm workers, numbers of Negro workers are included in those categories.

Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency; C. M. Powell, executive director of the Social Security Board council at its annual convention and John J. Corson, director of here. The group, composed of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is founder and national president of the Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc., representing over five million members, recommends that, of the offices to be established by the Social Security Board under the Amended Act, a due number be located in congested areas where they will be convenient to minority and low income groups.

In identical communications to the listed officials, Mrs. Roane wrote:

"We further recommend that a representative number of these offices be immediately administered by Negroes; and that, of the additional personnel to be added to the established offices of the board, Negroes be included."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1939

Old, Lonely Negro Woman Is Refused Home Relief

Family Broken Up, She Can't Get Aid Because She Hasn't Birth Records; Lives Alone and Begs on Streets to Live

By Angelo Herndon

"Lord knows, if I don't need home relief, nobody does. I ain't had a cent of my own since I've been in New York."

In this simple and quaint little statement is a story filled with years of human suffering and mental worry. It is the story of how Mrs. Texas Griffin, 68-year-old Negro mother, has fared since she came right. They broke up my family to New York nine years ago from and now some of the children won't Charleston, South Carolina. speak to me."

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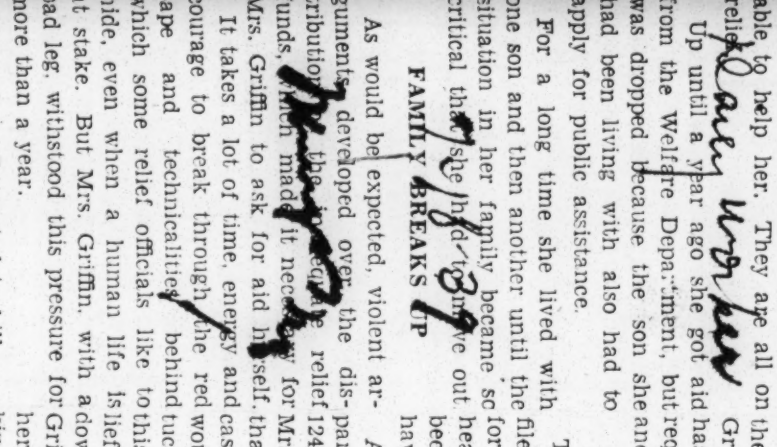
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Negro Women Appointed

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NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The appointment of a representative number of Negro administrators in field offices of the Social Security Board and the addition of a Negro personnel to established offices was urged this week by the National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc. The recommendation was made by the council through Mrs. Carita V. Roane, executive secretary, in communications to President Roosevelt, Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency; C. M. Powell, executive director of the Social Security Board and John J. Corson, director of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is founder and national president of the council.

In identical communications to the listed officials, Mrs. Roane wrote:

"The National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc., representing over five million members, recommends that, of the offices to be established by the Social Security Board under the Amended Act, a due number be located in congested areas where they will be convenient to minority and low income groups.

"We further recommend that a representative number of these offices be immediately administered by Negroes; and that, of the additional personnel to be added to the established offices of the board, Negroes be included."

The executive secretary's action was in keeping with the recent militant program adopted by the council at its annual convention here. The group, composed of leading Negro women throughout the country, also voted to seek extension of social security benefits to domestic and farm workers, since large numbers of Negro workers are included in those categories.

NEW YORK

improvements have been made in the apartments, Mrs. A. Kennedy one of her children.

"But they have broken up my family and turned my children against me. Now what do they want me to do—kill myself from worry? Well, before I do that, I'll write President Roosevelt and tell him how they treat me. He won't let me die, I know."

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White Tenants Aid Negro Rent Strike in Bklyn

Tenants League Fights Discriminatory Rents; Boasts, Evictions

Negro tenants striking against discriminatory rents in the Brooklyn area to join the League, an affiliate of the City-Wide Tenants League. He said the League was prepared to conduct a vigorous campaign against discriminatory rents, unwarranted rent increased and eviction of families. The headquarters of the tenants' group is at 14 Troy St. It will meet tomorrow at 8 P. M.

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Harlem Demonstrates For Low-Rent Housing

Harlem housing needs — rent control and low-rent projects—were stressed in a parade staged yesterday by the consolidated Tenants' League and the Workers Alliance. The marchers were headed by the Boy Scout troup 763 of the St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church. Dozens of small children carrying signs were in the parade, themselves victims of the overcrowded slum-condition created by landlord rent profiteering and segregation.

The consolidated is an affiliate of the City Wide Tenants' Council. Approximately 400 took part in the parade.

Among the signs carried by the children was one which read:

"We will be more comfortably dressed if rents are lower."

As the parade wended its way through the area hundreds of Harlem residents stood on the side lines or looked out of crowded tenement windows, voicing approval of the aims and purposes of the parade.

The line of march was from 136th and Edgecomb Ave. to 145th St., over to Seventh Ave. and down to 110th St., then across to Lenox Ave. and back to the starting point, up Lenox Ave.

The demonstration supported the recent findings of the Citizens' Housing Council, revealing that rents are much higher and overcrowding much more acute in Harlem than in any other section of the city.

The banners carried by the Negro and white marchers called upon the landlords and their agents to obey the building and fier laws, called for extension of rent-control legislation, for halting of all evictions, and for an end to segregation and discrimination of Negroes in housing both public and private.

The marchers urged the state to start its housing program immediately and called for extension by the Federal government of its low-rent housing program.

Among the endorsers of the parade was the Building Service Employees Union, Local 32H and local business groups including the Gordon Baking Co., makers of silvercup bread, whose truck carries a sign charging that high rents rob children of bread.

HARLEM DEMANDS LOW-RENT HOUSING



Sunday Worker Photo

Hundreds of Negro and white victims of vicious rent racketeering in Harlem marched yesterday in a demonstration organized jointly by the Tenants League and the Workers Alliance. They demanded low-rent housing, government projects, and an end to discrimination and segregation.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 9, 1939

New York Negroes

Harlem Makes Them More And More Like Ancestors Who Came Here On Slave Ships

(The Charleston News and Courier)

THE American Mercury for August contains a strange story about Harlem, which the writer says is "the largest negro community in the world." (Harlem is part of New York city.) After telling of the great followings that more than one religious leader has attracted and the considerable fortunes that they have accumulated, he describes the "occult chapels." These are numerous. They are temples of magic, not of religion, and they may have a remote relation to voodooism and other arts of the Africans and the West Indian negroes. Usually a woman is the magician in the "chapel," and she performs at seances or exhibitions with baudy and gorgeous ceremonials. Many white persons are of the customers.

In Harlem the "numbers game" flourishes more luxuriously than elsewhere. Politicians who protect it have derived astonishing profits, and some of them now languish in jails.

In the "occult chapels" sometimes one or two numbers are called out by the magician, and thousands play them.

While The News and Courier does not credit the tale (it does not come from The Mercury's article) that Father Divine, the little negro who poses as a god and is so received, has $15,000,000, he undoubtedly has bushels of money at command to purchase mansions and plantations which he transmutes into "heavens." At the same time one reads that the percentage of unemployed is much higher among the negroes than among the white people in New York, that the proportion of them on relief is about 40 per cent.

There is much that the Southern white people do not know about the lives of their colored neighbors, but we think it can be safely asserted that in no communities of the Carolinas and Georgia do such things happen as those reported from Harlem. If the colored people in any Southern town or city are made victims of "games" on the New York scale, or if they are deluded by the orgiastic performance common in Harlem, one does not hear of it.

In South Carolina are about 800,000 negroes, but one has never heard of a negro preacher making a fortune of $50,000 out of them, much the less $1,000,000 or $15,000,000.

While in the great city are a few talented and brilliant negroes in the professions and in the arts, persons of excellent character too, there is evidence that the negro masses segregated in Harlem tend to relapse into the ways of their African ancestors in a degree unknown to our part of the country.

One would have supposed that these people, migrating from the South, often said to be benighted, to the center of Western light and culture, would have made rapid and great progress under its benign and elevating influences. The opposite seems to be the fact. The colored people of the South preserve a balance and maintain standards far superior to those of Harlem, "the greatest negro community in the world."

It is strange that the influence of New York operates to make of negroes what their ancestors were when they were brought to Southern ports in slave ships.

Harlem Tenants Start Sharp Drive Against Rents, Bad Housing

Consolidated Tenants League to Launch Campaign with Big Parade, Oct. 7; To Demand More Federal Low-Rent Projects

By Angelo Herndon

Donolan J. Phillips, head of the Consolidated Tenants League, 209 W. 125th St., announced yesterday plan for an intensive drive against high rents and bad housing conditions in Harlem.

"The reports," said Mr. Phillips, "made recently by the Citizens' Housing Council of New York is an excellent one, reflecting the true living conditions of the people in this community."

To focus public attention on the acute housing situation in Harlem, Mr. Phillips said that his organization is now busy with preparations for a huge parade which will take place on Oct. 7 at Dorrence Brooks Park, 136th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

With a number of trade unions, civil and welfare organizations participating, the parade will be the first action in protest against the horrible conditions revealed in the report of the Citizens' Housing Council and for more government low-renting housing projects in Harlem.

NEW BUILDINGS RARELY BUILT

Mr. Phillips explained further that any attempt to alleviate the present suffering of Harlem citizens must take into consideration the social and economic problems which give rise to inadequate housing, lack of employment and ill-health.

"Since 1920," he went on, "very few dwelling houses have been constructed in Harlem. While the old buildings have been allowed to gradually deteriorate, the landlords instead of making improvements, have increased rents simultaneously with a tremendous increase in migration.

"The percentage of migration in Harlem is higher than in any other section of the city. For that reason, Harlem should be given first consideration because the situation that existed in 1920 is ten times worse today."

In order to arouse the widest possible interest of the masses of the people, the Tenants League is undertaking a campaign for the passage of a **Rent Control Bill** based on the income of the people. Such a plan would check the ravenous appetite of the big landlords and make it possible for all citizens to live decently.

STOP MANY RENT RISES

Through the efforts of the Tenants League, many victories have been won recently against landlords demanding higher rents. On September 1st, the tenants living at 63 W. 137th St. made the Rapport Real Estate Company of 2112 Broadway back down on a proposed $3-8 increase on rents. Other big real estate companies have also been forced to make repairs and paint the homes of thousands of tenants.

Obviously, if the people of Harlem are to share proportionately in the benefits of the United States Housing Act, a program designed to reach the masses of people who are most in need must be substituted for the present one which, so far, has only reached professionals, white-collar workers and others in the higher income brackets.

Under the present plant of the Housing Authority the annual rental for a four room apartment in New York would cost $401, requiring a yearly income of $2,006 in order to become eligible. But if it will be remembered that fifty-one per cent of the Negro families in New York had incomes of less than $837 in 1937, and with less than forty-one per cent receiving a median income of $1,266 in the same year, it is clear that the housing problems in Harlem will become more aggravated.

POWERFUL DRIVE NEEDED

Negro citizens can not hope to improve their intolerable situation if the landlords are allowed to continue fleecing them $7 to $12 more for the same unsanitary and dilapidated apartments occupied by white citizens.

Similarly, the white population must suffer equally as a result of such discriminatory practices.

In the words of Mr. Phillips "local councils, tenants leagues, and other groups representing the masses of people are needed to solve these complicated social problems. Forums of education through the press, churches, trade unions, civic and social welfare organizations are necessary to implement all the actions that these various agencies might take. If the people themselves are in back of the movement for better homes—they'll get them in Harlem and every other community."

HARLEM HOUSING

City planners, public and private, have a problem presented to them in the report submitted this week on Harlem housing, under the auspices of the Citizens' Housing Council. One-fourth of the city's population lives in Harlem, including not only 200,000 Negroes but 70,000 first and second generation Italians and some other stocks of foreign origin. Incomes are low; relief demands, infant mortality and the death rate from tuberculosis and other diseases are high. West Harlem, in which the Negro population is predominant, is rated as "the area of greatest congestion of population in the city and probably the country." East Harlem is not only dangerously overcrowded, but its buildings are in worse shape.

For East Harlem the report recommends rezoning for primarily residential purposes, a public low-rent housing project, and encouragement to private enterprise to build or modernize both

for low-rent and higher-rent tenants. The buildings in West Harlem were found to be in better condition, although problems of maintenance exist, and the condition of back-yard spaces leads the investigating committee to suggest that they be leased to the city for development as parks. The Negro population of Harlem is now being forced to expand westward by high rents and congestion. The report suggests a frank study of the resulting problems, a low-rent housing project for West Harlem and consideration of the possibility of expansion eastward if more attractive living quarters can be provided on that side.

Public housing can hardly do more than set a pattern for private housing in areas where the need is so great and the facilities so limited. It is none the less desirable, if funds can be found for it. The problem as a whole calls for a concerted attack by all concerned, including public officials, private landlords and builders and, obviously, community leaders and organizations in Harlem itself. Intrinsically the site is favorable. Its blighted spots are the result of neglect and lack of foresight. It can be made far more healthful and livable than it is today.

Labor's Neediest Cases

International Labor Defense Aids Hundreds



TOM MOONEY

LUCY PARSONS

J. B. McNAMARA

Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, Lucy Parsons Aided by Labor Fund

Daily Worker 12-11-39

By Beth McHenry

New York N.Y.

You can hear the strange bells of peace and goodwill again if you listen hard and the other signs of Christmas are here again too—the sharp smell of cedar and the bright red bows, the chimes and the brilliant windows.

In 22 penitentiaries over America, in dozns of county jails, men and women whom the Christmas chimes don't reach, who can't see Macy's windows or hear the caroling, are nevertheless looking to Christmas—because of the International Labor Defense and its annual drive for funds to assist labor prisoners and their families. For 14 years the I.L.D. has never let them down—and now another year is here, and the hard facts of cold and hunger against face labor's neediest in 1940.

HUNDREDS AIDED

The I.L.D. unlike the New York Times, has never limited itself to "100 neediest." The I.L.D. has hundreds and hundreds, literally, on its lists. The number swells suddenly, in strikes and other struggles.

TOM MOONEY

Just a few weeks ago, in the recent cotton strike in Madera County in California, 142 new victims of a bitter system were clapped into jail, their families left desperate.

The I.L.D.'s annual Christmas fund does more things than one. It provides a bit of the season's cheer for labor prisoners and their families; it provides the prisoners with funds for the small things that help to remind them that their courage and devotion to labor's cause are remembered and appreciated—cigarets, shaving materials, stamps and writing paper, and newspapers; it provides a monthly sum for families of labor prisoners, money for food and shelter and clothing all all the extras that are tragedies in the lives of the poor.

LUCY PARSONS
OLDEST AND YOUNGEST

The oldest prisoner on the I.L.D.'s list is the staunch and courageous J. B. McNamara, with 27 years of patient prison life on his record already—a man whom all labor and all friends of labor love and admire.

The youngest on the I.L.D.'s list is Christopher Clarich, of Aransas Pass, Texas—president of the Shrimp Peelers Local of the United Cannery, Agriculture and Packing House Workers, CIO. Young Clarich is now serving 20 years for

J. B. McNAMARA

murder after a frame-up arrest and conviction which was hailed by the local papers (in the kingdom John Nance Garner and Martin Dies) as a measure which would "nip the CIO" in the bud.

Christopher Clarich comes from a section of the American working class which knows the lowest depths of poverty, of long hours and low pay and miserable living conditions. He has a wife and four children outside. He is inside doing the 20 years. The I.L.D. is the only source of help to him and his family.

In Chicago Lucy Parsons, who for 53 years has carried on in the struggle to which her martyr husband gave his life, now needs help from the I.L.D. Mrs. Parsons for many years refused aid, went out herself and collected money for the I.L.D.'s yearly fund instead. Now her vision is nearly gone and she can no longer eke out any measure of an existence.

For thirteen years the I.L.D. fund aided Tom Mooney while he was in prison.

In Chicago too is another widow of a labor martyr—the youngest on the I.L.D.'s list. She is Mary Taglieri, 28, wife of Tony Taglieri, one of the Memorial Day Massacre martyrs. Mary has two children to support. The little girl, Della Anna, who is 5, has asked the I.L.D. can she have a doll with hair you can comb in the Christmas package her family will get.

Widows and children of murdered sharecroppers in the Black Belt; families of framed miners and steel workers and seamen. It's a big list and a deserving one. There are no millionaires in the ranks of labor, no Long Island ladies who'll give garden parties on their formal estates for this fund—Labor has got to care for its own and the I.L.D. for 14 years has organized the work of just that. The Christmas bundles it sends out this year depend upon the contributions that come into the I.L.D. within the next couple of weeks. It's an urgently necessary fund. All contributions should be sent to the International Labor Defense, Room 50[illegible] 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

City Councilmen Get Report On Condition Of Negroes In Bedford-Stuyvesant Section Of Brooklyn

Albert L. Clarke of 198 Decatur street, Brooklyn, vice-president and research director of the Brooklyn Federation For Better Housing, has prepared a report bringing to light facts relative to the conditions of Negroes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area as compared to conditions in the Williamsburg and Red Hook areas.

The report has been placed in the hands of the committee appointed by the New York City Council to study and act upon the resolution submitted to the council by 30 councilmen Armstrong and Hollander. The resolution requests the appointment of representatives from the Board of Health Education, Tenement House Department and New York City Housing Authority, to investigate the Bedford-Stuyvesant Slum Area and recommend remedial action for the Negroes in this area.

In his report, Mr. Clarke says:

"This report brings to light the facts relative to birth and infant mortality, general mortality, juvenile delinquency, acreage, number of school children in 1935, rents and fires in the Bedford-Stuyvesant areas, as compared with the same conditions that were instrumental in effecting slum-clearance and public low rent housing projects in Williamsburg and Red Hook.

"A complete survey of the above conditions among the colored population of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area was made by the Research Committee of the Brooklyn Federation for better housing.

It was discovered that over a five-year period the annual average death rate per 1000 live births was (78) seventy-eight, up to 1937 as compared to (59) fifty-nine in Williamsburg in 1933, and (73) seventy-three in Red Hook in 1936. This proves that the infant mortality rate in Bedford-Stuyvesant areas is now much higher than in areas which were favored with low rent housing project in 1933 and 1936, respectively.

"The general mortality rate per 1000 population over a five year period in the same health areas was 47.8 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area as compared to only 9.87 and 12.1 in Williamsburg and Red Hook area respectively. This proves that there were more deaths from all causes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area than there was in Williamsburg and Red Hook combined.

"A survey of the juvenile delinquency cases taken from 1930 statistics—including court cases and private agencies, reveals that there were (89) eighty-nine cases in the same Bedford-Stuyvesant area as compared to (39) thirty-nine and (50) fifty in Williamsburg and Red Hook respectively. This proves that there were more juvenile delinquency cases among the children between the ages of 7 and 16 years in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area than there was in Williamsburg and Red Hook areas combined 1936-37 record reveals the same condition.

"A survey of the acreage and number of school children between the ages of 7 and 13 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg and Red Hook areas reveals that there are more children per acre in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area than there was in Williamsburg and Red Hook. The figures show that there is an acute congestion in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The death rate of all ages from 7-13 years is much higher per acre in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area than it was in Williamsburg, Red Hook and incidentally in the Navy Yard.

"A survey of the monthly rental of the home in all (3) three areas reveals the too well-known fact that the colored people in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area pay much higher rentals, despite the fact that the income of these people is lower than that of other groups. The figures are $35.00 and $36.00 in Bedford-Stuyvesant area compared to $26.00 and $27.00 in Williamsburg and Red Hook respectively.

"A survey of the fire record shows that the Borough of Brooklyn had 6,330 fires in 1937, and 8,066 in 1938. More than 10 percent of the fires in the borough occurred in the slum area of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. A survey of the number of fires in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg and Red Hook from 1930 to 1938 inclusive reveals that there had been an alarming increase in fires during those years in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area while (during the same period) there was a great decrease in the number of fires in Williamsburg and Red Hook.

"Figures show that in 1933 when the Williamsburg area was being considered for slum clearance there were 38.7 more fires in Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area than there was in Williamsburg slum area. In that very year Bedford-Stuyvesant area had 63 percent more fires than Red Hook slum area. In 1937, when Red Hook was being considered for slum clearance and did get one project, there were 52.2 more fires in Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area than there was in Red Hook. In the year 1938 there were 40.2 and 52.3 more fires in Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area than there was in Williamsburg and Red Hook respectively. The survey further reveals that over a nine year period, Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area had 27.8 and 36.4 more fires than Williamsburg and Red Hook respectively.

"If Williamsburg and Red Hook rated slum clearance then Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area is certainly in need of it and to a greater degree at this very moment. It is important to observe the increase in fires in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area over other areas since 1930. The swing upward seems correlated to the economic depression and the fall in real estate values along with the advancement in the ages of these free structures."

HARLEM GIRLS' HOME

New York—(C)—The White Rose Home for working girls, West 136th street, received substantial aid Sunday through a fashion promenade and musical given by a group of charming young Harlem matrons, members of the "D. D." Club, at the Miro Club, 2237 Seventh avenue, from 3 to 8 p. c. Miss Wilhelmina Adams, Harlem socialite, was mistress of ceremonies, and outstanding theatrical and musical talent was on hand to entertain the packed house, including such public favorites as Alberta Pryme, singer, and Bruce Wendell, pianist. Mrs. Marjorie Smith-Brown is president of the club, Mrs. Ruth Murray-Cohn, secretary, and Mrs. Mildred Dees-Edward, treasurer, Mrs, Carol Lowe-Aderson is publicity manager,

GOBS OF JOY →

Sailors aboard the U. S. S. Seattle played host to many youngsters aboard ship yesterday. Gobs served turkey and all the trimmings. Warship is in New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn.



Negroes Give City $2,000 For Camp for Needy Kids

A group of prominent Negro leaders yesterday presented Mayor LaGuardia with a check for $2,000 to be used by the Welfare Department to send underprivileged Harlem Negro children to camp this summer.

When Mrs. Fannie Robinson, wife of the famous dancer and treasurer of the Harlem Children's Camp Fund, handed the Mayor the check LaGuardia repliled that he would match the $2,000 with $5,000 from the welfare money coming from Police and Fire Department ball games.

The $2,000, Mrs. Robinson told the Mayor, were proceeds from a ball game played at Randalls Island on June 17 between the Black Yankees and the House of David [illegible] team from Michigan.

Members of the Negro committee who visited the Mayor were the Rev. Johnson, chairman, George Gregory, secretary, Police Lieutenant Sam J. Battle, Jack Rose and Ida Ryan Fenner.

Low-Rent Project in Jamaica Negro Area To Be Built by U. S.

City Housing Authority Announces Plans for 456 Apt. Project; Area Is Worst Negro Slum District; to House 1,600 People

A new low-rent housing project in South Jamaica, on of the worst slum areas in the city where Negro familie are forced to live in overcrowded, unsanitary tenements will be erected shortly, it was announced yesterday by th New York City Housing Authority.

Alfred Rheinstein, chairman of the Authority, announced the boundaries for the new 456 apartment public housing project. The Authority was created by the La-Guardia Administration to cooperate with the United States Housing Authorities for low-rent public projects.

The project, which will occupy nine and one-half acres or around three city blocks and house approximately 1,600 persons, will be bounded by 158th and 159th Streets from a short distance south of South Road to 109th Avenue, and will also include a part of the block bounded by 107th Avenue, 160th Street, 108th Avenue and 159th Street.

WORSE NEGRO DISTRICT

The site selected now has the worst conditions in a Negro district where dwellings are badly overcrowded, he said.

There is a high venereal disease rate in the area as well as a high rate of tuberculosis, infant mortality and juvenile delinquency. Some of the buildings on the site have been closed by the Board of Health. Other dwellings are so overcrowded that the rate of deterioration has become unusually rapid.

The new development, consisting of modern buildings, attractively landscaped playgrounds, day nursery, etc., should halt the blight and turn the tendency of the neighborhood from deterioration into improvement. At present in the area to be developed there are about 100 families. The new project will take care of about 456, a gain of 356 families in a section where it is most difficult for negroes to find adequate low rent dwellings, Rheinstein announced.

The development will consist of modern three and four story fireproof walkup apartment buildings occupying only about 20 per cent of the land. The remainder of the land will be landscaped and will include play space for small children. The apartment buildings will have rooms for community, educational and recreational activities, which will be open to the general neighborhood, as well as to those living on the project.

A new playground, consisting of approximately two blocks, is under construction, adjacent to P. S. 48, two hundred feet from the southwest boundary of the project. A large playground, Liberty Park, at 172nd, 173rd Streets and Liberty Avenue is one half mile east of the project.

The total cost for the entire project is expected to be around two and one-half million dollars. The apartments will be two to five rooms in size.

The following transportation facilities will be available to the tenants of the new project. The Jamaica Avenue Stations of the B. M. T. and the I. R. T. subways are one-half mile from the project The Union Hall Station of the Long Island Railroad and the bus terminal at 168th Street north of Jamaica are convenient to the project. The Parsons Boulevard Station, an express stop of the Independent Subway System, is one mile from Road, New York Avenue and Merrick Road

Harlem Sees School Cuts as 'Catastrophe'; Rallies to Force Special Session of Legislatur

By Eugene Gordon

"It just happens," said the elderly Negro woman, "that I've been taking evening courses, of one kind and another, for many years and I don't know what I'll do if I have to give them up." We stood on Lenox Ave. in front of the public school which extends from 134th to 135th St. She was coming from a class. "All the little education I have," she added, "I got in evening school." She observed, after a moment's silence, that she reckoned that thousands of others could say the same thing with even greater fervor, for thousands needed it as a means to a livelihood.

Certainly thousands of Harlemites must be feeling, as the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., expressed it, that "the greatest social catastrophe in the history of New York State will take place" if the state chops education, referring to the $5,300,000 which the Republicans at Albany gaily snipped from the school budget.

"DIRT UNDER YOUR FEET"

"No more kindergartens, no more play centers in schools, no more evening school opportunities for youth and adults, no more citizenship classes for the foreign-born within our race"—that is the tone in which Dr. Powell laments the tragedy.

The elderly woman on Lenox Ave. said she was also studying millinery in evening trade school. In previous years she had taken regular high school courses and received her certificate in the evening. She had learned dressmaking in evening trade school and next year, if everything had gone all right, she would have finished her course in millinery.

She wanted to know what the people themselves could do to restore the money, lack of which would cause a hardship difficult to state in mere words. There should be some way, she maintained, "to punish those people up there at the capital who treat the poor like the dirt under your feet."

Before we parted we had agreed that there was decidedly something the people could do and also that the Republican reactionaries in Albany could—and quite likely would—be "punished."

WHAT HARLEM WILL LOSE

In the meantime, however, let us see just what Harlem will lose, in actual figures, from the school budget cuts. For the purpose of this article, Harlem is that section lying between 110th and 145th Sts. and between St. Nicholas and Madison Aves.

Eight public schools in this area now have community centers: Madison Ave. and 128th St.; Lexington Ave. and 134th; 225 W. 147th; W. 113th and 7th Ave.; 225 W. 133rd; Edgecombe Ave. and 135th; 7th Ave. and 140th; 37 W. 111th. The community centers in all these schools will be closed, and those whose lives are now enriched by them will be forced into the squalor of the overcrowded streets.

There are 10 public schools in this area which have after-school athletic centers: 37 W. 111th St.; W. 113th St. and 7th Ave.; St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th; Madison Ave. and 128th; 127 W. 127th; 225 W. 133rd; Edgecombe Ave. and 135th; Lexington Ave. and 134th; 7th Ave. and 140th; 225 W. 140th. All these athletic centers, where youngsters of the neighborhood gather to play softball, handball, baseball, and other healthful outdoor games, will be a thing of the past. Instructors and athletic directors will be without work.

Meetings of parents' associations are held regularly in seven public schools in this area of Harlem: W. 113th and 7th Ave.; 7th Ave. and 119th; St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th; 25 W. 116th; Madison Ave. and 128th; Edgecombe Ave. and 140th; 225 W. 147th. When the cuts go through the associations of parents will have nowhere to meet.

HARDSHIP ON CHILDREN

Five public schools in this Harlem area hold evening sessions: Lexington Ave. and 134th; 225 W. 147th; Edgecombe Ave. and 135th; St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th; 25 W. 116th. The chance to go to evening school, working toward college and perhaps a diploma, will be ended when the cuts go through and what will become of the people who have contributed to the community as teachers?

The Harlem Evening High School and the Harlem Evening Trade School will also be closed. Day classes for adults at 31 W. 110th St. will no longer be held.

What will be some of the results of all this? Dr. Powell, commenting on the question, answered:

"It means more children thrust upon the streets and therefore more to be slaughtered by the traffic of this city. It means a drop in the rate of literacy. It means alien forces within our ranks will never understand the American way."

But it need not necessarily mean all that, the Negro people of New York, in chorus with their white neighbors, already declare. In Harlem they are rallying under the leadership of the Communist Party to big mass meetings during the next week or so. Branches throughout the Harlem Division are preparing leaflets to inform the people of the ugly threat that faces them. All of Harlem is urging Governor Lehman to call a special session of the state legislature to force the Republicans to restore the cuts.

Not in Harlem only, however. Tomorrow evening in Brooklyn there will be a turnout of teachers at the home of the Rev. Theophilus J. Alcantara, 1610 Dean St., to protest the cuts.

All these meetings will assume a distinct political character, for the people know that the reactionaries who voted the cuts in the school funds fear nothing else so much as the people's wrath as expressed at the polls. Or if the voters are not aware of this fact, they will be made aware of it. They will learn that the way to defeat reaction is to support the principles of the New Deal with all the strength and determination of an abused and wrathful people.

Mobile, Ala. Press
January 28. 1939

ASKS MORE FUNDS IN HOUSING DRIVE

Would Advance Money to Local Authorities in Form Of Loans and Grants

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.— (AP) — Increased federal funds to re-house 1,000,000 low-income families in the next five years were recommended today in a nine-point platform adopted by the National Public Housing conference.

Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, consultant to federal housing administration, urged that the funds be advanced to local housing authorities in the form of loans and grants.

The conference also suggested that 100 per cent public loans—but no subsidy—be provided co-operative tenant societies for the erection of dwellings for families with incomes slightly higher than those benefiting from subsidized housing.

Other recommendations:

Local housing laws in all states; loans and subsidies by the states to local housing authorities; increase in the number and scope of local housing authorities' activities; local subsidies through tax exemption or otherwise; reduction of building costs; first claim in rehousing be given to families displaced by slum clearance, and that cities with housing authorities provide their administrative expenses so that these will not be borne by tenants.

Dr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accused the federal housing authority of discriminating against colored people by establishing and requiring patterns of racial segregation in areas where various racial groups, he said, had lived together for generations.

N. Y. Commission Prepares Report for Legislature

To Distribute 100,000 Pamphlets Throughout State

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fight to improve the social, economic and cultural status of New York's half million Negro citizens moved towards a climax this week as the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population prepared to make its report to the State Legislature, and to recommend remedial measures to assure Negroes equality under the law.

An indication of the proposed legislation was given this week in a four page pamphlet issued by the commission for distribution throughout the state. More than one hundred thousand copies are expected to be distributed.

An examination of the pamphlet reveals that the commission will make its strongest attack on the problem of widespread unemployment among Negro residents of the Empire State. Investigation by the body has shown that Negro workers have almost been severed from the economic life of the community through job bans and open discrimination in employment.

To combat this handicap which is believed responsible for many of the secondary problems faced by colored citizens, the commission's recommendations are expected to suggest:

EXISTING LEGISLATION

(1) Strengthening of exisiting legislation regarding employment policies of public utility corporations. An attempt will be made to force such corporations to maintain a merit system of employment with provisions for public announcements of vacancies, rating of applications and eligible lists.

(2) Strengthening of existing legislation prohibiting discrimination in public employment by municipalties, counties and the State Departments and agencies. This amendment would also extend and strengthen the merit system generally in civil service.

(3) Empowering of the State Labor Department to investigate complaints of discrimination by public works contractors, and the granting of redress to affected persons by way of action for civil penalty.

(4) The denying of benefits of the State Labor Relations Act to any labor organization which denies persons membership or equal treatment by reason of race, creed or color.

To alleviate the widespread evils of housing restrictions suffered by Negro citizens, the commimssion is expected to recommend that cities and villages be empowered to acquire suitable houses for occupancy on equal terms by all citizens in communities where such discrimination exists.

Bans against Negroes in educational institutions are expected to be combatted through a recommendation that all such institutions be forced to publish requirements for admission and methods of selection. Appeals to the Commissioner of Education would be provided in cases where schools failed to observed such requirements.

In the matter of public accommodation, the commission is expected to draft legislation which would provide for the suspension or revocation of the license of any licensed premise which failed to extend its facilities on equal terms to all persons regardless of race, creed or color.

State Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald is chairman of the commission which met Friday afternoon (Feb. 3) at its offices at 150 Nassau St., Manhattan, to consider a preliminary report on its activities. Assemblyman William T. Andrews is vice chairman.

Gerald E. Allen is executive director of the commission, and Dr. Charles L. Franklin is research director.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT WORTH WATCHING

Elsewhere in this issue appears an item concerning a hearing in progress in New York City conducted by the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. Similar hearings have been held in cities upstate which have inquired into such varied issues as housing and health, juvenile delinquency, relief administration and education and employment.

The evidence discloses that like in most cases, the Negro is being discriminated against in industry to a marked degree. For instance, in Rochester, 32,463 persons are employed in representative, private, public and utility fields, only 68 of whom are Negroes, or less than three-tenths of one per cent. Rochester has a total population of 328,132—2,679 of whom are Negroes, or about eight-tenths of one per cent. Thus the discrimination shown is great. It further disclosed that the same situation prevails in other cities outside of greater New York.

Similar situation prevails in New York City, and we might say in most northern and western cities.

With a knowledge of this unfair distribution of employment the big question arises: What are we going to do about it? Frankly we have done very little in the past but complain. We are no exception to the rule in Des Moines.

During the past few years we have heard a lot about the right of labor to work, but very little inclination is made to include the Negro in the application of this doctrine. In the meantime he remains on relief in numbers out of proportion to his population and generally the jobs given him are those of the lowest strata. And all of which is the cause of his disproportionate percentage of poor health, juvenile delinquency and kindred social problems.

The New York commission is a new experiment which will be watched closely by those interested in raising the general level of the Negro group.

A Harlem Idea

HARLEMITES, led by the Harlem Press Club and several other civic and professional organizations in the uptown section of New York City, are beginning to look at themselves, and to try to classify the myriad of conflicting and confusing influences that have affected the existence of the thousands who call Harlem home.

These people want to know and understand the reasons for social, economic, political and cultural developments in the predominantly Negroid community with a view toward giving direction and guidance to the promotion of a better, more progressive culture in the area between 110th Street and the Harlem River.

Recently they suggested to Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands and Mayor LaGuardia that a commission of public spirited citizens of Harlem be appointed to work in conjunction with the

department of investigation toward development of a new Harlem which would be a distinct asset to the community of Greater New York.

The petitioners believe that Harlem has hidden values that cannot grow in the present Harlem but which would flower immediately under more auspicious circumstances.

The committee's objective would be to create, as far as humanly possible, favorable conditions for the growth of a finer Harlem and to use the catalogued information on the haphazard development of Harlem's heterogeneous ideologies in the past to point the way toward a planned community culture.

State Commission Meets To Draw Up Recommendations Of Remedial Legislation To Benefit Negroes

The fight to improve the social economic and cultural status of New York's half million Negro citizens moved towards a climax this week as the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population prepared to make its report to the State Legislature and to recommend remedial measures to assure Negroes equality under the law.

An indication of the proposed legislation was given this week in a four page pamphlet issued by the Commission for distribution throughout the State. More than 20,000 copies of this pamphlet, explaining the work of the legislative body and outlining its basic proposals, have already been printed and more than one hundred thousand copies are expected to be distributed.

An examinaton of the pamphlet reveals that the Commission will make its strongest attack on the problem of widespread unemployment among Negro residents of the Empire State. Investigation by the body has shown that Negro workers have almost been severed from the economic life of community through job bans and open discrimination in employment.

To combat this handicap which is believed responsible for many of the secondary problems faced by colored citizens, the Commission's recommendations are expected to suggest:

Commission's Proposals

(1) Strengthening of existing legislation regarding employment policies of public utility corporations An attempt will be made to force such corporations to maintain a merit system of employment with provisions for public announcements of vacancies, rating of applications and eligible lists. Such legislation would be designed to end discriminatory practices in relation to Negro workers.

(2) Strengthening of existing legislation prohibiting discrimination in public employment by municipalities, counties and the State Departments and agencies. This amendment would also extend and strengthen the merit system generally in civil service. All appointing officers would be required to make a statement of public record, citing reasons for passing over any eligible on a certified list.

(3) Empowering of the State Labor Department to investigate complaints of discrimination by public works contractors, and the granting of redress to affected persons by way of action for civil penalty.

(4) The denying of benefits of the State Labor Relations Act to any labor organization which denies persons membership or equal treatment by reason of race, creed or color.

To alleviate the widespread evils of housing restrictions suffered by Negro citizens, the Commission is expected to recommend that cities and villages be empowered to acquire suitable houses for occupancy on equal terms by all citizens in communities where such discrimination exists.

Bans against Negroes in educational institutions are- expected to be combatted through a recommendation that all such institutions be forced to publish requrements for admission and methods of selection. Appeal to the Commissioner of Education would be provided in cases where schools failed to observe such requirements.

In the matter of public accommodation, the commission is expected to draft legislation which provide for the suspension or revocaton of the license of any licensed premise which failed to extend its facilities on equal terms to all persons regardless of race, creed or color.

State Senator Jacob J. Schwartzald is chairman of the commission which met Friday afternoon, February 3, at its offices at 150 Nassau street, Manhattan, to consider a preliminary report on its activities. Assemblyman William T. Andrews is vice-chairman. Gerald E. Allen is executive director of the commission and Dr. Charles L. Franklin is research director.

THE HOUSING SITUATION

TWO SECTIONS OF New York have been more publicized as "slum" areas in recent years than Harlem and certain sections of Brooklyn and Long Island in which Negoes reside. For this reason it is gratifying to known tnat these sections have been included in the "slum clearance" program of the City Housing Authority.

Nevertheless, a close scrutiny of the program of this organization shows that very little has been done in so far as Harlem is concerned to replace the slums. The Harlem River Houses, erected with federal funds five years ago, were built on a vacant plot of land which had been assembled by John D. Rockefeller for the same purpose, therefore none of the slums were cleared away. There is another project underway for Harlem, called the East River Houses but this is in a predominantly white neighborhood, and the Housing Authority has announced that while:

"In the selection of tenants, no factor is given consideration which might exclude one racial group or another. But preference is given to occupants of the site so that the original composition of the area will be reflected to a certain degree in the project tenancy."

Which means that the East River Houses will be occupied largely by those living in the neighborhood at the present time, and they are whites.

Thus Harlem stands to lose in the selection of this site on the edge of the colored section but not a part of it. Had there been a Negro real estate expert on the board that selected the site, or had there been a Negro member of the City Housing Authority, Harlem would have fared better in the campaign to remove slum areas in this section.

It might be well to point out that there is much confusion in the public mind on what is being done in the matter of public housing. The City Planning Commission headed by Rexford G. Tugwell, has published a list of 34 cites in a proposed new housing program, and these include several in the Harlem area. Also the Citizens' Housing Council, a non-partisan, non-profit membership organization, recently published a study of Harlem Housing by Franklin O. Nichols which also had several recommendations for public housing sites for the neighborhod.

However, the only body that has authority to act in this matter is the New York City Housing Authority of which Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch is acting chairman, and which at the present time has no Negro representative on its board, even though a vacancy exists.

Mrs. Simkhovitch stated in a recent Harlem meeting that 24.6 percent of colored families and 20.21 percent of white families in New York City live in sub-standard houses, and that 18.5 percent of all apartments constructed, or under way, are in predominantly Negro neighborhoods and for Negro occupancy.

Could not these figures also be used to show that since the Negro's need is as great as that of the whites, it would only be fair to give the Negro representation on the New York City Housing Authority, which has to do with the determining of policy, the selection of sites and the managing of public housing in the City of New York?

Mayor LaGuardia has another great opportunity to do the Negro citizens of the Metropolis a great service by appointing a member of the Negro race to membership on the New York City Housing Authority A special Advisory Committee for Harlem to the Housing Authority is not enough, as such a committee is without authority. What Harlem needs and is justly entitled to is representation on the Housing Authority itself.

We have had too many advisory committees that are merely "honorary" memberships without the rights and privileges of full membership. We want representation on The New York City Housing Authority.

A Touch of Sea, a Bit of Green--and Lunch --Kids Find Adventure in WPA Boat Rides



Daily Worker
9-12-39 New York

Daily Worker Photos

Some typical scenes yesterday as the WPA excursion boat, the Murray Hill, began its daily outing schedule for the city's underprivileged kids. Upper left: kids aboard the Murray Hill at Slip No. 2, South Ferry. Right: Children eating their free hot lunches prepared by the WPA at Owls Head Park in Brooklyn. Below, left: Kathleen Dillon, 12-year-old excursionist, entertaining before the ship's 'mike' and right, some boys playing baseball in Owl's Head Park.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939
NEW YORK

Make Harlem Spic and Span

LAST TUESDAY Mayor LaGuardia's Committee on Property Improvement to make the city spic and span during the remainder of April in advance of the opening of the World's Fair on the last day of this month was launched. If the Fair does no more than to cause New Yorkers to give their city a thorough scrubbing it will be justified. And what goes for the city in general goes double for Harlem.

The Amsterdam News has mentioned often before the utter lack of community interest and pride on the part of people living in this section. Of course, there are many reasons why it is harder to keep Harlem clean than most other sections in the city, nevertheless, we have seen one-room log cabins in Dixie spic and span and shining like the noon day sun.

Take, for instance, those Harlemites who permit their dogs to commit nuisances right in the middle of the sidewalk. They have no community pride. And those who throw all kinds of rubbish on the streets, deface property that belongs to somebody else and many other things that go to make a pig pen out of Harlem instead of a habitable community are also completely without community pride or interest.

Nothing breeds disease, nothing causes death quicker than filth. The law of self preservation should force people to think of others even if they don't think of themselves.

Thousands of visitors will come to Harlem during the Fair.

They will come from all over the world. It will be a crime if they are permitted to leave here with the belief that Harlem is one of the filthest communities in the country. If the citizens of Harlem don't get busy and help clean Harlem up there is no way for the visitors to have any other belief. Let's make Harlem spic and span for the Fair and then keep it that way.

"NIGHT-LIFE HEAVEN"?

THIS HARLEM OF ours, a community of which we are extremely proud, got another black eye from a publication last week. But this time the publication happened to be a Negro newspaper, a self-styled "Community Newspaper". We had no hesitancy last week in calling down the National Tattler, a white publication coming out of Toronto, Canada, for besmirching the good name and reputation of Harlem. And we have no hesitancy in berating the Amsterdam News for its front page headline and story in its last edition. Of the two evils, the greater was committed by the Amsterdam because as a "community newspaper", supposed to be dedicated to the service of the Negro, it does him a great dis-service.

We had heard Harlem called a lot of funny things by white writers but it remained for the Amsterdam to dub it a "night-life heaven". With a streamer head at the top of the front page "Lift Harlem Lid During Fair", the Amsterdam story is captioned "Harlem Is Wide Open During Fair"; "Report Valentine to Order Police to Go Easy On District." It began:

"Mayor LaGuardia, Police Commissioner Valentine and District Attorney Dewey have finally been brought to see the advisability of giving Harlem a break during the 1939 World's Fair, according to the word that went the rounds in nightlife circles over the weekend, and have decided to lift the rigid curfew ban and other restrictions that have made the community anything but the night-life heaven it is supposed to be."

Then followed equally ridiculous statements about authorities deciding to give Harlem an opportunity to get a share of World's Fair money, about big-shot gamblers from out of town planning to come here and operate, of girls around lower Harlem "breathing easier, also, since the cops in the last few days were showing a more benevolent attitude towards their activities on the early morning watch."

Aside from the fact that Harlem is classified by the Amsterdam as a night-life Heaven, a place where gambling flourishes and prostitutes openly ply their trade, our Mayor, Police Commissioner and District Attorney are also indirectly accused of being derelict in their sworn duties to uphold law and order at all times, World's Fair or no.

It seems to us that someone should lift the veil of darkness which seems to hang over the head of our contemporary's managing editor and let a little of what is decent and ethical shine on him. This is our community and he should be proud of it instead of likening it or trying to bring it down to a Sodom and Gomorrah.

Rickety, Disease Ridden-- A Picture of Harlem Housing

WriterFindsManyHome Actually in Danger of Collapse

By Angelo Herndon

Couched up on a divan that seemed ready to collapse any moment, and covered head and feet with tattered and worn blankets Mrs. Jessie Wilburn, 22, of 315 W 141st St., and mother of two children, only half-way stirred early Monday morning when asked by her mother, Mrs. Mary Wilburn how much rent she has to pay for her four-room first-floor apartment.

"It's a man from the government," the mother said reassuringly.

Then she turned over and muttered with difficulty.

"Oh mercy Jesus! What on earth do you want?"

"The man wants to know how much rent you pay. He wants to help you."

Slowly she rolled back the blankets from her head. Her face appeared to be unusually drawn for a young woman and the bones in it protruded in a ghastly sort of way. Finally, in a weak voice that suggested much grief and suffering, she said:

"I pay $15 a month. But they should pay me $15 to live in this hole."

WALL COLLAPSED

Emphasizing the full meaning of the words of her daughter, the 71-year-old grandmother who has spent sleepless nights wondering how to get old age relief, pointed to the wall opposite the divan and said:

"See here—last week the wall caved in on the head of one of my sons."

As if this was not sufficient evidence, she then led the way to three other places where the wall had cracked. In one room where her seven-year-old granddaughter lay sleeping, the wall was bulging out like a balloon.

"The landlord," she said, "just white-washed the cracks. But that won't do any good. Soon the whole thing will fall in."

Her two sons who are unemployed had just come to visit her. One of them said with stark realism—"the horse stable down on 128th St. is better than this place. Isn't it a strange thing—we're supposed to be human beings, but they get more attention than we do. If you don't believe it, go down and see for yourself."

UNFIT FOR HUMAN BEINGS

Without investigating his charges the whole building, including the adjoining house and the superintendent's quarters in the rear, is absolutely unfit for human habitation. It is a three-story wooden structure that could be swept away in less than thirty minutes by fire. Why it has not been condemned by the City Housing Authority, is a question that bothers all of the tenants.

They do not want to live in the place and are afraid that if the building is condemned, it will be impossible for them to find other living quarters since most of them are on relief and cannot pay the extortionate rents demanded by the landlords.

DARK AT MID-DAY

Mrs. Wilburn's apartment is without gas, electric and steam heat. The same is also true for most of the others. Even at noon it is as dark as any dungeon. In the winter time they all cluster up around the old coal burning stove in order to keep from freezing. Mother Wilburn said: "I don't see why we didn't freeze to death last year, because we didn't have enough money to buy coal and it's very hard to find wood to burn in New York."

When the mother, daughter and two children are not sleeping in the other dark, unventilated rooms they sit around in the kitchen hoping against hope for something to turn up that will make life different for them. It would seem that the kitchen is the most busy part of the house. With the coal stove and bath tub opposite it, a table, a few rickety worn chairs, and a collection of other objects, it is a horrifying spectacle. Here they cook, eat, wash and bathe. About eating—it is not always often when they eat, because the mother has no income and must depend upon what she can get from her two unemployed sons.

ONE TOILET FOR 3 FAMILIES

The daughter gets $34 a month from the Children's Welfare Department, $15 of which is paid out for rent.

There is a toilet in the hall way used by three families.

Mrs. Henrietta Gatling, 68 years old, is superintendent of both houses. She lives in the rear in an old building that is far worse than the one already described. She is paid the magnificent sum of $3 a month by the Rachbach and Rosenstock Realty Company for taking care of the five families.

Asked what would happen in case a fire started in the building, she answered:

"The landlord once made the expression that if the place caught fire, a good jumper could jump down from the top without any trouble."

She also said that the landlord does not want people who are on relief. Two weeks ago, a family on relief was evicted, and it is expected that Mrs. Wilburn will be evicted next week.



Harlem Slum

Mrs. Mary Wilburn sits in the kitchen of her Harlem slum home with her 6-year-old grandson, Arthur Wilburn. Below: a rear view of the three-story wooden firetrap structure where the Wilburn family lives at 315 W. 141st Street.

NEW HOUSING FOR NEGROES

TWO NEW housing projects have been allotted Negro districts by the New York City Housing Authority, which came into being the first of the year as a result of the passage of a Constitutional Amendment giving the City of New York the power to increase its debt-limit by $200,000,000, the money to be expended in the rebuilding of slum areas.

Contracts for the first project, a 9½-acre tract in South Jamaica, L. I. have already been let at a cost of about $2,500,000. Announcement was made last week of the selection of a second site for a Brooklyn project to cost $6,558,000, and to house 1188 families.

While these two projects are commendable efforts and should do much to relieve the congestion in the sections in which they are located, they are but a "drop in the bucket" in the program of rebuilding slum areas in the city as a whole. In Harlem, for instance there are whole city blocks where houses have been so neglected as to become unsafe for habitation. Many of them have become eyesores to the community and should be either torn down or modernized to conform with present building standards.

The drift of the colored population from the streets east of Seventh avenue to the so-called "Sugar Hill" section and the Heights above 155th street is due to the overcrowding of the older Harlem district and the search for better houses which are being opened up in the Heights area.

In view of the fact that the government is to spend so large a sum in rebuilding blighted areas, and the apparent need for more homes in Harlem, we are of the opinion that Negro citizens are entitled to a larger share of this fund and that another housing project could profitably be placed in Harlem.

A citizens committee should take this matter up with the New York City Housing Authority and let them know their wishes in the matter. Incidentally, it has been announced that the war has caused the curtailment of many public works projects but we hope that it will not delay or cause the abandonment of the housing program now being projected under the Housing Authority.

The uncertainity of the future makes it all the more important that immediate action be taken by Harlemites interested in the betterment of their section of the city.

Harlem Protests Relief Officials' Racketeering

Workers Alliance Says That Unless Changes Are Made Before Winter Immense Sections Of Area's Population Will Suffer

Complaining against what they believe to be "racketeering" in the administration of relief in New York, relief clients, members and officials of the Workers Alliance in Harlem, insisted yesterday that unless new changes are made, the people of Harlem will be the greatest sufferers this winter from the lack of adequate relief, said, because they are too worried and hungry to give a straight story of their case history.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, chairman of the County Grievance Committee of the Workers Alliance, 306 Lenox Ave., said hundreds of people receiving relief prior to being employed on WPA jobs, are losing their checks which, according to relief laws, they are entitled to

"We've had complaints," she said, "from people who have been called into the offices of relief administrators for jobs several days after their checks were supposed to have been mailed out.

"These people inform us that they never get the checks. I don't know what is wrong, but it does seem that there is some established policy that the administrators are covering up, because they say no such thing is true—yet we have the evidence in the people themselves."

GET DIME FIRST DAY

Mrs. Harrison also explained that those workers who are successful in obtaining WPA jobs after being dropped from relief, are given 10c carfare for the first day's work.

If they have to apply a second time for the precious little dime, the matter is referred to the central office where it takes from five days to a week to put it through.

"These workers," she pointed out, "do not receive a full check until they've worked for three weeks. Many of them without carfare have been unable to report for work. Because of this evictions are increasing every day."

Hundreds of new applicants seeking relief are rejected outright, she

"There's no humanity about it at all and they do everything to obliterate all human feeling in others Since the cuts in WPA, former WPA workers who had to take care of families are compelled to live in the same house—whether they can pay the rent or not—if they reapply for aid."

Qualifications for jobs are so high that even highly skilled workers, mechanics and laborers, will never qualify for jobs that are available, she said.

Winston-Salem N. C., Sentinel
November 10, 1939

University of North Carolina Dean Will Speak At City Negro Betterment Rally Slated Sunday

Singing of choral music by a 300-voice Negro chorus and an address by Dean Robert M. House of the University of North Carolina will feature the program Sunday afternoon in Carolina Theatre when the second annual Winston-Salem Negro betterment rally is held. The program will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

The rally is sponsored by the Mozart Club, with William Wright in charge of arrangements. B. J. Adjers, local Negro chorus directors, will lead the Negro singers. Rev. H. C. Jones is executive director of the better homes and garden movement among the Negroes, which has done much to improve the home conditions in the Negro communities of the city.

Dean House will be introduced by Gordon Gray.

No charge will be made for admission, but an offering will be taken to be used in connection with the better homes and garden movement. White people will be seated on the main floor and first balcony, Negroes provided for in the second balcony.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
November 10, 1939

THE WAGES OF INERTIA IS DEATH

The horrible death of Ottis Hines from rabies was due to professional and official inertia. That is the stark and ugly fact of this tragedy. At least, the failure of the young Negro to obtain Pasteur treatment was attributable to an inadequate and inert sense of professional and official responsibility.

This inertia was, of course, not evil in its intent. It was just another case of taking the line of least resistance. Too many people who had responsibilities in the matter were entirely too quick to assume that the other party was doing his full duty and that they could escape with something less than their full duty. So far as young Hines was concerned, their indifference could not have been more fatal if it had been deliberately designed.

The chronology of this tragedy is characterized throughout by official and professional slothfulness and buck-passing. It is hard to understand how so many supposedly intelligent persons could have been so remiss. In fact, there was only one person in the whole scheme of interlocking responsibility who did more than could be properly expected of her. That person was the principal of the Asheland Avenue School. Unfortunately, her efforts were aborted by downright laziness or grave indifference in other places. Despite her failure, she alone of all the characters in this unfolding tragedy is entitled to any real praise.

The Citizen has little disposition to be harsh in its judgments of the Negro physician who was called to attend young Hines when he was first bitten by the rabid dog. We appreciate all too keenly that colored doctors meet with serious discouragements when they undertake to secure hospitalization for their patients or other cooperation from the public authorities. This is an unhappy condition which should give all thoughtful and social-minded citizens pause. Furthermore, the financial lot of the Negro physician is far from easy. His patients are usually drawn from the low-income classes of the city's population and unlike the more fortunate white doctor, he can not afford to do much charity work.

While these considerations soften our judgments of this physician, they do not alter the inescapable and somewhat damning conclusion that what he did was far short of his full professional duty. When he cauterized the wound shortly after the child was bitten, he advised the family to carry Ottis to the health department. The records fail to disclose that he made any effort later to see that his advice was followed. Four days later he promised the principal of the Asheland Avenue School to investigate the case further. The next day she called him again and he reported to her that he was investigating. About three weeks later the distraught and helpless father of the boy conferred with him Again he contented himself with advising the confused father to carry the child to the health department. Apparently he made no effort at any time to administer the Pasteur treatment to the boy or to interest the municipal health officials in the case.

This failure of the physician to discharge his professional and humanitarian responsibilities to the full does not diminish in the slightest the highly blameworthy inertia of the city health department. It could have found out about the case in its early stages if it had been alert and industrious. Even when the boy's condition was brought pointedly to its attention it faltered gravely.

On or about September 11, the department was notified that young Hines had been bitten by a suspicious dog. It referred the complaint to the dog division of the municipal tax department and with such reference proceeded to forget the matter.

On September 13 the indefatigable principal of the Asheland Avenue School moved again into action. Her unresting interest, let us add parenthetically, weaves through the whole shabby pattern of indifference and neglect like a golden thread. Disturbed by her failure to obtain satisfactory assurances from the physician, she telephoned the city health department, requesting that the case be investigated.

Well, a city nurse visited the Hines home. The boy was away. She talked to his aunt. The upshot of her perfunctory visit was that she advised this aunt to see to it that the boy was taken to a physician, presumably a private physician. The records do not disclose that the health department made any further investigations or raised its hands to see to it that its routine advice was followed.

Apparently, the dog division of the city tax department had two reports of the incident. On September 7, McKinley Hines visited the city hall and reported that his son had been bitten. Four days later the city health department relayed a similar report to the dog division. Seemingly the dog tax collector made several trips to the home of the dog's owner. On no visit did he make any effort to see the dog or to verify with his own eyes whether his commands about keeping the dog under restraint were being obeyed. In fact, the dog died several days before he made his first visit and had been buried two weeks before this city functionary discovered the fact. Then he went to the Hines home and advised the aunt to take the boy to a doctor. Having given this counsel, he proceeded like the others to forget the whole affair. No one made any effort to have the dog examined for rabies.

On October 31 the boy was taken ill. The physician was called. He apparently gave

a prescription designed more to cure a cold than to arrest the progress of rabies. The boy grew worse. The police department was called. An officer was sent to investigate the case. He promised to see what could be done to get the boy into a hospital. He like the others proceeded to forget. Finally the father in his desperation went to the hospital himself and arranged for the child's admittance. He carried the gravely ill lad to the hospital in the early hours of the morning.

From this stage on, the child received the best of medical and hospital attention. It was too late. He died in great agony two days later. The interest which should have been shown from the outset availed then only to mitigate somewhat his indescribable suffering.

Let us add one more observation by way of completing the record and of making certain that no intentional injustice is done the father of Ottis Hines: It would be little short of cruel to blame this parent. There is every reason for believing that he was genuinely concerned for the welfare of his child and that within the limitations of his own knowledge he did what he could. Whichever way he turned, he ended up a blind alley of professional and official advice. The doctor told him to carry the child to the health department. The health department told him to carry the child to a doctor. Is it to be wondered at that this humble Negro lost his way in all this labyrinth of buck-passing? After all, ignorant people should be judged by their intentions and his intentions were good. Intelligent people should be judged by the completeness with which they act upon their knowledge. Judged by this standard, both the doctor and the health department suffer by comparison with the father.

This is the story of Ottis Hines. He was just an humble Negro boy. If he had lived to a ripe old age, he perhaps would not have risen to high estate in this world. But he was a human being, one of the least of these about whom the Man of Galilee talked in unforgettable words in a far-off day. He lived in a civilized community that prides itself on its medical facilities. He spent his brief life in the shadow of a towering city hall whose very magnificence is supposed to symbolize the city's interest in the well-being of its own people. From his crowded and perhaps squalid little home he could look out upon the spires and steeples of the many churches that pierced the city's horizon and that testify to our Christian concern for the lowliest. Yet ignorant with the ignorance of youth, he died because those who knew better failed him. He was the victim of professional and official negligence. That's the bitter truth. Perhaps in the manner of his death he can be more useful than he would ever have been if he had been blessed with a long life. Perhaps a community shocked to its core by his pitiable story will see to it that his tragedy is not repeated for other humble and relatively helpless children. Perhaps it will arouse in all of us a deeper appreciation of the frightful handicaps under which our colored people labor when they require and desire medical attention. Perhaps the spirit of tireless interest and disinterested service set by the colored school principal, Mrs. Rita Lee, will become the rule rather than the exception among those in and out of public office who have some responsibility for the health of others We hope so and in hoping we wonder

ECONOMIC PUZZLE OF NEGRO PROBED

Chapel Hill Professor Hints at Consequences of a Dissatisfied Proletariat

White and Negro educational, industrial and business leaders were told here yesterday that the South's "economic problem Number One is the difference between the Negro's actual needs and wants, and what the South traditionally thinks he needs and should not want."

The speaker was Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools, who appeared with several other state and national figures on the program of a conference called for consideration of the Negro's employment problems.

About 100 persons attended the conference, held in the hall of the House of Representatives. A committee named to evaluate the findings of the meeting announced it would meet in Chapel Hill next Friday.

North Carolina's economic problem Number One, Trigg asserted, "is the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent Negro population traditionally conceived as having few wants and fewer needs, limited by tradition to low level occupations and below subsistence wage, and forced over to the margin of gainful employment opportunity."

"This marginal economic field of non-production, restricted markets, low purchasing power, mormidity and crime between actuality and the traditional conception of what should be, is at least one great cause of economic inequality between regions," he said at another point.

"In North Carolina Negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity," he continued. "It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Warns of Proletariat.

A note of warning was sounded by Prof. Guy B. Johnson of the sociology department of the University of North Carolina.

Appearing for Dr. Howard Odum of the University, who was unable to attend, Johnson said that if the depression continued, the nation might develop a dissatisfied proletariat and that this might lead to revolution.

Continued unemployment, he said, has a harmful social effect on character, family life and welfare in general. It would be better, he added, to try to keep all groups at work, rather than employing members of one race to the exclusion of others.

Others on the program included Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; R. Mayne Albright, director of the State Employment Service; and Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States employment service and former North Carolina State Negro welfare director.

Lieutenant Oxley, in an opening statement, said the meet was one of a series which represented "an honest effort on the part of leaders of both races to stimulate normal work opportunities for qualified Negro workers throughout the nation."

The conference was greeted by Governor Hoey and Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford presided.

Dr. Graham told the conference that North Carolina was "working toward a more just and balanced state, on a basis of education and inter-racial cooperation."

"We are trying," he said, "to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

The depression has fallen more severely on Negroes than on any other group, he said, but this is probably less true in North Carolina than in other states.

Asks Opportunity.

As remedies of the situation, Trigg suggested "more diversified" vocational courses; a "freer opportunity" for Negro youth to enter apprenticeship training; "initial capital outlay" for Negroes entering business; a "standard wage and salary scale of equal competence"; additional training for domestic and personal servants; agriculture extension and training and encouragement of Negro boys to enter farming; "proportionate employment" of Negroes in public service jobs provided by tax money and "destruction of racial barriers set up by labor unions."

Probability of employment of Negro men was improved 95.3 per cent by high school education, and 14 per cent by vocational training, Albright said. The South, he continued, has participated "to an unequal degree" in national occupational trends."

"The Southeast ranks lowest in professional, clerical, and skilled workers, and the trend from agriculture to industry, while constant, has not been so pronounced," he added. "In North Carolina, approximately 50 per cent of the total gainful workers are still engaged in agriculture and very few Negroes are finding jobs in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

Suggests Building Field.

John W. Houser, senior interviewer of the State Employment Service, said during the panel discussion on training needs and opportunities that building service was "one of the fields affording the securest type of employment to the Negro worker."

"There is little turnover except in smaller or generally otherwise uncertain businesses," he said. "Permanency is a factor usually placed very much in the foreground when worthy openings in this industrial classification are received by the employment office."

C. D. Haliburton of St. Augustine's College asserted that "if something is not done soon to change the present trend, the Negro mechanic in the building industry will be almost extinct within the next 40 years." The number of apprentices in the building trades, he said, is "abnormally low" in this State . . ., but the Negro apprentice is "all but non-existent."

John W. Mitchell, Negro district agent at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, said that "if the Negro arises to his opportunity in agriculture before it is too late, he can yet become stabilized in rural life and find employment for those agriculturally inclined."

"There remain in the field of agriculture," he said, "more opportunities for both races to make a satisfying living than in anything else in the State."

Organization of State-wide council on house-hold employment was recommended by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, consultant on Negro affairs with the State WPA.

Such a council, she said, should make a "comprehensive study of the problem" and suggest "an adequate, continuous and coordinated program of training."

Referring to Negroes, J. Percy Bond, Jr., State Supervisor of Negro NYA activities, said that "to a considerable extent, one-third of our population is missing from our employment picture."

"That part of this one-third which does appear forms a rather splotchy, ugly mass in an isolated part of the picture," he said. "In preparing to paint our picture of the future, I think we must be prepared to bring about a better blending of the various parts of the picture."

Greensboro, N. C., News
September 28, 1939

INTEREST IS SHOWN IN CHEST BY NEGROES

Joint Meeting of Two Groups Will Be Held At A. and T. Tonight.

Announcement was made Wednesday of a joint meeting of the newly formed negro council of social agencies and the negro division of the Greensboro Community chest campaign. The meeting will be held in Dudley auditorium of A. and T. college at 8 o'clock tonight.

A conference has been called by Dr. F. B. Bluford, chairman of the negro council of social agencies, and Perry J. Brown, chairman of the negro division participating in the 1940 chest campaign to raise a budget of $83,450 to finance the 12 agencies affiliated with the chest.

Redoubled interest in the campaign this year is being evidenced by the Greensboro negro population with the inclusion in the chest budget of a sum amounting to $2,738 to finance the operation of the new Jesse Moorland branch of the Y. M. C. A. This institution is a gift of Caesar Cone, 2nd.

Personnel of the negro council of social agencies committees was announced as follows: H. K. Parker, Rev. W. T. Weatherby, Esther Barnes, Grace Brower, Martha Gorleigh and Hazel Oldham, and the leaders of the negro division of the chest campaign include the following: Rev. John J. Greene, Prof. J. A. Tarpley, Dr. David D. Jones, Dr. F. B. Bluford, Watson Law, Prof. W. L. Jones, Dr. B. W. Barnes, Rev. J. T. Hairston, Prof. E. L. Raiford, Dr. W. T. Weatherby, Dr. George C. Simpkins and William Compton.

Leaders of the committee stated that any interested members of the negro community are invited to be present at the meeting.

Tom Carroll, executive secretary of the Charlotte Community Chest, and Dr. R. L. Owenby met yesterday afternoon with leaders of negro civic clubs at the negro Y. M. C. A.

F. D. Alexander, prominent negro leader, exalted ruler of the negro Elks club, was appointed chairman of the Negro Special Gifts committee. Alexander will appoint other members of the committee this week.

This committee will be responsible for the solicitation of businesswomen and professional women. The teachers and workers of large industries will be covered by other divisions. 11

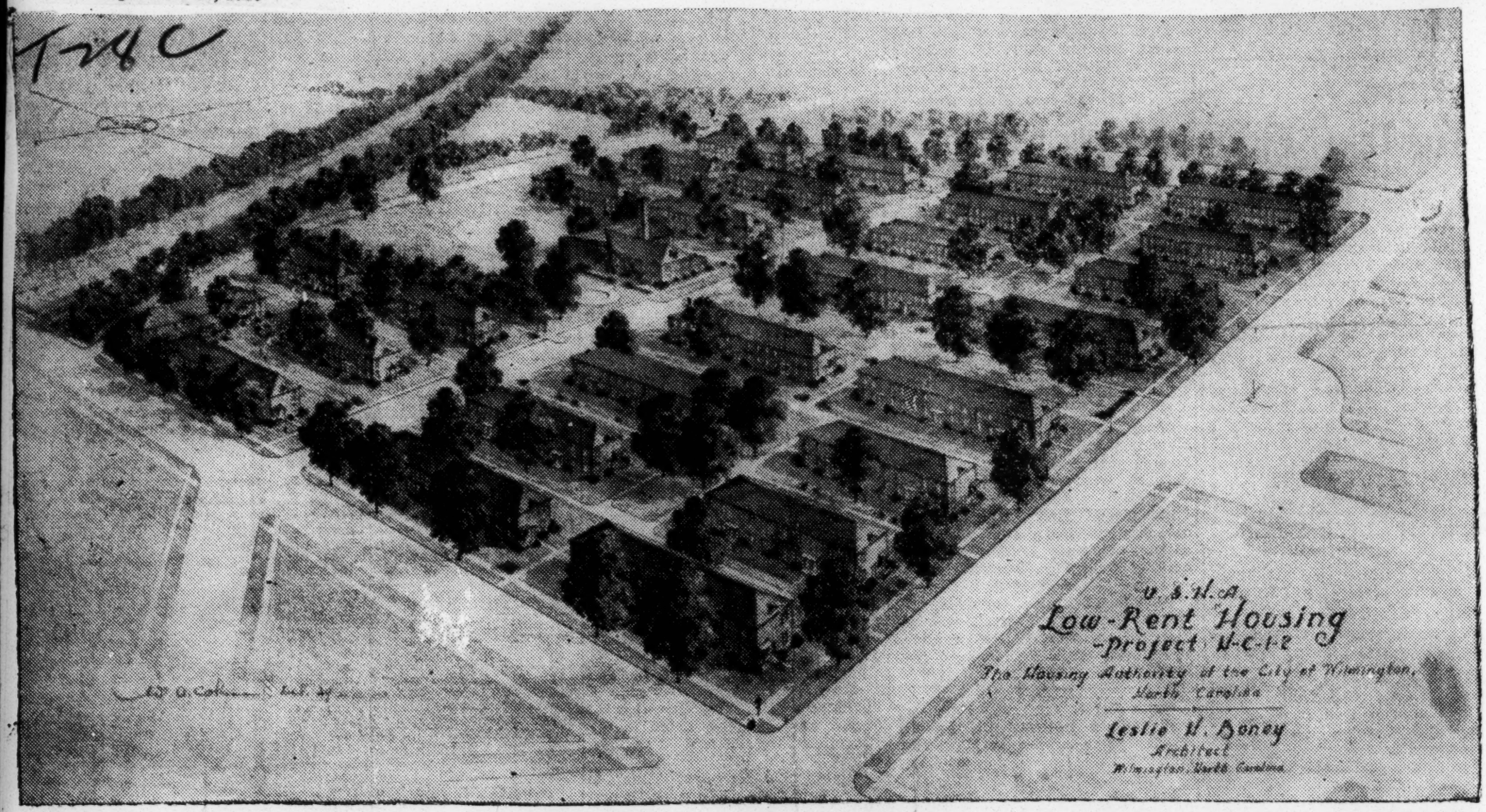
Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 2, 1939

NEGRO CHEST LEADER NAMED

F. D. Alexander Appointed Chairman of Special Gifts Committee For His Race.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
September 27, 1939

T48C



Work on the low-cost housing project for Wilmington negroes has started and the Housing Authority expects to move the first families into the buildings in May or June and the entire project is expected to be completed within ten months. With the total cost aggregating more than $1,000,000, the project must be completed not later than Sept. 18, 1940. The project consists of 27 dwelling buildings and one community building and will provide housing for 246 family units, with each building to house approximately nine families. The project is bounded by Fourth, Nixon, Sixth streets and the S. A. L. and A. C. L. railroads. The drawing by Leslie Boney, architect, is shown above looking northeastward from Fourth and Nixon streets.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 6, 1939

RACES TO COMBINE EFFORTS TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF JOBS

Governor Hoey To Greet Conference—President Graham Of U. N. C. On Program

Raleigh, May 5.—(AP)—About 175 white and Negro educators, industrialists, and business men are expected here tomorrow for a conference on employment problems of the Negro.

The program will include addresses by state and national leaders and a panel discussion of training needs and opportunities, led by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in the state department of public instruction.

Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States employment service, announced tonight the addition to the program of a speech by Dr. R. B. Weaver, advisor on Negro problems to the federal housing administrator. He will speak on "Employment of Negroes in Relation to Housing."

The conference will begin at 10 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives and end at 3 o'clock. Immediately thereafter, a committee will meet to evaluate the findings of the conference.

Members of the findings committee are Dr. R. M. Brown of the University of North Carolina, chairman; William Hill, an insurance company executive; Miss Katherine Jocher, of the University of North Carolina; Kemp P. Lewis, of Durham; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, of Bennett college; Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of the Charlotte Observer; H. V. Price, chairman of the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs; Prof. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers college; and S. B. Simmons, state director of Negro vocational education, N. C. agricultural and technical college.

Lieutenant Oxley, former North Carolina state Negro welfare director, explained that the purpose of the conference would be to discuss the Negro's losses in his own so-called "lines of work" in the past and his failure to get employment in other fields, and methods of stimulating opportunities in normal spheres for qualified Negroes.

The North Carolina conference is one of 20 being held throughout the nation. The first was conducted in Frankfort, Ky., last Saturday, and others are planned for Delaware, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Alabama, New York, and Virginia.

Governor Hoey will greet the conference tomorrow. Among others on the program will be Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Harold L. Trigg of the North Carolina state board of public instruction; Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina; and R. Mayne Albright, director of the state employment service.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
May 7, 1939

VOTE—CITY ELECTION TUESDAY

Negro Wants And Needs Held Southern Problem

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6. (AP)—White and negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today that the South's "economic problem number one is the difference between the negro's actual needs and wants, and what the South traditionally thinks he needs and should not want."

The speaker was Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools, who appeared with several other state and national leaders on the program of a conference called for consideration of the negro's employment problems.

About 100 persons attended the conference, held in the hall of the house of representatives. A committee named to evaluate the findings of the meeting announced it would meet in Chapel Hill next Friday.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 17, 1939

Negro Community Councils to Meet

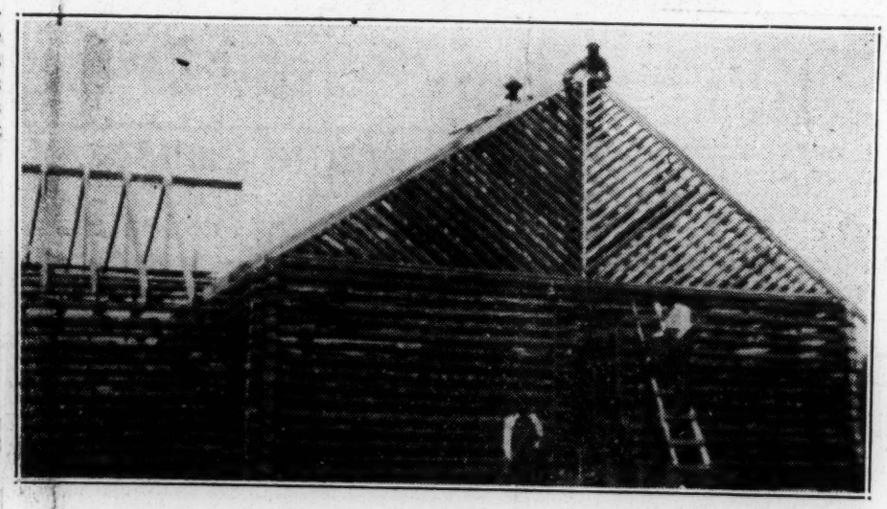
The combined community center and recreation councils of five negro playgrounds and recreation centers will meet at the Windsor community center next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock to hear an address and to participate in a recreation forum with E. T. Attwell, director of the bureau of negro work of the National Recreation association of New York city, who will visit the city next week to observe and study the public recreation program for negroes in the city.

The combined council meeting will see 155 representatives of five recreation councils, 60 from the Windsor center, headed by William Eberhardt, chairman; Jonesboro center with 30, headed by Arthur Lee; 25 of the Carnegie library craft center, with C. R. Johnson as chairman; 20 from Cotton-Newby led by H. N. Donnell, and 20 from the J. C. Price council, in charge of C. C. Miller.

The most recently organized negro recreation committee was the formation of a citizens' council of the Cotton-Newby play center at Lindsay street. Twenty charter members met last night at the Dudley building of A. and T. college.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
May 25, 1939

Negro Community Center Being Erected



All work on this building is being done by 20 boys from the County and Town. Hughie Jeffers is the foreman. The National Youth Administration is paying for all labor, material is being furnished by donations made by interested persons. When completed it will serve as a meeting place for Negro farmers, farm women, boys and girls and any other organizations that may care to use its quarters. It will also house records of the Negro County Agent. It contains 1270 square feet of floor space. A more detailed report will be given when this building is completed.

Gastonia N C Gazette
May 6, 1939

Says Undeveloped Resources Of Negro State's Big Problem Now

RALEIGH, May 6—(AP)—North Carolina's economic problem number one "is the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent Negro population," white and Negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today at a conference on the Negro's employment problems.

The speaker, Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools, asserted that "the North Carolina Negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity."

"It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Trigg appeared on the program with Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Howard Odum of the University, and R. Mayne Albright, director of the State employment service.

Governor Hoey greeted the conference, one of 20 to be held throughout the nation. Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford presided. A panel discussion was held this afternoon, following which an evaluation committee met to list the findings of the conference.

Dr. Graham told the gathering that "we are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

"We are now working toward a more just and balanced state," he said, "on a basis of education and inter-racial cooperation."

This nation, he continued, in the past has tried three bases of inter-racial relations—slavery, attempted carpet bag and Negro domination, and counter-intimidation by the whites.

In 1930, 65 per cent of all Negro men workers were in farming or domestic service, the two main employment fields of the Negro, Dr. Graham said.

The depression has fallen more severely on Negroes than on any other social group, he commented, but this is probably less true in North Carolina than in other states.

In a statement opening the conference, Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States Employment Service, explained that the meeting was not a "fault-finding" conference.

Lieutenant Oxley, former North Carolina State Negro Welfare director, said this and other conferences "represent an honest effort on the part of leaders of both races to stimulate normal work opportunities for qualified Negro workers throughout the nation."

"Whether or not we agree that the South is the nation's economic problem Number One," Trigg said, "the South's economic problem Number One is the difference between the Negro's actual needs and wants, and what the South traditionally thinks he needs and should not want.

"This marginal economic field of non-production, restricted markets, low purchasing power, and crime between actuality and the traditional conception of what should be, is at least one great cause of economic inequality between regions, and we cannot escape from the fact that North Carolina's economic problem Number One is the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent Negro population—traditionally conceived as having few wants and fewer needs, limited by tradition to low level occupations and below subsistence wage, and forced over to the margin of gainful employment opportunity."

He suggested, as remedies of the situation, "more diversified" vocational courses; a "freer opportunity" for Negro youth to enter into apprenticeship training; "initial capital outlay" for Negroes starting businesses; a "standard wage and salary scale of equal competence;" additional training and encouragement of Negro boys to enter farming; "proportionate employment" of Negroes in public service jobs provided by tax money; and "destruction of the racial barriers set up by labor unions."

Albright told the conference that a recent comparison of placements of Negro male applicants in North Carolina showed that the probability of employment was improved 95.3 per cent by high school education and 149 per cent by vocational training.

He said the South had participated "to an equal degree" in national occupational trends. "The Southeast ranks lowest in professional, clerical, and skilled workers, and the trend from agriculture to industry, while constant, has not been so pronounced, he said. "In North Carolina, approximately 50 per cent of the total gainful workers are still engaged in agriculture and very few Negroes are finding jobs in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

John W. Houser, Senior Interviewer of the State Employment Service, said during the panel discussion on training needs and opportunities the building service was "one of the fields affording the securest type of employment to the Negro worker."

"There is little turnover except in smaller or generally otherwise uncertain businesses," he said. "Permanency is a factor usually placed very much in the foreground when worthy openings in this industrial classification are received by the Employment office."

C. D. Haliburton of St Augustine's College asserted that "if something is not done soon to change the present trend, the Negro mechanic in the building industry will be almost extinct within the next 40 years." The number of apprentices in the building trades, he said, is "abnormally low" in this State, but the Negro apprentice is "all but non-existent."

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Referring to Negroes, J. Percy Bond, jr., State Supervisor of Negro NYA activities, said that "to a considerable extent, one-third of our population is missing from our employment picture."

"That part of this one-third which does appear forms a rather splotchy, ugly mass in an isolated part of the picture," he said. "In preparing to paint our picture of the future, I think we must be prepared to bring about a better blending of the various parts of the picture."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF-1939

NORTH CAROLINA

Discuss Social Welfare of Race In North Carolina



This picture shows those people who sat at the speaker's table of the dinner meeting which was one of the principal features of the 14th annual Public Welfare Institute held in Raleigh, N. C. recently. Shown standing is Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who was guest speaker.

Those at the table are, left to right, Father O. F. Carl, assistant principal of St. Monica Catholic School, Raleigh; Miss Sadie Harris, case worker, North Carolina Old Age Assistance Bureau, Bertie County; Miss Julia Gordon, dietitian, Good Samaritan Hospital, New Bern; Dr. P. M. Smith, member of the Negro Advisory Committee, state board of charities and public welfare; Mrs. Randolph Johnson, W. Randolph Johnson, consultant and director, Negro department state board of charities and welfare; P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk; H. L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools; and Mrs. Trigg.

Economic Order Out of Joint Says Socioloaist

Forrester B. Washington Tells N. C. Welfare Institute That Depression Is Not Temporary

(Staff Correspondence)

RALEIGH, N. C.—Speaking at the dinner meeting held in connection with the 14th annual public welfare institute for Negro social workers, Forrester Washington, director of the Atlanta University School for Social Workers, told 70-odd social workers and others present that "America is not confronted with a temporary depression at all. We have come to a time when the economic order is out of joint. We have overproduction, the evils of which are intensified because we have failed to socialize distribution."

Referring to conditions in Europe, Mr. Washington said: "Hitler and Mussolini are creatures of a decaying capitalism. Let us not deceive ourselves as to the meaning of this for America. There are 150 Fascist organizations quietly working in this country."

BIGGEST CHALLENGE

Concerning the task confronting them Mr. Washington told the group: "You have the biggest challenge in the world today. You are connected with the one group that is set outside the main stream of culture. You can bring the black child in. You rub shoulders with the black children of America."

Mr. Washington said that Negroes were not only put to the necessity of adjusting themselves to the workaday world, but that theirs was the problem of making a triple adjustment. (1) a separate Negro society; (2) a world of proscription and discrimination, and (3) the workaday world involving unprecedented competition for economic security. "Your challenge," he reiterated, "is to learn how to manipulate and direct the nervous force which Negroes have to contribute to America."

VOICE IN LABOR MOVEMENTS

The speaker said that as a social worker he was not pessimistic. He could see in recent developments in the South the integration of the Negro within human movements of great significance. Negroes are at least having a voice in labor movements. He is having a larger voice in social welfare movements. He is invited more often to the council table when problems which concern the whole South are being considered.

Prof. H .L. Trigg, State supervisor of High Schools, presided. Mr. Washington was introduced by W. Randolph Johnson, consultant for the Colored Unit, State Welfare department.

Others who spoke briefly at the dinner were President Robert P. Daniel, of Shaw University; Miss Esther Brown, of Bishop Tuttle School; P. B. Young, editor Journal and Guide; Father O. T. Carl, of St. Monica Catholic School; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, WPA Consultant; B. T. Gillespie, of Baltimore; J. Percy Bond, Jr., state NYA director; Robert E. Jones, State director of 4-H clubs; Dr. Nelson H. Harris, director of teacher training at Shaw University, and Mrs. Ernestine Postles, of Detroit.

Juvenile delinquency was discussed under the following heads: The Agency and Juvenile Delinquency, led by Mr. Gill; The School and Juvenile Delinquency, led by Dr. Harris; The Family and Juvenile Delinquency, led by Mrs. Carter; Leisure Time and Juvenile Delinquency, led by G. M. Matlack, director Raleigh Recreation Commission; The Church and Juvenile Delinquency, led by the Rev. C. E. Norman.

FULL-TIME PROGRAM

The closing address was made by Mrs. W. T. Boss, State Commissioner, who summarized work being done through the department for corrective and preventive purposes.

It was revealed during the conference that North Carolina has a full-time health, recreational and general social welfare program functioning under the State Department with a well organized Negro unit, directed by W. Randolph Johnson.

Before going to Raleigh about five years ago to take charge of the State work Mr. Johnson was executive secretary and field agent for the Negro Organization Society in Virginia.

Consultant



W. R. Johnson, consultant for Negro Unit of the North Carolina state board of charities and public welfare, who recently promoted the fourteenth annual Public Welfare Institute, held in Raleigh, N. C.

Speaker



Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work was principal guest speaker at the annual Public Welfare Institute held in Raleigh, N. C., recently.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 27, 1939

INSTITUTE IS CLOSED AT BENNETT COLLEGE

Concluding Address Is Made By Jane H. Hunter.

The 13th annual Homemaking institute and fourth annual homecoming week-end at Bennett college was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with an address by Jane H. Hunter, founder of the Phillis Wheatley association of Cleveland, O.

The theme of the address was "Home Life Today." The speaker deplored the fact that so many women are forced to make their own living today and are denied the privilege of homemaking for their families.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Rev. H. C. Miller, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian church, assisted in the service, and music was by the college choir, under the direction of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. Dean Pritchett A. Klugh presided.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
June 8, 1939

Negro Agencies Council Sought

Meeting Called For Considering Plans

Meeting Thursday morning at the offices of the Greensboro community chest a committee from the Greensboro Council of Social Agencies formulated plans for the organization of a negro council of social agencies.

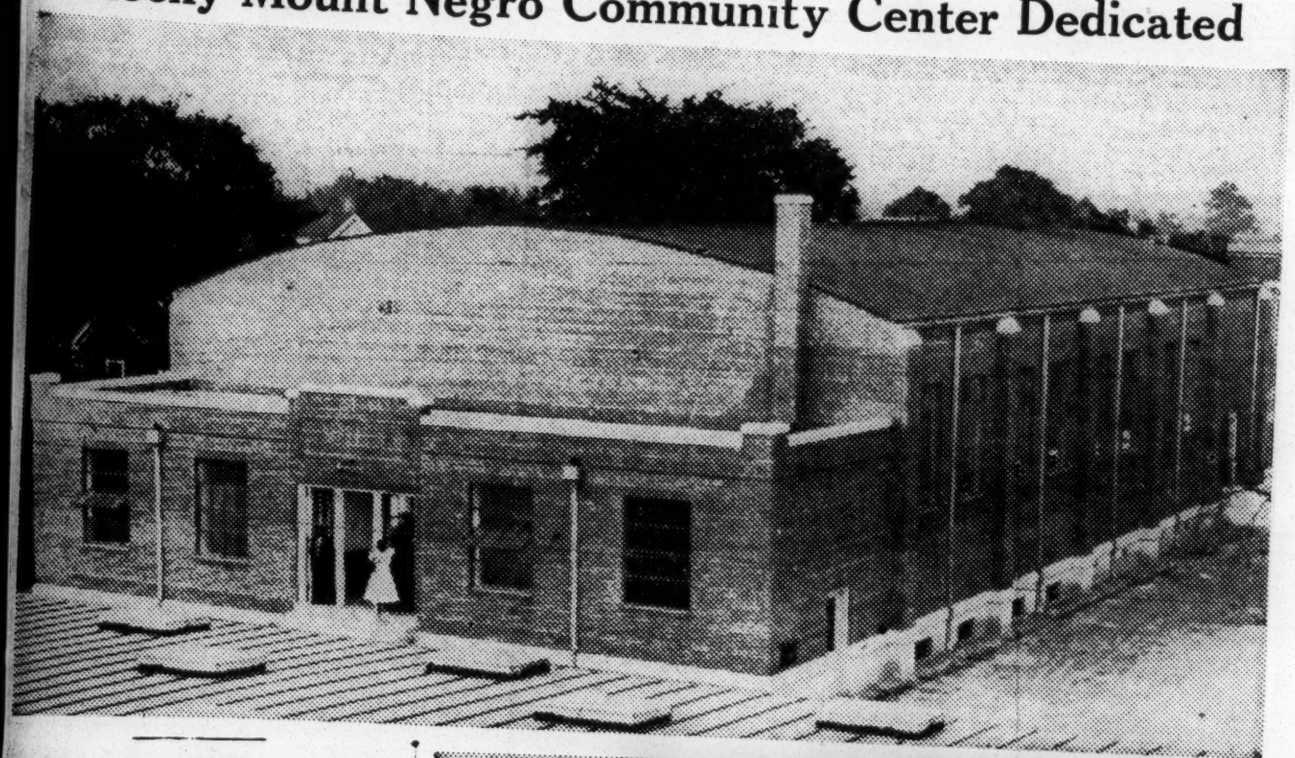
The group voted that Rabbi Fred I. Rypins, president of the council, call a meeting for Monday, June 26, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the offices of the community chest for the formulation of final plans concerning the negro organization.

The session will include as delegates the executive heads of the following local organizations: Public schools, Principal's club, ministerial association, L. Richardson Memorial hospital, Medical association, Boy scouts, Girl scouts, Y. M. C. A., Federation of Women's clubs, Traveler's aid, community chest, A. and T. college, Lutheran college, Bennett college, North Carolina Employment service, Nurses council, Sociology teachers, 4-H clubs, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, public library, juvenile court, recreation department, Red Cross, Girl Reserves, American legion, L. Richardson hospital auxiliary, Guilford county welfare department and inter-racial commission.

The morning session was attended by W. A. Carnes, V. Palmer Joe, Frank Dix, Mrs. L. C. Lane, Glenn R. Johnson, Ernest Hopkins and Ben L. Smith, representatives of the Greensboro council, and J. A. Tarpley, E. L. Raiford, Perry J. Brown, A. H. Peeler, R. C. Sharpe, Rev. R. T. Weatherby, Rev. J. T. Hairston, Dr. David Jones, Harry K. Parker, and Martha Sebastain Gorleigh as the negro representatives.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 14, 1939

Rocky Mount Negro Community Center Dedicated



Dr. L. P. Armstrong, Mrs. O. R. Pope, Dr. J. W. Black, Dr. G. W. Bulluck, who introduced the members of Rocky Mount's board of aldermen; Rev. W. C. Somerville, and L. G. Blackus.

White and Negro Leaders Take Part in Exercises Formally Opening Building

Rocky Mount, Sept. 13.—Twenty-five WPA employes witnessed the result of their labors as Rocky Mount's new community center for Negroes was formally dedicated on Tuesday night.

Mayor J. Q. Robinson, presiding over the assemblage of over 600 people, stated that he was glad that the city could provide such a fine structure for the Negro citizens; that in planning the community center, the excellent relations existing there between white and Negro was clearly shown. He accepted the project on behalf of the city from WPA Administrator C. C. McGinnis, who praised the local officials in the fine manner in which they had utilized the work relief program and the WPA workers for turning in a good job in return for their wages.

Interspersed between more than half-dozen speeches, the community chorus, under the direction of Nell Hunter, sang Negro spirituals.

Rocky Mount City Manager L. B. Aycock explained that the center was erected as a part of the city's recreation program.

Among the Negro leaders on the program were Rev. F. F. Bryant,



Taken from the roof of one of Rocky Mount's numerous tobacco warehouses, the top picture shows the new $22,500 WPA-built community center for Negroes. In the lower picture, State WPA Administrator C. C. McGinnis (left) is shown as he presented the building to the city Rocky Mount's mayor J. Q. Robinson (right), accepted the project.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 8, 1939

RACIAL CONFERENCE ECHOES.

What Harold L. Trigg, supervisor of negro high schools, is saying is that the stronger race, in position and numerically, has a traditional conception of what the minority race wants, and ought not to wish; and that there is a great difference between that traditional conception and the actualities of what the minority want, and wish. The word he uses to denote necessity is "needs", which conveys more than "lacks".

The American brown race, the newest of races, is not properly comprehended in any wholly traditional view, because while it has its traditions, it is not a traditional race. The philosophy whereby the brown race lives is a philosophy not as comfortable, either to the possessors or to the observer, as was the philosophy of the black race. The traditional notion of the white is that the black is the happiest of mankind. And so, no doubt, given a reasonable sufficiency of food, and not required to earn it by too unreasonably arduous work, he may have been. If this priceless philosophy of content no longer constitutes so great a racial distinction, that is to be explained by the inner effects of a racial evolution, but more by changes in environment which render it more and more difficult for the brown man to supply the elemental physical wants.

The depression, said Dr. Frank Graham, at the conference just concluded at Raleigh, has fallen more severely on negroes than on any other group. That is a truth to which the whites must, in good conscience, give grave consideration. The action and reaction of world forces have latterly set aside a great multitude of men and women as superfluous to industry. It is the tragedy of our times. The negro, elected to bear the brunt of it, can best be assisted by the exercise of the utmost of which wisdom is capable in changing this trend that makes superfluities of a constantly increasing number of persons who are not, in any true definition of the world, unemployable.

Another thing that was said at this conference, by John W. Mitchell, district agent at the A. and T. college, is that there remain in the field of agriculture more opportunities to make a satisfactory living than in anything else in the state. It has long been apparent that we must look to the land for the mitigation of the evils, the tragedy, of industrial superfluity; and that the land, indeed, offers the best hope of the establishment of a tolerable situation with respect to the actually unemployable. Billions of dollars have been spent with unsatisfactory result, in amelioration experiments; and billions more will be spent, by states and nation, before the lesson is really learned.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 30, 1939

THE NEGRO'S POSSIBILITIES OUT OF THE DITCH.

At his suggestion and the call of Governor HOEY, a conference is to be held this week in Raleigh participated in by the leaders of both races in North Carolina for the purpose of discussing and investigating the possibility of widening the opportunities for industrial occupation of the negroes in the state.

While the present facts relating to the industrial placement of negro applicants under the civil service and merit test are not especially encouraging for the race, simple justice and fair dealing demand that concerted and honest effort be made throughout the South and the entire nation to open the doors of industrial establishments to such members of this race as can prove their skill and demonstrate their personal worthiness of such opportunity.

The easy answer to make to this program of possibility for the negro in industrial occupations is that by the very nature of his inferiority, he has no rightful claim to such recognition in view of the urgent necessity that such places in the kingdom of industry be found for the whites.

In other words, because public sentiment has so largely been running the negro down in the South and, for that matter, in the nation, and such sentiment has been content to assign him to places and positions of menial unimportance, we may be disposed to sneer at the suggestion that he is capable of filling places of trust and responsibility or of common usefulness in the higher realms.

In assuming such a position, we do the race an injustice and attempt to belie the historic facts tending to prove his racial aptitudes and abilities in the higher vocations and more important services.

Let us not indulge in the tedium of detailing the historic and dramatic place which has been attained by exceptional members of this race in the field of invention or science or art or education and advanced scholarship or the several professions. But it is lamentable that white America is so meagerly informed of what the negro has achieved in all of these areas.

As illustrative, however, of the inventive capacities of this race, let it be known that there are 1,500 inventions by negroes the patents of which are recorded in Washington. And what shall be said when we approach the inspiring stories of scientific prestige attained by such a man as Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER whose biography, "From Captivity to Fame," is a fascinating and romantic epic of the ascent of this lowly slave boy from gruelling poverty and ignorance to the peaks of scientific scholarship, achievement and national renown.

Among the bright names and the tall minds occupying strategic positions of leadership and importance today in American fields of surgery, pathology, dermatology, chemistry and engineering are to be found those of eminent representatives of the negro race.

Nor is it otherwise in the fields of art and music and sculpture. JAMES BLAND, a negro composer, wrote the words and music of "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny," which is to become the official state song of the Old Dominion if a recommendation to the Virginia Assembly is accepted. It was a negress, MARIAN ANDERSON, who only a few days ago thrilled the largest audience ever gathered in America for a recital in the National Capital.

And another negro composer, WILLIAM GRANT STILL, has written the theme song for the New York World's Fair.

The progress of the negro in education has been among the major phenomena of his development since the Civil war. In spite of meager facilities and unremoved handicaps, this race has been making its way out of illiteracy and into scholarship. In spite of severe and pressing limitations there are 25,000 negro students in institutions of higher learning today in America; 132 negroes hold the degree of doctor of philosophy from northern white institutions; 155 of them have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. DAN WILLIAMS performed the first successful operation on the heart.

Dr. LOUIS T. WRIGHT, head surgeon of the Harlem hospital, is the first negro to be admitted to American Institute of Surgeons.

Dr. JULIAN LEWIS is an outstanding pathologist at the University of Chicago.

Dr. LAWLAS is a dermatologist at Northwestern university.

Dr. JULIAN is an organic chemist at De Pauw university, and has recently been appointed head chemist for the Glitten company of Chicago.

Mr. HARDIEN is chief chemist for the Metallurgical plant in Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. FORTE is a chemist in a brewery at Newbury Port, Massachusetts.

Dr. VICTOR SMITH is a chemist at the Dupont factory.

ARCHIE ALEXANDER is one of the foremost civil engineers in the country. He employs both races in his work. He has built several buildings at the University of Iowa, and a number of bridges all over the mid-west.

HENRY O. TANNER, an outstanding negro painter, has had a number of his paintings purchased by the French government. E. M. BROWNSLER and WILLIAM E. SCOTT are also outstanding painters. Dr. W. A. COOPER, of Charlotte, is a local artist of national reputation.

Three women have achieved distinction as sculptors: EDMONIA LEWIS, METZ WARRICK FULLER, and ELIZABETH PROPHET.

In music the race has made an outstanding contribution. The names of MARIAN ANDERSON, ROLAND HAYES, HARRY T. BURLEIGH, CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE, NATHANIEL DETT, WILLIAM DAWSON, MAUDE CUNEY HARE, PAUL ROBESON, LILLIAN EVANTI, and scores of others are known the country over, and many of them in foreign countries.

May we be allowed the license of local and community pride in pointing out, in connection with the educational development of the negro and the institutions that minister to him in this field, the extraordinary service and rank of the Johnson C. Smith university, located in our own city, and the sacrificial achievements and eminent prestige attained by both the administration and student body both as to scholarship and social relationships with the

white people of Charlotte.

All over North and South Carolina and throughout the South are other such personalities and leaders of the negro race whose intelligence, patriotism, capacity and character take rank with those of our own or any other race and who are deserving of the friendly and encouraging support and co-operation of the public.

In view of the simple and irrefutable facts relating to the conditions and problems of the negroes, in view of the acknowledged injustices and handicaps and oppressions imposed upon their race, in spite of the evidence of the responsibilities which logically and inescapably inhere to the superior race to associate itself and assist the negro to his rightful and worthy place in our democracy, the bitter truth is that, for the most part, the plight and problem of the race remains all but untouched and the consciousness of our white society is as yet unawakened to its duty in the premises.

It ill becomes us who proclaim the virtues and verities of our simple and sacred democracy to ignore the continuing dictatorship being exercised in America and in the South on the part of the whites toward the negroes.

Nor can we consistently hope to perpetuate either here in America or influence other nationalities and races to accept the precepts and principles of American democracy until in our own land and through our own attitudes and practices and concepts, we move to extend the full opportunities of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to this class of our own citizens and neighbors to whom these rights are yet being so widely and tragically denied.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 7, 1939

Wants, Needs of Negro South's No. 1 Problem

White and Negro Educational, Industrial and Business Leaders of State Hear Discussion On Negro's Situation Today and How It Can Be Remedied.

RALEIGH, May 6.—(AP)—White and negro educational, industrial and business leaders were told here today that the south's "economic problem No. 1 is the difference between the negro's actual needs and wants, and what the south traditionally thinks he needs and should not want".

The speaker was Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools, who appeared with several other state and national leaders on the program of a conference called for consideration of the negro's employment problems.

About 100 persons attended the conference, held in the hall of the house of representatives. A committee named to evaluate the findings of the meeting announced it would meet in Chapel Hill next Friday.

Trigg Is Heard.

North Carolina's economic problem number one. Trigg asserted "is the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent negro population—traditionally conceived as having few wants and fewer needs, limited by tradition to low level occupations and below subsistence wage, and forced over to the margin of gainful employment opportunity".

"This marginal economic field of non-production, restricted markets, low purchasing power, morbidity and crime between actuality and the traditional conception of what should be, is at least one great cause of economic inequality between regions," he said at another point.

"In North Carolina the negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity," he continued. "It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Warning Not Sounded.

A note of warning was sounded by Prof. Guy B. Johnson of the sociology department of the University of North Carolina.

Appearing for Dr. Howard Odum of the university, who was unable to attend, Johnson said that if the depression continued, the nation might develop a dissatisfied proletariat and that this might lead to revolution.

Continued unemployment, he said, has a harmful social effect on character, family life and welfare in general. It would be better, he added, to try to keep all groups at work, rather than employing members of one race to the exclusion of others.

Others on the program included Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; R. Mayne Albright, director of the state employment service; and Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States Employment service and former state negro welfare director.

Lieutenant Oxley, in an opening statement, said the meeting was one of a series which represented "an honest effort on the part of leaders of both races to stimulate normal work opportunities for qualified negro workers throughout the nation".

The conference was greeted by Governor Hoey and Lavor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford presided.

Dr. Graham told the conference that North Carolina was "working toward a more just and balanced state, on a basis of education and inter-racial co-operation".

"We are trying," he said, "to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance".

The depression has fallen more severely on negroes than on any other group, he said, but this is probably less true in North Carolina than in other states.

Remedies Suggested.

As remedies of the situation, Trigg suggested "more diversified" vocational courses: A "freer opportunity" for negro youth to enter apprenticeship training; "initial capital outlay" for negroes entering business; a "standard wage and salary scale of equal competence"; additional training for domestic and personal servants; agriculture extension and training and encouragement of negro boys to enter farming; "proportionate employment" of negroes in public service jobs provided by tax money, and "destruction of racial barriers set up by labor unions".

Probability of employment of negro men was improved 95.3 per cent by high school education, and 149 per cent by vocational training, Albright said. The south, he continued, has participated "to an unequal degree" in national occupational trends".

"The southeast ranks lowest in professional, clerical, and skilled workers, and the trend from agriculture to industry, while constant, has not been so pronounced," he added. "In North Carolina, approximately 50 per cent of the total gainful workers are still engaged in agriculture and very few negroes are finding jobs in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

John W. Houser, senior interviewer of the state employment service, said during the panel discussion on training needs and opportunities that building service was "one of the fields affording the securest type of employment to the negro worker".

"There is little turnover except in smaller or generally otherwise uncertain businesses," he said. "Permanency is a factor usually placed very much in the foreground when worthy openings in this industrial classification are received by the employment office."

C. D. Haliburton, of St. Augustine's college, asserted that "if something is not done soon to change the present trend, the negro mechanic in the building industry will be almost extinct within the next 40 years". The number of apprentices in the building trades, he said, is "abnormally low" in this state, but the negro apprentice is "all but non-existent".

John W. Mitchell, negro district agent at A. and T. college, Greensboro, said that "if the negro arises to his opportunity in agriculture before it is too late, he can yet become stabilized in rural life and find employment for those agriculturally inclined".

"There remain in the field of agriculture," he said, "more opportunities for both races to make a satisfying living than in anything else in the state".

Organization of a state-wide council on house-hold employment was recommended by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, consultant on negro affairs with the state WPA.

Referring to negroes, J. Percy Bond, Jr., state supervisor of negro NYA activities, said that "to a considerable extent, one-third of our population is missing from our employment picture".

"That part of this one-third which does appear forms a rather splotchy, ugly mass in an isolated part of the picture," he said.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
March 12, 1939

Negro Welfare Council Lists 1938 Activities

A total of 119,002 persons witnessed or participated in recreational events sponsored by the Negro Welfare council here during 1938, according to the annual report of Director J. C. Highe.

Other activities of the council included the operation of ten clubs, three recreational centers and four musical organizations.

Workers made 420 welfare contacts and 783 investigations. At Christmas they distributed 400 baskets of food along with clothing, fruits, candy and nuts. Fifteen hundred toys also were given out.

The council aided transients, negro boys and girls on court probation and supervised the work of several WPA and NYA workers assigned to the department.

Recreational work included the supervision of all kinds of games, folk dancing, ballroom dancing, story telling, dramatics, and music and crafts of various kinds. Handcraft exhibits and athletic contests were included in the program for the year.

Special events sponsored were the observance of various national holidays, and the planing of picnics hikes and other out-of-door activities.

Winston-Salem N. C. Sentinel
March 19, 1939

Negro Housing Program Gets Under Way

Completing the sale of approximately 130 Negro homes in North Cameron Park addition, the J. W. Ferrell and Company has now launched a building program in which at least 75 houses are expected to be erected.

Owned by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, this new Negro development is being offered to employees through the real estate agency.

The first group of new houses is expected to be completed this week. Other groups will be placed under construction during the spring and summer months.

The houses are being built from plans offered by the Southern Pine Association of New Orleans, La., some of which have appeared on this page in recent months.

Costing between $1,800 and $2,700, the dwellings will have from three to six rooms.

This development was opened last August.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
March 17, 1939

HERE AND ELSEWHERE

There may be some members of the colored race in the North who are faring as well as some of their kindred and friends down South, but as a usual thing, the Negro is getting along better among folks who understand him than anywhere else. His best friends are among the white people of the South.

There appeared in The New York Herald-Tribune a few days ago a dispatch from Trenton, N. J., telling of some of the findings of a commission appointed by the State of New Jersey to study the economic, cultural, health and living conditions among the 198,000 Negroes in the State. The commission had $30,000 at its disposal and a little more than half had been spent a few days ago when the commission completed its work and sent its report to the legislature. The findings of the commission are as follows:

"Negroes are generally restricted in private employment to unskilled and semi-skilled occupations regardless of their ability or desire to do other work.

"Because of this restriction the income of Negro workers has been especially hard hit by unemployment and loss of income.

"Because of a severe rate of unemployment and long confinement to low paid jobs, Negro families generally suffer from extremely low incomes.

"In addition to the burden of low income, residential segregation imposes additional suffering upon the Negro population.

"Low income and poor housing conditions together with restriction of opportunity and blighting of ambition combine to produce in Negro neighbors a high rate of ill health, delinquency and crime.

"The attempts of Negro families to train their children properly are hampered by unequal educational opportunities, especially manifested in many of the separate schools established for Negroes in Southern counties of the state.

"Attempts of Negro family heads to provide security for their families in event of death, illness or accident are made more difficult by discriminatory policies practiced against Negroes by insurance companies.

"Efforts of the Negro community to maintain proper standards of health meet with inadequate support from public and private health agencies.

"Equal opportunity in civil service employment, in WPA work and in non-competitive state, county and municipal employment is denied to Negro workers."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 3, 1939

THREE RELIGIONS ARE HEARD FROM

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Representatives Speak at Symposium

Chapel Hill, April 2.—(AP)—Three distinguished representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, addressing the Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina here tonight, gave their views of how religion may be used to improve social progress.

The speakers were Sherwood Eddy of New York, noted traveler and lecturer, representing the Protestants; Robert D. Douglass, prominent Catholic layman and Greensboro, N. C., attorney, representing the Catholics, and Henry Hurwitz, of New York, well known Jewish leader and editor of the Menorah Journal, representing the Hebrews.

They spoke at a religious symposium which featured today's sessions of the institute which will continue through Friday.

Dr. John A. Rice, president of Black Mountain College, and Editor Hurwitz were speakers at the morning session of the institute today. Dr. Rice spoke in the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hurwitz from the pulpit of the Methodist church.

Mr. Douglas, a grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, took the view that religion, whether Protestant, Jewish, or Catholic, "has immense resources which can, should, and will be used in the work of social progress."

Citing the specific contribution of the Catholic church toward social progress, Mr. Douglas said, "It is the most powerful organization in the world today, both numerically and as an organization. With the exception of the Communist Internationale, it is the only international organization of any considerable strength which is actively functioning as a unit. Hence it is bound to have tremendous influence in any social progress."

Good Original Grantor.

Mr. Douglas said "The Pope himself might have been the author of Thomas Jefferson's declaration that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. From this, it follows that whatever rights the State has it gets from the individuals, and that the individual gets his rights from his Creator and not from the State."

Mr. Hurwitz, in his address, said that since genuine democracy is based on the ideal of personal worth and dignity of every individual, "in a profound religious sense it is true that the Jewish and therefore the Christian spirit is the most powerful enemy of revived tribalism and heathenism which Hitler and his associates seek to impose on the world.

"Just as Judiaism-Christianity has conquered types of heathinism before, so we may be certain that Judaism-Christianity will conquer this new heathenism, or else civilization itself will go under," he said.

Must Stand Ttogether.

"Not since the birth of Christianity nearly 2,000 years ago has it been so necessary for true Jews and true Christians to stand together against a common enemy," he asserted. "Anyone who promotes anti-semitism in this country is endeavoring to undermine the ground upon which America stands."

Dr. Rice in his address said, "The people of the Western World are looking for a religion because of disgust of freedom and because they find freedom too great burden.

"Three religions are now struggling for mastery of Europe. One, Catholicism, is historic; the other two are new: Communism, based on philosophical hypothesis; Nazism, on race myth. All three employ restriction of freedom of thought, speech and knowledge. The instrument of control is fear. All three are imposed by the will of a minority.

Historically, he said, all great religions have employed restrictions of freedom of thought, speech and knowledge. "Democracy, on the contrary, is based on these three freedoms.

"The problem of the demo man is to find a religion th together of all his life dom, rather than th But democratic ing weary o knowledge makes him a skeptic. Freedom of speech makes him irresponsible. Freedom of thought results in confused thought.

"Confused thought is due to unskillful employment of the various modes of thought. The scientific mode of thought is applicable to the material of science, and is logical and sociological. It becomes necessary for the democratic man to establish hierarchy of values in the modes of thought."

Eddy For Protestants.

Speaking for the Protestants, Sherwood Eddy said the Catholics, Jews and Protestants are "today being drawn closer together than ever by a common menace—the threatening advance of Fascism and Nazism.

Just back from a tour of Europe Mr. Eddy said he saw Hitler "just after he had killed 300 men in two days.

"The unity of our faiths must come not in any theological agreement by tieing to the past but in the common objective of seeking the coming of the kingdom of God by embracing the four elements of justice, liberty, abundance, and Brotherhood. These are the four basic needs of all men. They become the increasing demands of awakening humanity.

"They were the four elements of the kingdom of God which the Jews proclaimed, in seeking this kingdom we can find our unity and welfare of all humantiy which today is menaced by Hitler's would-be world conquest."

Monday's speakers will be: Dr. Arthur Raper, research secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission, who will speak on "The South —A Challenge to Democracy," at 10 o'clock; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the University Institute for Research in Social Science, "Is Regional Planning Possible?"; Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "The Poll Tax and Southern Politics," and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of sociology at Fisk University, all of whom will appear on a panel meeting at 4 o'clock; and at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator on the Farm Security Administration, and Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, will continue the panel discussion on the South. Dr. Alexander's topic will be "The Citizen and the Community in Regional Planning," and Editor Daniels will speak on "Necessity for Planning in the South."

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
April 7, 1939

$500 IS CONTRIBUTED FOR NEGRO BOY'S CLUB

Cash, pledges and equipment which has been contributed to the campaign committee thus far for the purpose of establishing a boys' club for Negroes in the Hayti area, amount to more than $500, it was announced yesterday.

The campaign will continue through April 14, and a goal of $2,500 will be strived for.

A radio program over WDNC Tuesday night will be the final appeal for funds, E. W. Midgette, publicity director for the campaign, announced. Three speakers will take part in the program, according to Midgette.

Furniture is the main equipment needed for the organization of the club, which will be located in the old Wonderland theater building. Individual contributions may be made to the drive, by sending it to J. H. Wheeler, treasurer, at the Mechanics and Farmers bank.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 3, 1939

Dinner Feature Of Negro Week

Father-Son Banquet Is Held At Windsor Center

The activities for the past week of the negro division of the local recreation commission included the first annual father-son week celebration, sponsored by the men's recreation club, headed by L. C. Nixon.

The events included also the boys and men's recreation hour at the Windsor and J. C. Price centers Monday night. Tuesday afternoon the feature events were the neighborhood roller skating races conducted on East Bragg, Regan and Bennett streets. Wednesday the city-wide bicycle races were held at 4 p. m. at Memorial stadium.

The winners of the skating and bicycle events will go to Durham next Friday, April 7, to participate in the first negro state-wide contests. Thursday afternoon men's and boys' softball was played on the Nocho park diamond.

The father-son banquet was held at the Windsor center last Friday night. The program was attended by 100 men and boys who gathered for an evening of song, talks, jokes, games and dinner. Feature speakers on the program were Carl Smedberg, city manager, Dr. Roscoe Hughes, Dr. George Simpkins, Dr. D. D. Jones, president of Bennett college, and Rev. R. T. Weatherby.

The week also saw the playoffs of school marble tournaments at Jonesboro, Moore, and Washington street schools. Sixty-five took part in the Jonesboro tourney, which was won by Thomas Gilchrist, who defeated Walter Crowley, for the school championship. The Jonesboro and Moore school tourneys were conducted by J. A. Streater, Jonesboro recreation center director. At Moore a total of 76 children shot in the contests.

The various negro community center councils and lay committees also met during the past week. Monday evening the Windsor center council, headed by William Eberhardt, heard an address by Dr. G. H. Evans, who spoke on the subject of tuberculosis. The council decided to bring E. T. Attwell of the National Recreation association here for a survey. The negro advisory recreation committee held its regular meeting Tuesday and recommended to the recreation commission that a playground be established in the Jonesboro community, which was approved by the commission later on Thursday.

Carnival Is Planned.

Tuesday, which was "council day" for negro recreation, saw also the meetings of the Jonesboro and Carnegie library craft centers. The Jonesboro committee, headed by Arthur Lee, chairman, and C. A. Holt, treasurer, made plans for a carnival at the center to be held in a few weeks and arranged to assign volunteer workers to the new playground.

The craft center council, headed by C. R. Johnson, chairman, and W. E. Hooker, director, planned a campaign for raising funds for craft materials, arranged to conduct a Bible class as part of its regular meeting, and appointed a program committee composed of C. L. Fleming, chairman, F. A. Sarott, and A. A. Harris. The meeting was addressed by Harry K. Parker, negro recreation head, who spoke on the subject, "The Functions and Responsibilities of the Community Center Council."

Coming negro recreation events announced today include opening of spring playgrounds on April 6; Easter egg hunt and Easter bridge and whist frolic on April 10; negro health week April 16, and city-wide hobby show April 24-29.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
April 11, 1939

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER TO OPEN

The Community center for colored people will be opened formally tonight at 8:15 with a well arranged program in the new auditorium of the Y. M. I. A. on Person street. There will be a reception for the new and old members after the program. The public has been invited to be present.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 13, 1939

NEW APPEAL MADE TO ESTABLISH CLUB

Drive To Raise $2,500 For Negro Boys' Recreation Center To End Friday

An appeal for funds to establish a Negro boys' club here was reiterated in radio talks yesterday by Judge Mamie Dowd Walker of the juvenile court, Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes, and E. D. Mickle, principal of the W. G. Pearson school.

All of the speakers emphasized the value of supervised recreation in reducing juvenile delinquency.

Declared Judge Walker:

"My experience in dealing with delinquents convinces me that supervised play often solves difficult problems of discipline.

"Warden Lawes tells us that 90 percent of the prisoners in Sing Sing were never associated with any of the juvenile associations where boys learn how to spend their leisure time in wholesome recreation."

Said Dean Taylor:

"Crime is now recognized primarily as a social product. . . . Crime, however, like physical diseases, will not long remain confined to an area but becomes infectious and spreads . . . until no part of a city, or its people are safe from its blighting effects."

The project is being sponsored by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and an attempt is being made to raise $2,500. Thus far, $801.60 has been received, it was announced last night.

Contributions are being received by J. H. Wheeler, secretary of the Boys' Club committee, in care of the Mechanics and Farmers bank here. The drive will close Friday.

Institute Speaker Offers South a Seven-Point Plan

News and Observer

Planning Association Representatives Address Session at University

Chapel Hill, April 5.—A seven-point program in regional planning for the South was advanced today by George B. Galloway, field representative of the National Economic and Social Planning Association, a private research and educational organization supported by the Whitney Foundation, who outlined the regional and national program of his organization. 4-6-39

Mr. Galloway spoke at today's sessions of the University of North Carolina's fifth Human Relations Institute, which will close Friday.

Seven steps outlined by the speaker were: Raleigh 2nd

1. Repeal of the poll tax; 2. Creation of a southern council for regional development as advocated by Dr. Howard W. Odum, the sociologist; 3. Increase of Federal aid in educational, recreational and health facilities, to equalize social service between the South and other regions: 4. Compensation to the South for tariff and freight rate discriminations; 5. Further extension of measures for conservation of physical resources that are on the agenda of state planning boards; 6 Removal of "high cost farmers" from the land and their employment in rehabilitating the soil; 7. Development of large scale cooperative and collective farming under efficient management.

Program for Nation.

Mr. Galloway also presented a four-point program for the nation.

1. Establishment of a permanent central planning agency in place of the present temporary National Resources Committee; 2. Federal stimulation of new capital formation in the heavy industries; 3. Adoptions of the industrial expansion bill now before Congress; 4. A bold program of public investments in useful public works to provide jobs for able-bodied unemployed.

Anthony W. Smith, Pittsburgh attorney and assistant to the general counsel of the C. I. O., speaking at the morning session, defended the Wagner Act and urged its continuation. The act is not a Federal police system to settle labor disputes but is planned to guarantee the basic rights of labor organization, he said.

Speakers at the afternoon session were Dr. Joseph J. Spengler of the Political Science Department of Duke University, who said the decline of population in America should prove beneficial since it would raise the level of the individual living and national income; Gottfried Haberler, professor of economics in Harvard University, who said that although totalitarian states weathered depressions better than democracies, democracy would be better for business in all its phases.

Russell Devenport, managing editor of Fortune Magazine and John L. Coulter, head of an economics research bureau in Washington, who represented the National Manufacturers Association, spoke tonight.

Discussing population trends and economic planning, Dr. Spangler showed the decrease in population growth which is becoming more pronounced each year, and predicted the world population would reach a level of 2,600,000,000 within a few years.

Advocating a two-fold plan aimed at helping to solve both the qualitative and quantitative problems, Dr. Spangler said that needy parents who show evidence of being able to produce a high type of children should be given governmental aid.

Farm-Factory War.

Mr. Coulter said that although there appears, on the surface, to be constant conflict between the farmers and the manufacturers, in reality there is perfect interdependence between the two and a mutuality of interest in national income.

Pointing out that when farmers are getting good prices, employees in factories are getting good wages, and vice-versa, he said both groups must realize this and establish one goal—"pulling together to build up the national income."

Lesson From Germany.

Although democracy is better for business in all its phases, other countries can learn from dictator-ruled Germany's military efficiency. "We all realize that war and armament races are most undesirable," he said, but it seems quite possible that this degree of efficiency is not limited to armies and navies."

Davenport said solution of the world's ills in business and government lies, not with the economists, but with the people. And especially, I think, it loes with the younger generation.

"It has been my observation that most of the young people today are inclined toward reaction."

Davenport said reactionary forces, although more advanced in other countries, have nevertheless pervaded this country too. "The economics of fear now dominate our government, our business enterprises, our labor unions, resulting in rigid price structures, stagnant investment markets, huge and apparently hopeless government indebtedness and desperate spending programs.

"In my opinion, business started this, but also, it seems clear, govern-

...ent is rapidly finishing it. . . . You will have to decide if you want a state designed as in the past for economic man, or whether you want a state designed upon behavorist principles which will make your decisions for you."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 3, 1939

GIVES YOUTH CENTER IN HONOR OF NEGROES

Greensboro, Jan. 2.—A $50,000 donation by Caesar Cone, II, son of the late leader of Greensboro's textile industry, will provide a Young Men's Christian Association building for Negroes. W. C. Holleyman, Jr., has been employed as architect to design a three-story brick structure 76 by 65 feet. Mr. Cone has indicated he will make additional donations for expansion of the structure when the need develops.

The gift is made to honor two Negro workers who served the Ceasar Cone family for many years: Andrew Taylor, who has been a family employe for 38 years, and Sallie Hayes, who was cook for the Cones for 38 years until her death five years ago.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 2, 1939

Negro Centers Have Fine Year

Nearly 150,000 Take Part In Activities

The negro division of the local recreation commission reported today an attendance of 147,018 persons the year of 1938, according to Harry K. Parker, director of the division. The Windsor community center activities were attended by 31,281 persons; 64,736 attended summer playground activities; 28,251 attended Nocho park swimming pool activities, and 2,750 picknickers frequented the Nocho park outing areas.

The year of 1938 was the first year of a full-time indoor and outdoor recreation program for negro citizens of the city. Three units worked together to provide the negro program. These divisions were the three summer playgrounds, Price, Cotton-Newby and Nocho park, Windsor community center and Windsor swimming pool.

Supervisory staff, directing the year's program included J. S. Leary, director of Nocho park playground; Arthur Headen, Cotton-Newby playground director; Vance Chavis, Price playground director; A. H. Peeler, general supervisor of playgrounds; C. L. McCollough, supervisor of creative arts; Eugene Levette, boys' athletic director; McHenry Norman, head life guard, swimming supervisor; Fannie S. Sizemore, director of girls' and women's activities, and Norman watts, assistant director and director of athletics.

Laymen Support Program.

The year was noteworthy in the support given the recreation program by lay citizens of the community. Over 100 persons served in some volunteer leadership capacity. As in past years, the negro advisory recreation commission, composed of Rev. R. T. Weatherby, chairman; Dr. D. D. Jones, Dr. F. D. Bluford, Dr. C. G. Simpkins, Prof. Waddy Jones, Prof. A. H. Peeler and Prof. J. A. Tarpley, served in faithful capacity in advising the recreation commission as to city-wide play problems among negroes. The executive council of the Windsor center with J. Percy Bond as chairman, succeeded by William Eberhardt, which is composed of 60 citizens of all walks of life, has given excellent support to the activities at the center. Notable during the year was the improvement of outing facilities at Nocho park including landscaping of lawns, bridges, softball diamond, paths and play courts, complete indoor boxing facilities has been constructed at the Windsor center during the year.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
February 4, 1939

New Recreation Centers Opened

Five Places Now Being Operated For Negroes

Recent reorganization of the activities of the negro division of the local recreation commission resulted this week in the opening of four recreation centers for negro citizens, it was announced today by Harry K. Parker, negro recreation director.

In addition to the Windsor community center, which has been operating since August, 1937, Price, Terra Cotta, Jonesboro and elementary schools and the handcraft center at the Carnegie negro library have been opened for play activities.

Arrangements to open the school buildings for negro leisure-time activities have been made through the courtesy of Ben Smith, superintendent of city schools, and J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of negro public schools, in co-operation with A. H. Peeler and J. S. Leary, school principals.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
January 19, 1939

Healthy Competition

Owners of negro rental property in Charlotte, N. C., seem to have taken to heart implicit and explicit criticism of slum conditions involved in the creation of a housing authority and an application for a $3,000,000 federal housing project. At any rate, a wave of improvement of such property has been noted.

Property owners as individuals cannot expect to match government plans for better housing such as have been revealed in New Orleans. They can, however, make houses habitable against the day when associations of property holders perhaps will launch just such large-scale low-rent projects as government funds are financing. The latter enterprises, when they are completed, will strongly accent the need for decent living conditions in other quarters. In that respect the housing authorities may be said to have injected a competitive element which should have the healthiest consequences.

Some of the Charlotte landlords have not waited to have a good example thrust in their faces. They are activated by civic pride and by a desire to keep their tenants. New Orleans could stand evidence, on a broader front, of similar activity. It is inevitable that some of the inhabitants of areas demarked for federal projects, unable to meet qualifications for residence, will be forced into other sections. Will it be their lot to encounter conditions much worse than those they left?

Art Center Discontinued.

The negro federal art center at the negro Carnegie library, which was discontinued several weeks ago, is the scene of the new handcraft center of the negro recreation division. The craft center will be open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock, with children's activities from 3 to 6 o'clock and adult crafts from 7 to 10 o'clock. All art and handcraft activities at the Windsor center have been transferred to more spacious quarters at the Carnegie library. Craft activities in the program will include drawing, clay modeling, puppetry, painting, tin craft and basketry.

Associated with the program of school recreation centers are the play activities sponsored by the adult education department, and conducted by the negro recreation division at the Terra Cotta school.

New Staff Assignments.

To take on the supervision of the new centers, new staff assignments of negro workers have been made Supervisors include two newly appointed WPA recreation directors W. E. Hooker, director of the handcraft center, and J. A. Streater newly appointed director of the Jonesboro center. C. C. Miller is serving in a volunteer capacity as supervisor of play activities at the Price school. Arthur Headen is in charge of Terra Cotta activities. Norman Watts has assumed duties as director of the Windsor center.

The reopening of the negro schools for recreation is part of the plan to carry recreation activities to various negro communities in the city.

In addition to the indoor centers the negro recreation division is opening three roller skating areas, one each at High and Austin streets and Memorial stadium.

The opening of the negro schools for recreation is not a new innovation. The Jacksonville, Jonesboro and Washington Street schools were used for this purpose in previous years before the Windsor center was built. However, this new center did not replace the need for recreation centers in various outlying communities.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 12, 1939

Officials Chart Drive Tomorrow

Artie B. Cash, local businessman and civic leader, was last week, confirmed as chairman of the Negro division of the 1939 Community Chest campaign, according to members of the Patterson Avenue Branch Y. M.. C. A., committee of management. Mrs. Birdie Miller Robinson was named vice-chairman of the division. The campaign date is set for March 7, it was reported.

Native Here

Cash, a native of this city, has been active in the barber business for several years. His wide interest and influence has added much to the advancement of many civic porjects here. He is a member of the committee of management of the Patterson Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., and once served on the Forsyth county grand jury.

Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Robinson is a native of Concord. She has lived in this city for the past twenty years. Mrs. Robinson is the wife of Aladin Robinson, local funeral director and is a local school teacher. Aside from being vice-chairman of the chest drive, Mrs. Robinson holds the position as chairman of the committee of management at the Chestnut Street Branch Y. W. C. A.

The two chest officals will meet with the steering committee Monday night at 8 o'clock at the Chestnut Street Branch Y. W. C. A., to outlay plans for the champaign procedure, it was announced.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 12, 1939

Fact-Finding Meet Planned

A fact-finding conference which will include panel and other discussions of pertinent political, economic and sociological problems of the Negro will be held at Shaw University, Saturday, March 18, in Greenleaf Memorial Hall.

The panel discussion will air opinions of prominent Negro and other officials on the Negro's place in local politics, the relationship of government agencies to Negroes in North Carolina, the Negro and the agricultural program in North Carolina, and Negro women and the labor problem.

Special arrangements are being made for the appearance of nationally-known leaders who are expected to address the assemblage.

The conference is sponsored by the Raleigh branch of the National Association of College Women of which Mrs. Sarah Martin Eason is president.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
February 25, 1939

To Dedicate Negro Civic Center March 9

The community building for Negroes of Goldsboro and Wayne county will be dedicated on Mar. 9.

The building will be completed early next week and formally turned over to the committee which had supervised its construction. The building, located on South Devereaux street, cost about $12,000. Goldsboro white friends of the Negro race contributed some $5,000 toward the project, the WPA $7,000. The building will afford faciilties for sports events, city and county meetings and quarters for Negro civic groups.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 28, 1939

Better Gardens Week Is Planned For the Negroes

College Station, Raleigh, Feb. 28.—A Better Gardens Week for Negro farmers will be held March 27-April 1, it was announced here today by C. R. Hudson. in charge of Negro work for the State College Extension Service. The purpose will be to stimulate the growing of more gardens and better gardens with a greater variety of vegetables.

For several years the Negro division of the Extension Service has promoted garden contests, but this year it was decided to accomplish the same purpose with a Better Gardens Week.

Between now and the date of the event explanatory pamphlets and circulars on the subject will be mailed to persons who are expected to have or should have, gardens. The publications will stress the value of vegetables in the diet, including fresh vegetables and those canned and preserved for winter use.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
March 10, 1939

Called Symbol Of Helpfulness Between Races

The $12,000 Recreation Center for Negroes of Wayne county was dedicated at exercises held Thursday night and attended by near 700 people.

Speakers at the exercises pointed to the building as a "splendid symbolism of cordial good will and mutual helpfulness" existing between the white and colored races of Wayne county.

Announcement was made that this spring a campaign will be started for funds with which to purchase seats for the auditorium of the building and other furniture.

Many Had Part

Prof. H. V. Brown, principal of Dillard High School, served as master of ceremonies. Dr. D. J. Rose, chairman of a committee representing white civic clubs in a campaign for funds to aid the building, said that the response to the appeal was the best he had ever known. "Not a single person approached refused to give," he said.

A. T. Griffin, Jr., chairman of the building fund committee, expressed thanks to all individuals, to the board of aldermen, and firms and newspapers who had helped in the drive.

Ben Burroughs, treasurer of the Civic fund committee, delivered to William Gavin, secretary of the Negro Recreational Council, a check for $31.44, representing the amount remaining after all bils for construction were paid. Mr. Burroughs reported that negroes gave $1,673.13 toward the building and white friends $3,285.19, making a total of $4,958.32. He filed with Gavin a list of all contributors and all expenditures. The WPA provided approximately $7,500 for the project. The city gave the lot.

Work of WPA

Judge Paul B. Edmundson presented A. E. Perry, state field engineer for the WPA, who made the presentation address, representing George W. Coan, state WPA administrator, who was unable to be present. He expressed the pleasure which the WPA has had in aiding in a project that will fill a long felt need for the Negro race. It is only one of 42 projects which have been completed in Wayne by the WPA, he said.

At the present time, he reported 274 men and 132 women are on the WPA rolls in Wayne county who draw monthly about $14,000.

Mayor J. H Hill, receiving the building for the city, expressed the wish that "the welfare and happiness of your people may be fulfilled in this building and that it may be a means toward upbuilding of our community."

Principal Brown, accepting the building for Negroes said that without "the kindness and sympathetic help of the white friends" the building never would have been made possible. He paid tribute to those leaders in the Negro race who refused to be discouraged in the face of numerous obstacles. He called the building "a positive achievement of the two races."

Curb Market Possible

Possibility of developing a rural curb market for Negroes at the building was mentioned by Prof. Brown. He told too of the necessity now for raising funds to equip the structure and to develop recreational facilities—such as tennis courtsadjacent to it.

Troy Pate, Wayne supervisor of the WPA, was recognized and complimented for the interest shown in the project.

Eugene Thornton, Negro, recreation director announced that "Community Night" would be observed at the building Friday night and that next week the first Negro basketball tournament for Wayne would be run off with 10 teams participating.

Other speakers included W. R. Collins, head of the Johnston county Training school at Smithfield, and L. G. Blackus, representing the state WPA recreational division. The Dillard glee club, directed by George Van Collins, sang for the exercises. The Rev. R. B. Richardson gave the invocation and the Rev. B. F. Johnson gave the benediction.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
March 14, 1939

N. Y. A. Project At Ayden Progresses

Mrs. Mattie Moye Gaylord, N.Y.A. supervisor for Pitt county, declared today that work on a project in Ayden sponsored by the N.Y.A., was progressing rapidly.

A short while ago the Ayden high school purchased a cottage located at the rear of the school property to be used as a home economics and classroom building. The school paid $2,000 for this property and it is being extensively repaired and renovated by labor provided by N.Y.A.

Up to this time, the front and rear porches have been torn down and the fence surrounding the biulding removed and trees cut down. Two extra rooms are being added which will be used as classrooms and the building will be painted inside and out.

Sixteen Negro youths are employed on this project and are doing excellent work. The entire Ayden community is interested in this addition to the school property, and believe that it will contribute largely to the general school facilities The buildin gwill present a very attractive appearance when completed and will represent an outlay of approximately $2,500.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
January 11, 1939

MAY BLOT OUT FEW EYE SORES IN SLUM AREAS

Movement Has No Connection With Federal Project.

MAY BE WIDESPREAD

It Is Reported That More Landlords Will Improve Their Properties.

Parts of Charlotte's negro sections were found in a survey made yesterday to be undergoing slum-clearance projects of their own without benefit of government funds.

A visit to several of these sections showed that landlords have in many cases begun improvement programs which are designed to clear away some of the conditions which have brought so much talk about Charlotte's slum areas and have resulted in the appointment of a housing authority, which will study these conditions and work to obtain from the Public Works administration funds to be used in establishing better housing facilities for those now living in the so-called slum districts.

BIG IMPROVEMENT.

With the housing authority getting ready to obtain definite facts about housing needs of the city and application already on file for $3,000,00 in PWA funds to be used in low cost housing projects so that it will be no longer necessary for people to live in houses that are undesirable and unfit for human beings, it seems that owners of a large amount of cheap rental property are making arrangements to make their property habitable and thus keep their tenants.

On two Charlotte streets, it was learned contractors are busy repairing from 15 to 20 houses. These houses are being re-sheeted, are getting new ceiling and new weatherboarding. When the work of the carpenters has been finished, they will be like new houses, it was explained.

OTHER WORK STARTED.

Another landlord, who owns a large number of houses rented to negroes, is gradually having all of his houses put in improved condition. Work is also going forward on houses in two other rather thickly settled negro settlements. One contractor was reported yesterday to have been awarded the job of repairing from 25 to 30 houses.

Persons who have been interested in slum clearance work in Charlotte for years said last night that there seems to be a rather important campaign on among owners of negro property in a quiet way to clean up this property and thus eliminate the cause for so much discussion about the city's slums.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 6, 1939

Negro Centers Have Busy Week

Various Activities Are On Recreation Program

A great variety of recreation activities in all sections of the city was reported today by the negro division of the local recreation commission.

At the Windsor center, the hub of negro play activities in Greensboro, the week began with a regular staff meeting, where the leaders of the staff discussed professional problems as pertaining to social recreation and mixed group play activities.

Tuesday evening the women's recreation hour was directed by Fannie S. Sizemore, director of girls and women's activities. Thursday afternoon the staff met for discussion of service training, which included demonstration of hobbies for recreation and practice in social and party games.

Basketball Popular.

Basketball league games were very popular last week among the midget, junior boys, and men's teams. The Windsor Juniors topped Washington Street Seniors by a 22-20 score. In another feature game, the Center All Stars beat Winston-Salem by a 19-18 score.

In oter games, Jonesboro Bears toppled Washington Street Brown Bombers 4-0, in a midget's game, the Schoolmasters defeated the Hornets by a 20-19 count, the Jonesboro Bears outclassed the Windsor Tigers to a tune of 6-0, the Windsor Tigers downed the Washington Street Bombers 3-0, the Washington Street Cubs upset the Washington Street Bombers 8-4, and the Jonesboro Bears 9-2, and the Junior Hi-Y defeated the Windsor Juniors by a count of 16-10.

To climax the season several basketball features are planned for the coming week.

Centers Develop.

Activities at the other negro centers are developing fine, it was reported. At Jonesboro school, which is open on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings under the direction of J. A Streater, the Young Men's club met to plan a program of activities for the year including athletic and social events. The men's clubs at the Price center are presenting the Greensboro concert band in recital next Tuesday evening, March 9. C. C. Miller is in charge of activities at Price,

Plans are being made for the organization of community center councils at the Price, Terra Cotta, Craft, and Jonesboro Centers. These councils will be modeled after the council now meeting at the Windsor center. The councils will compose representation of lay citizens of all walks of life, who will have a part to play in the planning of policies, activities, and speaking for the community.

Norman Watts, director of the Windsor center and athletic director of negro recreation, announced today a drive to publicize the extension recreation Service of the negro play division.

The extension service offers the personnel, games, equipment, and facilities of the division to homes, clubs, institutions, and individuals. Planning home parties, supplying recreation materials, providing plans for recreation buildings, and the loaning of leaders are some of the functions of the service. Such aid may be obtained by writing or calling the office at the Windsor community center.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
March 8. 1939

To Dedicate Negro Civic Center Thursday Evening

The Goldsboro, colored community building will be formally dedicated at exercises to be held in the recently completed building Thursday night at 8 o'clock

George W. Coan, Jr., state WPA administrator, is scheduled to make the chief address at the dedication ceremonies.

The building will be accepted for the city by Mayor J. H. Hill and on the part of the colored people by H. V. Brown, principal of Dillard high school.

Members of the committee of white persons who aided in securing the $12,000 structure, $7,500 of which was provided by WPA, will speak. They are Dr. David Rose, A. T. Griffin, Jr., and Ben Burroughs.

R. B. Richardson and B. F. Johnson, negro ministers will also take part in the program.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Dillard high school glee club.

The new building is located on Leslie street just off East Elm street. It was built from funds raised by the colored people with the aid of gifts from white persons, including one of $1,000 from Mrs. R. M. Hanes of Winston-Salem and WPA funds. It fills a long felt need among the colored people of both city and county.

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
April 27, 1939

CONDUCT IN BLACK CAT

SIGNIFICANT, to say the least, was the appearance before the town commissioners Monday night of Negro leaders from that section of Ahoskie known as "Colored Town" or "Black Cat", requesting that the town government give greater police regulation over conduct in that neighborhood.

The majority of the Negroes who live in Ahoskie are good citizens, many of them owning their own homes, and their number of home-owning citizens far exceeds the trouble-making element which provides Ahoskie police-officers and magistrates with grist for their mills. The Negro leaders ask that the town pass ordinances prohibiting the operation of public dance halls and beer parlors, the breeding places of crime and vice, on Sundays in order that the decent majority of home-owners of that section may enjoy Sabbath peace in their homes and worship in their churches without interruption by carousing street crowds and the blaring of mechanical music boxes.

It is good that Ahoskie has Negro leaders of the type who seek the cooperation of the town's elected officials to maintain peace, decent living, and order. They deserve more than a courteous hearing and then dismissal of their problem. They have presented a serious problem to the town government, one that cries for solution, and to which should be given such action as is necessary to curb the nuisences described by the Negro leaders.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 12, 1939

T-78

Negro Recreation Center Dedicated



700 Attend Program at Goldsboro Building, Project of Two Races

Goldsboro, March 11.—The new recreation center for Negroes of Goldsboro and Wayne County was dedicated at exercises Thursday night attended by around 700 people. The building has just been completed at a cost of $12,000, of which the Works Progress Administration provided $7,500. Negroes contributed $1,673, and white friends, $3,285.19. The city of Goldsboro gave the lot.

Professor H. V. Brown, principal of Dillard High School, Goldsboro, was master of ceremonies. Dr. D. J. Rose, chairman of a committee representing white civic clubs in a campaign for funds to aid in the building, said that the response was the best he had ever seen. "Not a single person approached refused to give," he said.

A. T. Griffin, Jr., chairman of the building fund committee, expressed appreciation to the board of aldermen and to all others who had assisted.

A. E. Perry, State engineer for the WPA, made the presentation address. He was presented by Judge Paul B. Edmundson. Mr. Perry expressed the pleasure of the WPA in aiding in a project that will fill a long felt need for the Negro race. Mayor J. H. Hill received the building for the city. Principal Brown accepted it for the Negroes.

Eugene Thornton, Negro recreation director, announced that "Community Night" will be observed at the building soon, and that next week the first Negro basketball tournament for Wayne County will be run off with 10 teams participating.

Other speakers were W. R. Collins, head of the Johnston Training School at Smithfield, and L. G. Blackus, representing the State WPA recreational division. Speakers pointed out the building as "a splendid symbolism of cordial good will and mutual helpfulness' existing between the white and Negro races of Wayne County.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 18, 1939

Negro Centers' Activity Varied

Plans For Father-Son Banquet Are Adopted

Many varied activities were conducted during the past week at the five city negro recreation centers, it was announced today by the negro recreation division.

Monday evening the Windsor Community Center council held its regular meeting. Matters of importance were discussed.

The men's recreation club, headed by Coach L. C. Nixon, made extensive plans for the community father-son banquet to be held at Windsor center March 31.

The Windsor center Girl scout troop, No. 38, headed by Beatrice F. Parker, held a wiener roast after its regular business meeting, which included plans for the annual scout cookie sale and spring activities.

Wednesday night saw the organization of the community center council of the Jonesboro school center, directed by J. A. Streater. Officers elected were Arthur Lee, chairman; William Gilmore, vice chairman; W. B. Harrison, secretary; Arthur Lee, assistant secretary; and W. H. Holt, treasurer. Members appointed on the social arrangement and membership committees were Pearl Jones, C. A. Holt, E. M. Maynard, Lena Guy, M. C. Chavis, B. Powell, P. Griffin, J. W. Mitchell, Minnie Sommers, D. H. McCollum, E. Fuller, R. T. White, W. Gilmore, R. McMurray, L. F. Fuller, and E. Graves.

Managers Meet.

Wednesday evening at the Windsor center the first meeting of the negro softball team managers was held. Those present were Samuel Russell, Walter Johnson, Victor Johnson, Robert Young, Robert Goss, Charles Stubblefield, Widraro Mills, Charles Sellars and Flordy Hargraves. Plans were made for the opening of the negro softball league this spring.

Thursday evening Dudley high school girls' and boys' basketball squads met the Washington high cagers of Reidsville in the final scholastic floor game of the season, followed by the second annual open house dance sponsored by the center council, which was attended by 1,000 persons of all walks of life. Friday the Windsor All-Star men's basketball team engaged in play with the floor men of Graham, closing the 1938-39 center basketball schedule.

Coming events include the award of basketball sportsmanship trophies at the Palace theater next Wednesday, March 22, followed by the community basketball reception Friday March 24.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
March 17, 1939

Community Center Proposed In Hayti

Establishment Of Play Center Is Expected To Improve Juvenile Delinquency

Plans for establishing a community center in the Henry street area of Hayti were discussed last night by Negro leaders and George M. Johnson of the juvenile court at a meeting at the Algonquin Tennis club. C. R. Wood, city recreation director, and E. W. Midgette, supervisor of Negro recreation, also took part in the conference.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that the juvenile delinquency rate in the Henry street section is excessive and that the establishment of a play center undoubtedly would cut down delinquency. Steps will be taken soon to obtain a building for the center. There is an empty building already available and could be equipped at a small cost.

CRAWFORD'S HOME REMEMBERED BY WHITE AND COLORED CITIZENS!

Union

The remembrance of Crawford's Old Men's Home by the public before and during Xmas has been most gratifying to officials, inmates, and those who have at heart the welfare of this most needy institution. 1-5-39

Through Madam Elizabeth Elliot and other ladies the old men were made guests at a most cordial reception at the Old Women's Home. Quite a feast was enjoyed.

Mr. Henry Ferguson kindly furnished the cabs. Cincinnati Ohio

Throughout the year Mrs. Bertie Mae Price Howard has helped in many ways.

Mr. Charlie Benton has been there with words of cheer, advice, cigars etc.

As usual, Col. Lou Wharton and his staff brought a liberal supply of warm and very welcome underwear.

Through the Community Chest officials, J. Harvey Kearns and the Salvation Army an abundant supply of bedding has been provided.

The officials of the Home are trying to devise means of paying off about $3,000 indebtedness and then this beautiful property, left to old colored men, December 21, 1880, by John T. Crawford, a white veteran of the Civil War, will be a monument to the generosity of some white people, as well as the race pride and loyalty of some colored people. Crawford's life had been saved during the war by colored slaves.

The Home, Mrs. Julia Lackey, matron, is now in the best condition it has ever enjoyed.

EVERY SUNDAY IS OPEN HOUSE. THE PUBLIC IS INVITED.

The officials are: C. E. Sampson, manager Supreme Life Insurance Co.; Rev. Wilbur A. Page, pastor Union Baptist Church; Horace Sudduth, Real Estate Agent; W. P. Dabney, editor of The Union and for many years city paymaster.

The following tributes came from both white and colored well-wishers during the holidays:

1. The Norwood Baptist Church, (white), donated bed clothing.

2. The College Hill Garden Club, (white), donated a ham, a crate of oranges and grapefruit.

3. The White Rose Social Club donated a large basket of groceries. Mr. D. W. Hayden, president.

4. The Progressive Republican Club, of Walnut Hills, donated a nice box of candy and cakes. Mrs. Revela Taylor, Mrs. Klara Clark, Chairman; Bishop Mary Mack, Mrs. Cornelia Russell and Clara Miller, secretary.

5. The College Hill Girls Reserve Club, (white), presented a Xmas tree, decorated it, sang Xmas carols and gave each man a present.

6. Mr. and Mrs. Leves and Miss Mary Hays, of St. Bernard, (white), gave each man a nice box of candy, cakes and fruit.

7. Mr. Chap. Ross, of 2460 Observatory Road, donated a turkey.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfcutter (white) gave candies, fruit and cigars.

9. The Da Capo Club Band, Bert. Ferguson, president, and Fred Sanders, secretary; the Darcus Club, Mrs. Stella Frazier, president; Irene Johnson, treasurer; Annie Jones, vice president; Mrs. Albert Johnson, secretary; the Epworth League Club, of the Methodist Church, College Hill, fruit, candy and cigars.

Mrs. Nora Hoffman, (white), donated a bushel of apples.

Mr. Leonard Smith, (white), donated two bushels of potatoes.

If there are any names of donors omitted we will be glad to rectify same.

White and Blacks Streets, Fringed With Shrubs and Flowers To Preserve Racial Purity, Of the Tenants At All Hours.

Cincinnati in the past, paid many tributes to racial complexities, that the fighting spirit of its old colored inhabitants, swept into oblivion, But now alas, the very latest acknowledgement of Hitleric supremacy dogma comes from Laurel Homes, the gigantic apartment project in the West End of our beautiful city, built for the occupation of modest living citizens apparently regardless of their "race color or previous condition of servitude."

1-16-39 Cincinnati Ohio

This monument to race superiority this acknowledgement of race inferiority, is shown by the coloration of certain streets at Laurel Homes to mark the walk ways of the "Blonde and Brunette races," dwelling almost side by side in that territory. The lines of demarcation and colorization mean: "This far shalt thou go and no further." Should one of the "sun kissed children" step beyond the line then one of the Lord's anointed will say: "Draw thou not nigh hither Moses, pull the shoes from off thy feet, for the spot where on thou standeth is holy ground."

Sad to sad, a tragedy to those capable of feeling its deep and dark significance, the city is now filled with folk who "know not Joseph." "Money the root of all evil," is to most of those afflicted with aspirations for leadership, the god of all good. To them, "Jim Crowism", when it comes covered with cash is known as Race Pride.

Dabney

T. ARNOLD HILL SUGGESTS CURE FOR RACE ILLS

Defender

200 Clevelandites Attend Welfare Federation Annual Banquet

6-10-39

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9 —Two hundred friends of the Cleveland Negro Welfare Federation, a unit of the National Urban League, attended the annual banquet of the organization held at the Mid-Day club, Friday.

The banquet was represented by every race and creed as well as every walk of life. As usual, it was a great demonstration of interracial unity among the various groups of Cleveland.

Doctors, lawyers, judges, and social workers of both races were there to take their part in the festivities of the affair which is annually arranged by William R. Connors, executive secretary of the federation.

Chamberlain Dabney

The leading speaker was T. Arnold Hill, director of industrial relations, National Urban League, New York City. Mr. Hill, who is also consultant in the professional and service division of the Works Progress Administration in Washington, suggested three remedial measures to strengthen the position of the Race in the social and economic life of the nation:

Three Remedies

1. A changed philosophy of the majority group which should give the minorities the opportunity to make their contributions to the country; 2., non-partisanship by the government, and 3., the recognition of Negroes of their own social strength.

Mr. Conners pointed out in his annual report that the agency as a community fund organization has been a constructive one in the community working for the industrial, social and general welfare of the Race people of Cleveland.

Rev. Charles H. Crable, pastor of Mt. Haven Baptist church, was selected to succeed as president, the late Dr. Ernest Hall.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Charles H. Garvin, vice president; Mrs. Lemora Gibson, secretary, and J. Walter Wills, Sr., of the House of Wills, treasurer.

The board of trustees includes: Perry B. Jackson, Rev. Robert N. Caver, Judge Carl V. Weygandt, W. P. Hilton, Charles W. White, assistant law director; John Raper, Cleveland Press columnist; R. K. Moon, George Leroux, Dr. James Owens, Rev. M. L. Moriarty, Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Mrs. L. J. Gibson, Rev. Crable, Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, and E. L. Worthington.

Cleveland Mayor Calls On Landlords To Meet With Negroes To Discuss Rentals

Residential Segregation, Crime, Disease Discussed in History Making Parley

Ugly Picture Drawn of Urban Condition

BEALE—7-13

CLEVELAND, O.—History was made last Friday morning in the battle-scarred chambers of Cleveland City Council, as the militant Future Outlook League, backed by a suddenly awakened Negro leadership, made vocal the tragedy of slum housing and exorbitant rentals that for years have been the "birthright" of strike was to be averted.
Cleveland Negro residents.

Friday's meeting was the climax of the League's efforts to secure better housing and lower rents from owners of the hundreds of dilapidated neglected, fire-traps that are rented to Negroes in this city as homes.

Landlords Remain Aloof

Since February 15, 1939 when the Housing Committee of the League, headed by Clarence L. Sharpe, had asked for a meeting with representative landlords in the Negro districts, the group had vainly attempted to secure a reduction of rents and an improvement of buildings in the section. The landlords had remained aloof and adamant, until two weeks ago, the League group had set into motion its plans for a city-wide rent strike. Residents, members and non-members of the League had been instructed to withhold all rent money as of July 1, and to continue to withhold this money until such time as the landlords would "listen to reason."

Realizing the serious import of a wholesale stoppage of rent payments from between 10,000 and 15,000 Negro families, Mayor Harold H. Burton, in an attempt to avert the strike, called a meeting of Negro leaders, League officers and members, and representatives of the home owners groups of the city, for last Friday in the City Council chambers.

With nearly 300 persons present, almost equally divided between League sympathizers and landlords, C. L. Sharpe, representing the League, outlined the League's reasons for calling the rent strike, and enumerated the conditions to be met by the landlords if the

Sharpe Paints Picture

For the purpose of illustrating the intolerable housing conditions existing in the areas largely populated by Negroes, Mr. Sharpe quoted the following statistics from a survey of the district made by Howard Whipple Green, statistician and housing authority:

"One small section of slum area in Cleveland in which the community invested over $5,000,00 in public and semi-public buildings produces a tax-rate income of $225,00. It costs the city, county, and Board of Education $1,357,000 to render such direct services as good municipal housekeeping and education require.

Thus, this area shows a net cost to the tax-payers of $1,132,000 annually—a loss of well over a million dollars a year. Pricate funds increase this cost to $,747,000 a year.

"When fire protection in a residential suburb costs 63 cents per 1,000 dollars of appraised value of land and buildings, $50 seems too large for a section of slum area. When police protection costs $4 per family in a suburban city, $38 seems high.

" . . . each family is being subsidized to the extent of over $333 per year by tax funds and private funds. And yet these families have no right to be content. They should demand more—a decent environment in which to live. They live in "cast-me-downs", dwellings which in the hey day of high rents costs them over $25 per family per month.

Crime is Major Problem

"They suffer from crime—over 21 per cent of Greater Cleveland's murders during the past twelve years was committed in this tiny section with an area of only 55 per cent of the area of Greater Cleveland and a population of but 2.1 per cent of the population of Cleveland, Lakewood, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland and Shaker Heights.. Among them were not necessarily the murderers. The murderers may have lived in the fine residential suburbs, but the murders were committed in this section. It provided an ideal place to commit a murder, with its dark alleys, tumbled down buildings, junk yards and other obstacles to place and order.

"They suffer from vice—over 36 per cent of the houses of prostitution located in eight under-cover surveys made in this community during the past few years flourished in this area. Doubtless, the residents do not patronize the prostitutes—they lack the funds. (A map showing the distribution of the patrons geographically would be interesting).

Slums and Delinquency

"They suffer from delinquency—more than 6 per cent of the boys brought into juvenile court live in this area, a rate three times the average for the entire commuunity. Only 89 boys appear in juvenile court per 1,000 boys 10-17 years of age in the community, 30 per cent in this area.

"They have illegitimate births—10 per cent of the mothers giving birth to an illegitimate child lived in this area.

"They have large numbers of deaths from tuberculosis—nearly 12 per cent of all during a four-year period.

"They suffer most from unemployment—5.5 per cent of the jobless lived in the area in April, 1930, as compared with 2.2 per per cent of gainful workers. They had many jobless in 1931, 120 per 100 families.

"These people need relief—food, clothing and shelter. As many as 8 per cent of all relief families in 1932 were in this section where 1.9 per cent of all families live. Over half of the 5,244 families were in relief in 1932.

"They need help—a decent plaue to live, in a decent environment, with recent opportunities for all.

"They affect the lives and happiness of others besides themselves.

"It is one thing to know that there is such a thing as commercialized prostitution, and another thing to live in a neighborhood which reeks with it.

Practical Democracy!

White Ohio State Medical Students Assist Colored Classmate.

COLUMBUS, O., May 11. (ANP)—Last Monday, at the same time white Kluxers in Miami, Fla., were parading the streets in autos and trucks with license plates covered, attempting to intimidate colored voters and prevent them from voting in the primary, it was learned that a group of real American white students at Ohio State university had extended financial aid to a colored classmate unable to pay his spring quarter fees.

Melvin F. Farris, last year medical student, earning his way through school by doing odd jobs, had saved $77, but had loaned it to his sister who was ill and faced a large hospital bill. Farris, the only Negro in the freshman class of the college of medicine, is popular with the student body, and on learning of his plight, a classmate, Mason S. Jones, determined to do something about it. Enlisting the aid of two other medical students—Don W. Walters and James A. Pollock, Jones and friends started a collection, raised the needed sum and paid Farris' tuition fees.

Declared Solicitor Jones: "Everyone likes Farris, and I know that many students had to borrow the money themselves to help him."

Housing Survey Discovers Negroes Good Risks as Home Purchasers; Cite Congestion

Minnie Page Tract Condemned Because Land Is Too Low For Sewage Disposal

Will Wait For Federal Census Report On Housing

Out of eleven hundred H. O. L. C. Loans made, only nine have defaulted, declared John Mahr, chairman of Negro Housing Survey Committee Monday, during the course of a meeting held in Mahr's offices.

Mahr said that eight of these repossessed properties had been taken over by other Negroes leaving the actual default count low.

"This is remarkable," declared Mahr, "when we remember that in this area the normal default payments run around 25 per cent."

Another member of the committee declared that out of twenty loans made by a local building and loan association to Negroes, every one of them has been liquidated. These loans averaged $1,500 to all of the property owners, according to the loan agent.

While the discussion during the afternoon session Monday surrounded the congested conditions obtaining on the Eastside, it was finally decided to await the federal census survey covering this question, which it is thought will illuminate the situation in such a way that the committee can more intelligently attack the problem. All members present agreed that this is the best thing to do.

The federal survey covering housing will analyse the following subjects: Type of Structure, Number of Dwelling Units, Years Built, Condition of Structure, Owner Occupied or Rented, Duration of Occupancy or Vacancy, Number of Rooms, Running Water, Toilet, Bathing Facilities, Central Heating, Fuel, Rental, Owner's Estimate of Value, Estimated Rental Value, Mortgage Status and Home Financing, Amount of Rental, Amount of Real Estate Taxes and Special Assessments, Condition of Neighborhood.

No definite idea as to the exact Negro population of the city can be secured, according to Mr. Mahr, who declared that figures compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, Planning Commission and the water department all differ. "Why the Chamber of Commerce declared that the Negro population is 18 per cent of the total," said Mahr, "and if that were true we would have 40,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City."

Mahr said also that the Chamber figures showed that there were more Negroes renting homes in the north end of the city, in the rear of white homes, than could occupy the vacant property checked in the congested area.

In the area checked in the 2nd ward the committee discovered that out of 250 vacant lots, not more than 60 were available for building purposes, because of the condition of the titles. "Some of the unpaid taxes on this property run back for almost twenty years and no building and loan association would touch such dynamite as that," declared one member of the committee.

In nine blocks checked the congestion was so great that there was an average of seven buildings on 25-foot lots. "The city building department has just been winking their eyes and letting things run wild over in the Negro section," declared one member of the committee.

A large portion of the 250 vacant lots referred to were found to be in the old Minnie Page addition, where, according to the survey, the land is so low that it will not drain. "It's too low for sewage disposal, and we all know that," said a member of the survey committee.

It was brought out that Negroes living south of the Katy spur running through the Eastside Negro district, had not connected their homes with the sewage facilities. City records show that not more than half of these property owners are connected, so it was reported.

One important fact brought out during the hearing is that Negroes are paying higher rentals than white people in Oklahoma City. The average 4-room house in the Negro district costs the tenant $18 while in the white area the same class of house carries a rental charge of $16.50. One conferee said he had a half dozen houses not rented down in the Negro district, but it was brought out that these houses were not modern.

Negroes also were shown to be substantial renters, and that there was not much difference between them and white renters. Chamber of Commerce figures were recited to show that while there were around 7,000 tenants in the city, the number of those that moved averaged around 50 per cent for all classes.

The committee decided to make immediate attack upon sanitary conditions on the Eastside. "I do not want to unjustly condemn the health department, but it looks like someone has been overlooking his duty on the Eastside," declared Mahr. He declared that 92 houses between First and Eighth street were unfit for human habitation. "They are just a lot of junk and are about to fall down." He told of the outside toilets, that were a menace to health and ought be immediately banished from use.

Can Negroes Buy Homes?

Sometime ago, in these columns, we called attention to the fact that when irresponsible, uninformed persons become vocal in public places, they usually do more harm than good. We were moved to say this because of certain utterances recently made by an individual before the Oklahoma City Real Estate Board, in which this individual sought to falsely peg the average salary received by Negroes in Oklahoma City.

We then predicted that the figures given by this individual, who scatters a free hand bill around Oklahoma City, would be later used against members of his own race. Here we are attempting to secure housing facilities through FHA loans, and in the midst of this rushes an individual with nothing to lose, and a pair of leather lungs, substantially averring that Negroes are not qualified for such loans.

In order that it can be seen that such loose and wild statements are gobbled up by the opposition, we reprint the following statement recently published in the "Eastside News", a publication sponsored by the Eastside Chamber of Commerce, and in which is printed the report of this same real estate board before whom the offending and false statements were made.

"In considering the problem, the economic status of the residents majority of the male, employed, colored, have an average earning must be considered. Statistics were provided indicating a large capacity of $440.00 annually. That such a salaried person is not a potential home owner is very clear. This condition in itself creates a need for rental properties that requires in many instances, more than one family in possession of a single dwelling. The social phase of this condition we will pass without comment. The economic phase cannot be ignored, however."

In other words a Negro "stool pigeon" is secured to manufacture figures proving that Negroes are not able to purchase property in Oklahoma City, but that provisions should be made to erect cheap rental houses for them. We predicted that this would be done several weeks ago, and just at this moment we cannot resist the temptation to pause and say "I told you so."

We said then, and we say now, that Negroes in Oklahoma City are in a better position to purchase homes than most of the white working class. This develops out of the fact that oil royalties during the past ten years have not only liquidated the mortgage debt on Negro homes on the Eastside of the city, but has in addition placed tidy bank balances in saving funds. We know several people whose oil royalties for several years have been so large they have purchased several pieces of property.

Oklahoma City has 150 Negroe teachers and other school employees who draw down in salaries from $1,000 to $2,600 per year. Added to this are our business establishments which pay salaries to at least 150 more, which pass the bracket of $440 set by the real estate board. The Black Dispatch alone has fifteen employees who all exceed this wage level.

From the Negro shipping clerk down at one of our prominent furniture stores on out to the packing plants we can personally name 100 more Negroes who draw far in excess of $1,000 per year, and yet we have the real estate board manufacturing figures, and assisted by a Negro, which if accepted prove that Negroes in Oklahoma City are all mendicants and beggars. The fact is the packing plants alone employ several hundred Negroes.

The Black Dispatch has no hesitancy in saying that out of the 20,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City today, at least 1,500 of them could qualify in earning power to purchase homes. If loans were made available to them, they would move into some of the new additions and reduce the crowded conditions obtaining in the the Second Ward. Based upon the average five-to-a-family such a program would take care of 7,500.

Of course the figures developed by the real estate board will serve as a deterrent in procuring FHA loans. If supposed-to-be responsible agencies offer phoney figures, which do not reflect the truth, federal agencies will deny such grants to Oklahoma City Negroes.

Out in the Hassman addition an effort has been made to secure what is known as the FHA "210" contract. If this is secured it means that any wage earner making as much as $1,000 per year can purchase a home. The contract provides that one can enter a new home and after paying rentals up to one-tenth of the cost of the property, will be given a contract for purchase and title.

The main reason why Negroes cannot purchase homes is because few ever have the down payment. This plan means that any Negro who is paying $20.00 rent can purchase a home. But we can never secure this sort of loans from a federal government so long as we have Negroes in our midst who rush to the front at the wrong time and join hands with those who seek to distort the truth.

A number of those who desire to build out in Hassman Heights want loans up to four and five thousand dollars. But this same sort of argument is used to force the maximum level down to around $2,700. Can you see the damage that is being done Oklahoma City Negroes by such specious argument?

Oklahoma City has for many years been substantially a city of Negro property owners. There have been many renters, but in the main, the ideal set by the old pioneers was home ownership. It will be a sad day when the real board and Negro "stool pigeons" of this city work out a program which will convert future Negro increase into a renting class.

The Housing Conference

"Well, there has been named a committee of Negroes to confer with city officials and other whtie persons in the city, now what are they going to talk about?" asked an inquiring Negro citizen this week, immediately following the publication of the names of the Negro and white committee planning to discuss the housing question.

Fundamentally there is back of that question something to be answered to which few Negroes pay any attention. As a minority group black folk have had to battle so long for crumbs from the table of American democracy, we have developed a "negative" complex. In the back side of many Negroes' heads is the thought that Negroes should oppose every program in the community, on the theory that it is all planned against him.

In a measure this may be true, but this condition results from the fact that few of the Negro leaders seek avenues through which to help mould and formulate the community program. They stand off askance until everything goes wrong, only showing up to protest with angry glances, after the other fellow has adopted a policy.

For example the United States Housing Authority has approved loan contracts with local housing authorities totaling $31,822,000, to defray ninety per cent of the cost of 28 projects in 17 cities. None of this huge expenditure of public money has been spent for Negro hosing in Oklahoma City.

But Negroes of Oklahoma City have heard for several years about the efforts of certain white contractors and certain interests to arbitrarily locate and build a low cost slum clearance for Negroes. Do you believe that Negroes should be consulted on this subject? Would it not be sensible to try and get these new projects located with respect to their proximity to established business areas developed by Negroes and with respect to our schools, churches and other public institutions? How can this be done except through conference with the leading whites in the community and the city government.

Just so surely as we write these lines Negro housing in Oklahoma City will be developed in a measure along the lines suggested here, and those who speak for the toiling masses of black folk should be interested to see that a slum clearance program is not dumped off in unsightly, unsanitary and out of the way places. A health program is involved in such foresight, which after all is for the benefit of the entire community, both black and white.

Of course, a slum clearance program will not in any way, relieve the congestion in the Second Ward. To tear down an old house and erect another one, with modern conveniences, will improve the living conditions of many famliies in the law-income brackets, but it will not add in any wise to an expansion program.

It will be important then for the Negro committee in conjunction with those with whom they labor to assemble data relating to the ability of Negroes to purchase and own property. These estimates should not alone relate to the daily earning power, but to the capital in hand with which to purchase property. Most of the Negroes who own property in the Second Ward, Oklahoma City, have not only paid for their property out of oil royalties, but have also laid up tidy sums in the banks. If these folk could find newer homes in improved additions they would move and rent their property to others, thus very materially relieving the crowded conditions in the Second Ward.

Take the question of FHA loans. Thousands of white people are taking advantage of this 20-year plan of the government to promote home ownership in America. Thousands of Negroes live and die without ever having the down payment on a home. This writer knows people who have been paying heavy rentals for many years because they have never at one time had as much as $500.00 in reserve. Under the "210" contract of the FHA people with permanent salaries can now purchase homes. At the same time, one of the requirements of these federal loaning agencies (and even with private money) is that the governing agencies of a political unit give approval to this type of assistance.

It should readily be seen that Negroes are working in the right direction when they court the full support of the present city government and thus work out definite agreements covering an expansion program. The truth is that both white as well as black citizens in the Second Ward have suffered because of the unnecessary strife which has raged for years, and which now shows definite signs of abatement.

It was Charles Lamb who said "I cannot hate a man I know." Such a conference as proposed cannot help but cause the whites and blacks to better know and understand common problems. If men think right they finally act right. Democracy will never be what it should in America until every unit and segment of our life sit around the council table. City Manager Quinn has started a movement in the right direction.

W. E. HILL NAMED BEDFORD MANAGER

Former Urban League Secretary Approved For Job By Housing Authority — Assumes Duties Tuesday.

Members of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority confirmed Monday the appointment by Dr. B. J. Hovde, administrator, of William E. Hill as manager of Bedford Dwellings, the first of three low-cost housing projects to be built under the direction of the authority.

Mr. Hill went to work Tuesday. The salary is $3,200 a year.

It is reported that he was the successful candidate among several who sought the job, some of whom included Goode J. Harney, court social worker; Everett Utterback, director of the Kay Boys' club, and John Carter Robinson.

It is also reported that, since the appointment of Mr. Hill, Mr. Utterback is being considered for the job of community counsellor of the project.

Mr. Hill, a resident of Pittsburgh for the last seven years, was formerly employed as secretary of the industrial department of the Urban League. He resigned that position to take up work as assistant administrator for the Unemployment Compensation Bureau with headquarters at Harrisburg.

Before coming to Pittsburgh, he was engaged in Y.M.C.A. work in New Jersey.

Born in Charlotte, N.C., he is a graduate of Johnson C Smith univesity. His postgraduate work was done at Columbia university where he earned his master's degree

Dr. Hovde, making the appointment, expressed his confidence that Mr. Hill is the man for the job.

"He has the training and the experience and he also has the social vision necessary for such a task," commented Dr. Hovde.

MANAGER



William E. Hill, former industrial department secretary of the Urban League and administrative assistant for the Unemployment Compensation Bureau, who was approved Monday by the Pittsburgh Housing Authority as manager of Bedford Dwellings, the first of the Authority's slum reclamation projects.

Name Armstrong Assn. Head To Relief Board



WAYNE L. HOPKINS

Has been appointed as a member of the Reviewing Board of the Philadelphia County Board of the Department of Public Assistance.

The Reviewing Board, which consists of five members, acts in those cases of appeals from suspension, demotion or dismissal of an employee of a local board. Its status is established by law. The first cases considered by the new board were heard on Monday December 11.

Bill To Study Negro Problem Signed By Gov.

Rhodes' Temporary Commission Bill Gets James' Signature

HARRISBURG, June—A bill creating a temporary commission to study the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of the urban colored population of Pennsylvania was signed on Tuesday by Governor James.

The original appropriation of $15,000 to conduct the study, as provided in the bill by E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia newspaper publisher and attorney, and author of the bill, was slashed by $5,000. The bill was introduced in the Legislature on March 1, by Rhodes.

Provisions of the bill provide for a membership of three State Senators and three other persons, to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, "at least two of whom shall be of the colored race", tnree members of the House, and three other persons to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, "at least two of whom shall be members of the colored race", and three other members to be appointed by the Governor, "at least two of whom shall be of the colored race".

Following a study of conditions throughout the State the commission will recommend such measures as it deems necessary to improve the Negroes' condition, and to secure for the urban colored population equal opportunity with the general population for self support and economic and cultural development.

The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to necessary traveling and hotel expenses. The act takes effect immediately.

Phila. Negro Feels Brunt Of Housing Monopoly

By Thomas Nabried

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — The local real estate monopoly and corrupt Republican politics have combined to make the housing shortage so acute here that scarcely any section of the population can escape its effects. The brunt of this deplorable situation falls heaviest upon the Negroes.

It is customary when as few as 5 per cent of the dwelling units, on average, are vacant, usually building starts again; but in the City of Brotherly Love this is not the case. The Philadelphia Housing Association has fixed vacancies at 2.58 per cent. In fact, with deductions made for houses unfit for occupancy, the percentage of vacancies would probably be as low as 1½ per cent.

The shortage in houses rests solely with the local real estate monopoly which welcomes and encourages such conditions to increase profits at the expense of the people. Demolitions, fires and the razing of houses due to the negligence of building inspection, linked with corrupt Republican politics have contributed much to the present housing shortage. Because of the acute housing situation there are people living in 12.6 per cent of the houses unfit for habitation.

OWNER HELP TO WRECK

In 1934 when the Philadelphia real estate property survey was made, it exposed the horrible slum conditions under which thousands of families were forced to live and rear their children. So much discussion was created around this report and the conditions under which the people had to live, until the Republican mayor, John Hampton Moore, speaking for the real estate interests, called the slum houses "historical landmarks."

The landlords hit upon another scheme to increase their profits. Since there was so much talk about slum conditions, they, with the help of city officials, demolished a few thousand houses in slum areas and working-class districts, which furthered overcrowded conditions and the housing shortage. But they made the situation worse since they did not build any new ones.

Vacancies in Philadelphia have constantly decreased. During the years from 1934 to 1937 only 77 houses were built to rent to families with income under $40 a week; while in the same years 8,299 dwellings were demolished, practically all of which were being used by families in the low income class.

In the northeast and sections of central and south Philadelphia the old well privies are still in existence.

Housing in Philadelphia is a political as well as an economic problem, closely tied with the coming municipal elections. The people should judge their support to every candidate by his attitude toward enforcement of the housing sanitation, and towards building more low cost federal housing projects as a partial solution to the housing problem.

Signal Honor Bestowed On Colored Poet

$3,176.272 Project Name Announced By Phila. Housing

ON GLENWOOD SITE

Skilled Colored Workers Register At Armstrong Association

The Philadelphia Housing Authority announced last Saturday, that it was naming its $3,176,272 project at South and Ridge avenue after James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet, teacher, writer, and diplomat.

The announcement was made by Dr. W. Harry Barnes, a member of the Authority, who was chairman of the committee in charge of selecting the name for the first project of the Authority's $35,500,000 slum clearance program in this city.

At the same time, the Authority announced that ground-breaking exercises will be held at the project site on Monday, May 15th, the principal speaker being Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, Washington.

BIDS DATE SET

Contractors are to have construction bids in the hands of the Authority by 4 o'clock of the afternoon of May 5, at the Administration Building, 21st and the Parkway, when they will be publicly opened and read aloud. The project will be ready for occupancy one year after the start of construction.

In naming the Glenwood project after James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Barnes said the title was a happy choice, since Johnson, who died on June 26, 1938, in Maine, following an automobile accident, was a man whose deeds are still fresh in the minds of the younger generation.

JOHNSON BIOGRAPHY

James Weldon Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., on June 17, 1871, the son of James and Helen Louise Dillette Johnson.

He had his early education in the schools of Jacksonville, and later, entered Atlanta University, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was given his Master's degree in 1904.

He went on to take three years of graduate work at Columbia University, New York, and in 1917 received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

He made a national reputation for himself with his poetry, being the author of "Book of American Negro Poetry", and of many verses appearing in The Crisis, The Century, anl The Independent. These were collected and published in another book, "Fifty Years and Other Poems".

In 1906, Johnson was appointed United States consul to Purerto Cabello, Venezuela. He served there for three years and then became consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, where he served for a further three year term.

Later he became executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, traveling from coast to coast, in that capacity, and speaking before thousands of people.

The James Weldon Johnson Homes will be comprised of 535 family dwelling units. Of these units, 172 are of 3-room capacity; 319 of 4 rooms; 22 of 5 rooms, and 22 of 6 rooms. There are a total of 2,034 rooms, so that the total population for the project will number some 2,000.

The project covers slightly less than 19 acres, with 34.7 families to each acre.

SKILLED WORKERS REGISTER

Following the Philadelphia TRIBUNE'S announcement in last week's issue concerning the registration of colored mechanics at the Armstrong Association, 1434 Lombard street, the number of registrants has been increasing daily.

Carpenters, electricians, painters and other skilled workmen have come in and registered for work on the five housing projects already approved. It is stipulated in the contracts that a fair proportion of the skilled labor must be performed by colored workmen.

Skilled workers in the building trades who have not registered are urged to do so promptly.

Pennsylvania To Probe Condition Of Colored

Dr. Laurence Foster To Head $10,000 Commission

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(ANP) — A Lincoln university professor will be the executive director of the Governor's Temporary Commission on Negro Conditions, according to the semi-official word here; otherwise there is much speculation as to who will be on the commission with its $10,000 budget.

Dr. Laurence Foster, professor of history and education at Lincoln, and a graduate of both Lincoln and the University of Pennsylvania, is the person slated for the executive post. He will help the commission to "examine, report upon, and recommend measures ti improve the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of the urban Negro population of the state."

$10,000 ALLOCATED

The bill to authorize the commission was introduced in the legislature by E. Washington Rhodes, member from Philadelphia. The legislature appropriated $10,000 for the investigation, but Gov. Arthur H. James slashed it to $10,000. The commission is to consist of 15 members, six appointed each by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and two by the governor.

It is certain that Assemblyman Rhodes will be named. Other Negroes mentioned are Rep. Homer Brown, Democrat of Pittsburgh, called one of the most capable men in the legislature; Mrs. Maude B. Coleman. Dauphin county Republican and once interracial consultant in department of welfare; Atty. Joseph Givens, Pittsburgh; Bishop David H. Sims, of the A. M. E. church; Maurice Moss, Urban league head. Pittsurgh; and Mrs. S. Willie Layten, head of the nation's Baptist women.

White members will complete the commission, including, according to reports, Lewis G. Hines, secretary of labor and industry, and Richard P. Brown, director of the state department of commerce.

The Age When Races Are Forgotten



These tots were the winners of the doll contests held at the Haddington Playground, 57th street and Haverford avenue, recently. Prizes were awarded for the best dressed, smallest, prettiest dolls and the best-looking coach. Almost 100 young mothers took part in the contest, which was also featured by a parade around the neighborhood.

One Third of Philly Housing Jobs to Negroes

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. — Nearly one-third of the workmen on the James Weldon Johnson low-cost housing project are colored, according to a survey made this week. Of the 221 employed for all purposes, 68 are Negroes.

In the skilled ranks are 11 per cent Negroes, and the latter comprise six steel-setters, two carpenters, three cement finishers and one bricklayer. Fifty-six Negroes are doing unskilled work.

The wage scale is the same, regardless of race. All steel setters, carpenters, and cement finishers receive $1.25 an hour. Strippers are classed as unskilled workers, but they receive 70 cents an hour; laborers are paid 60 cents, and watchmen 40 cents.

Scarcity of Skilled Labor

Question as to the small number of skilled Negroes brought the reply that there is a scarcity of skilled mechanics among local Negro workers. The most important job held by a Negro is that of construction inspector—in the white collar class. It is held by Sherman Coleman, graduate of Pennsylvania State college and the University of Pennsylvania. He inspects finished work

Citizens Aid $5,000 McDowell Community Center Campaign In Effort To Curb Delinquency

40,000 Persons To Reap Benefits Of Drive; City-Wide Group Of Social Leaders Act As Supervisors

Returns from various supervisors the first week of the $5,000 campaign to extend the services of the McDowell Community Center, 21st street and Columbia avenue, clearly indicate the fight Negro citizens are prepared to wage to curb juvenile delinquency in North Philadelphia.

McDowell Center is ideally located to render service to the entire city. Forty thousand persons reside within a radius of six blocks of the Center, and there is only one other institution of its type in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Virgil Trent Spaulding, general chairman of the campaign committee, reported last Friday, that progress made in the North and West Philadelphia districts conclusively that Negroes are fully aware of the situation as it affects under-privileged Negro youths.

Consequently, a group of Philadelphia's foremost social and civic leaders have joined the campaign in the capacity of supervisors.

City-wide Group Aids

The North Philadelphia contingent includes:

Mrs. Spaulding, 2041 Master street; Mrs. Joseph H. Rainey, 1709 Jefferson street; Mrs. Ada Overton, 1914 north 19th street; Mrs. Annie T. Ezzelle, 2040 Master; Mrs. Arminta Rodgers, 2025 Oxford; Miss Rachel Byrd, 1824 Jefferson; Mrs. Elsie Meredith, 2323 W. Haggert; Mrs. Gaynell Burke, 603 Columbia avenue; Mrs. Elaine Mason, 2119 north 17th; Miss Frances Rankin, 2035 Columbia avenue; and Miss Anne Richardson, 2440 Columbia avenue.

West Philadelphia: Mrs. Dorothy Wright, 1212 north 59th street; Mrs. Elsie Trent, 5418 Race; Mrs. Louise T. Jackson, 640 north 57th; Mrs. Bernice Craft, 5850 Haverford avenue; Mrs. Gertrude Vaughn, 4049 Aspen; and Miss Marcia Davis, 5852 Haverford avenue.

South Philadelphia: Mrs. Florence R. Davis, 2025 Fitzwater street; Miss Wilhelmina Patterson, 2114 Lombard; Miss Alyce Anderson, 762 Martin; Mrs. Helen Pinns, 910 south 17th; Mrs. Hattie Thomas, 1614 Montrose; and Mrs. William Cousins, 1708 Federal street.

Suburban: Mrs. Jessie Young, 7109 James street, Tacony; Mrs. Newton Smith, 31 Orange avenue, Ambler; Mrs. Hallye West, 20 Prospect avenue, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Marion Minton, 46 Holland avenue, Ardmore, and Mrs. Thelma McKnight, 25 west 4th street, Media, Pa.

Young Dramatists Rehearse



Miss Mary Wood, worker at Seger Recreation Center, 10th and Lombard streets, nstructs a group of young ladies who form part of the dramatic club at the center.

CITES NEED TO STUDY HOUSING

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 20—(ANP)—Speaking at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work here Tuesday evening, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Special Assistant to the Administrator of the United States Housing authority, outlined the role of community organizations in a program of public housing.

Dr. Weaver's address was one of a series of eight lectures on housing offered this season by the School of Social Work, affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania. Other lecturers in the series include Nathan Straus, USHA administrator; Sir Raymond Unwin, British authority; John W. Edelman, CIO regional director; Warren Jay Vinton, Miss Catherine Bauer and Leon Keyserling of the USHA.

"The success of a program of public housing," Dr. Weaver asserted, "will depend in large measure upon the degree of public support it receives. Accordingly it is necessary for civic-minded persons and organizations to carry on a constant educational program designed to inform the public of the need, objectives, methods and benefits of low-rent public housing."

Negro Considered In Public Housing Developments, Govt. Aide Tells Social Workers

Workers Receive $3,250,000 Wages In 21 Cities, 13 Projects Have Negro Heads, Dr. Robert C. Weaver Reveals

"In the development of public housing, the need of Negroes have received constant consideration," Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the United States Housing Authority, assured a dinner group of social workers last Saturday evening at 438 north 53rd street.

Dr. Weaver was speaking on "The Negro's Stake in the Public Housing Program."

"This has not been limited to tenancy," he continued. "It has included construction employment, management of projects, policy-making, and technical and professional employment. By the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1938, Negroes, skilled and unskilled, had received almost $3,250,000 in wages in 21 of the cities in which they were employed in the construction of these projects."

13 Negro Managers

Dr. Weaver revealed that 13 projects had Negro managers, three were designed by architects' firms which included Negroes; in one instance a Negro was chief architect, and in eight cities Negroes served on Housing Boards.

The officers of the group are: Miss Emma L. Sawyer, president; Wayne Hopkins, vice president; Mrs. Ethel Patience, secretary; and Mrs. Leola Coverdale, treasurer.

Among those present were: Mrs. Sadie Carry, George Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patience, Miss Pauline Williams, Theodore Penney, Dr. Charles Lewis, Mrs. Mamie Davis-Grain, John Caswell Smith, Charles Shorter, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. Helen Morgan, Mrs. Edna Henry, Miss Evelyn Perry, H. H. Cain, Mrs. Leola Coverdale, Wayne Hopkins, Mrs. Marguerite Miles, Miss Rosa Pitts, Miss Florence Grant, Miss Olga McClane, Miss Ruth Hampton and Jerry Harmon, of West Chester, Weaver Blondin and Alton Smith.

Slums Attack Begun Here; 2,000 Attend

Plan Housing Program That Will Care For 20,000 Families

STRAUS SPEAKS

60,000 Colored People Within 10 Blocks Of Housing Site

Philadelphia started work on Monday on its program to rid the nation's third largest city of its slums and slum dwellers, when ground was broken for the first low-rent housing project to be erected by the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

The project, named after James Weldon Johnson, colored diplomat, author and educator, is on the site of the old Glenwood cemetery, 25th street and Ridge avenue, and is expected to be ready for occupancy on May 15, 1940.

THOUSANDS WITNESS CEREMONY

The Philadelphia Housing Authority, to emphasize the importance of the first low-rental housing project in the city, held special exercises, which were witnessed by thousands of spectators, at the Glenwood site, on Monday afternoon.

The Crowd Listened Intently, Applauded



Dr. W. Harry Barnes, a member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, is addressing a crowd of 2,000, as ground-breaking exercises were held Monday afternoon at the site upon which will be erected the James Weldon Johnson Homes, 25th street and Ridge avenue. The housing project, designed for low-income occupancy, will shelter 535 families.

Hon. Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, who came from Washington to attend the ground-breaking ceremonies, congratulated the Philadelphia Housing Authority on the fact that "after almost a century of talking about the slum problem, something is being actually done."

PENN'S DREAM REALIZED

William Penn's dream of Philadelphia as a city of homes with "ground on each side for gardens" was going to be realized in the Glenwood project, Straus said. "Little more than a quarter of the land will be built upon," he said. "The remainder will be devoted to lawns and gardens and play-spaces for children. There will be trees and grass aplenty. The green of the country-side will be brought into the city. You will have, in miniature, Penn's ideal of a 'green country town'."

Judge Frank Smith, president of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, characterized the ground-breaking for the James Weldon Johnson homes as "one of the most important milestones in the history of Philadelphia."

"Today is epoch making in the life of our city," he said . . . . "We are about to initiate the first tangible thing of the most benevolent, charitable act of man for the betterment of mankind that has taken its place in Philadelphia since William Penn established his haven for the poor and oppressed."

TO HIRE COLORED LABOR

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, only colored member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, praised the other members for their liberal spirit, and stated that because of the cooperation of James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, "we will have no fear of strikes during the construction." Contractors are required to employ a fixed percentage of skilled and unskilled colored labor in the erection of the project.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Others on the program were: James B. Kelly, executive director of the Authority; Dr. Charles A. Lewis, who lauded James Weldon Johnson; Miss Virginia Lewis, soprano; Rev. D. W. Hoggard, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, who delivered the invocation; and the Rev. J. A. MacCallum, president of the Philadelphia Housing Association, who pronounced the benediction. On the platform were: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special adviser on Negro Affairs of the USHA; and Sylvester Jackson, colored member of the Harrisburg, Pa., Housing Authority.

TUSKEGEE OPENS RURAL PARLEYS

News

Farmer - Landlord Relation, Credit Moves Studied

7-7-39

Farmer-landlord relations, and federal credit movements are receiving careful study at the third annual Rural Life Conference which opened yesterday at Tuskegee Institute with Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of the institution, and N. F. Herriford, acting Summer school director, presiding.

The session opened with an address by A. L. Holsey, and a panel discussion on farm tenancy under Rebecca E. Davis with T. R. Daly, Charles G. Gomillion, H. B. Price, B. B. Walcott and Victor Turner. Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, addressed the entire Summer school at the close of the morning meeting.

In the conference, which will extend through tomorrow, addresses and discussions will feature Cornelius King, Farm Credit Administration; Joseph H. B. Evans, Farm Security Administration; C. H. Waller, of Prairie View, Tex., Agricultural Extension Service; E. A. Miller; Dr. George S. Mitchell, F. S. A.; I. H. McCormick, physics head of Tuskegee; T. Arnold Hill, National League, and Prof. Deborah J. Cannon, principal Prairie Farms Rural Laboratory School.

RURAL RELIEF COST TRACED TO CAUSES

Survey of 32 States Shows Subsistence Farm Areas Hit by Loss of Outside Work

HOUSEHOLDS FOUND LARGE

Four-fifths Had Young and Old Dependents—Monthly Grants $15 Less Than Urban

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Rural regions most dependent upon non-agricultural sources for income were particularly dependent on relief during depression years, according to a report covering an investigation in thirty-two States, including New York and Connecticut, made public today by Colonel F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Administrator.

The acuteness of the relief problem in rural areas was attributed in the report, prepared by A. R. Mangus, to depression and drought against a background of poor soil, low wages, meager education and depleted forests and mines.

Regions found to have had heavy rural relief loads were the Appalachian-Ozark area of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and adjoining States and the cut-over areas in the Great Lakes States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Rural relief loads were comparatively low, the report stated, in such relatively prosperous farming regions as the Corn Belt centering around Iowa and the hay and dairy areas bordering the cut-over area.

Depletion of Cash Income

In both of the particularly distressed regions the farms are largely self-sufficing, or of a nature to require part-time attention, with farmers normally depending on work in the woods or mines for much of their cash income.

When employment in lumbering and mining dwindled under the combined influences of technological improvements, depleted resources and depression, the report said, these farmers were unable to make a living.

"About 2,000,000 cases, including nearly 16 per cent of all rural persons, received relief in rural areas in January, 1935, the peak month for the rural relief load," Colonel Harrington said, "but this figure represents less than two-thirds of the total number of rural households that have received relief during the depression and its aftermath.

"Cases have constantly gone off and come on the rolls as some workers have found jobs and others have lost them, as earnings decreased or increased, as crops have been harvested or destroyed by drought or flood and as relief funds and sources of funds other than general relief have been replenished or run low."

Components of Families

The study presented an analysis of the characteristics of the families on relief and of the type of relief received.

Earnings of families with partial employment averaged only $5 a week, and only 12 per cent had any wage employment at the time.

Each worker had an average of more than two dependents, including children, aged persons, homemakers, students and the disabled.

Two-thirds of the rural relief households contained children under 16 years of age, averaging about three to a household, and nearly one-fifth of the households contained aged persons over 64 years of age, averaging one to a household. Only one-fifth of the households had neither young nor old dependents.

Heads of households were forty years of age on the average. More than a tenth of them were women. Many of the workers were handicapped in finding employment by age, lack of experience or limited education.

Average amounts of relief granted to rural families per month ranged from $10 to $18 during the period and were usually about $15 less per month than the amounts granted to urban households.

The peak of $18 a month was reached in January, 1935. From that figure the average declined throughout 1935. In 1936, when the responsibility for general relief was returned to the States and localities, rural relief grants were stabilized at about $12 to $13 a household monthly.

RURAL-URBAN CONFERENCE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 19, 1939



PLANNING RURAL-URBAN MEETING

Final arrangements for the annual Georgia Rural-Urban Conference, to be held in Atlanta on April 28 and 29, were taking shape Wednesday after a luncheon meeting here Tuesday. Left to right are: Mrs. Max E. Land, president of the Fulton County Democratic Women's Club; Frank Fling, secretary of the Fulton County Commission, and Mrs. Robin Wood, president of the conference and director of the women's division of the State Department of Agriculture. — Journal Photo.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 18, 1939

RURAL-URBANGROUP COMPLETES PLANS

Purpose of Meeting Is Closer Relation Between Farm, City Women.

Plans have been completed for the second Rural-Urban Conference to be held in Atlanta Friday and Saturday, April 28-29, Mrs. Robin Wood, director, women's division of the State Department of Agriculture, told DeKalb County Agent E. P. McGee, yesterday.

The purpose of the conference is to create a closer relation between city and farm women whereby the problems of each may be discussed, including education, temperance, training for young people and programs for family life.

Market space where rural women may display and sell their choicest jellies, jams, preserves and pickles will be provided at Taft Hall at the City auditorium.

Fifty rural men and women from every county in Georgia are expected. Delegates will be entertained in various Atlanta homes.

Speakers invited include: Governor Rivers, J. Edgar Hoover, Basil O'Connor, Senator Russell, Chief Justice Reid, Lawrence Camp, Columbus Roberts, Ralph McGill, Lambdin Kay, Mrs. Pauline Branyon, Braswell Deen, Andrew Avery and Judge Camille Kelly, of Memphis.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 13, 1939

Senator Walter F. George wired Miss Robin Wood, conference director of the Urban-Rural league, that the press of business would not permit him to leave the capital to address the conference in Atlanta April 28.

Memphis Tenn Commercial Appeal
April 15, 1939

JUDGE KELLEY TO BE BUSY

Will Attend Conference at White House, Speak at Atlanta Meeting

Juvenile Judge Camille Kelley will attend a conference called by President Roosevelt at the White House, and will speak in Atlanta before the Rural-Urban Conference during the last week end this month, she said yesterday.

Judge Kelley will be the official delegate from Tennessee, appointed by Governor Cooper, at the Washington meeting, April 26, at which "Children in a Democracy," will be the subject discussed. Each state will send a delegate.

From aWshington she will go to Atlanta, where she will speak April 29 on "The Value of a Juvenile Court and the Problems of Modern Youth." She will share the program with J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, who will discuss crime prevention.

Atlanta Ga Georgian
April 25, 1939

Georgia Women To Honor Tenn. Woman Judge

By PAULINE BRANYON.

Judge Camille Kelley, of Memphis, nationally known as an authority on juvenile protection and domestic relations, has been selected by the Georgia Woman's Democratic Club for the 1939 award of achievement.

The award, a bronze Democratic donkey, given annually to one woman in recognition of an achievement, will be presented by Miss Wilda Richardson, chairman of awards and originator of this plan of recognizing women, at a dinner Saturday evening which the club will give to Judge Kelley at the Georgian Terrace.

Judge Kelley will arrive in Atlanta Saturday morning from Washington to speak at the State Rural-Urban Conference. The Georgia Woman's Democratic Club will include as other honor guests Mrs. Robin Wood, director of the conference; United States Senator

Richard B. Russell, John E. Hoover, Federal Investigation reau head; Keith Morgan, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Thomas McAllister, chairman of the Women's Division of the National Democratic Party; Dorothy Ducas, newspaperwoman of New York; Governor and Mrs. Rivers, Chief Justice Charles Reid and all the speakers who will be featured at the Rural-Urban Conference.

Mrs. Regina Rambo Benson, of Marietta, president of the club will preside and Mrs. Howard McCutcheon has charge of arrangements.

The achievement award was presented last year to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt when she received the club members at Warm Springs. Judge Florence Allen, the only woman on the federal bench, was presented one of these awards, and several Atlantans and women from other parts of the state have been recognized in this way.

Besides Miss Richardson, the committee on achievement is made up of Mrs. Fannie Mae Dabney, Mrs. William P. Dunn, Mrs. Stacey Earnest Hill and Mrs. Jessica Davenport Watts, of Rome.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 23, 1939

Edith Rogers Plans Talk to Rural Women

By PAULINE BRANYON.

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, will be one of the principal speakers at the State Rural-Urban Conference which will assemble 5,000 women at the City Auditorium next Friday and Saturday.

It was Congresswoman Rogers who in her praise of the recent editorial of William Randolph Hearst on "Are We, the American People, Being Projected Into War?" obtained consent of the House to have it printed in the Congressional Record.

She is scheduled to speak about another war—the war against cancer—according to Mrs. Robin Wood, director of the women's division of the State Department of Agriculture and head of the conference.

There are to be a number of other outstanding speakers, among them John Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Identification Bureau; Judge Camille Kelley, of Memphis, distinguished authority on juvenile delinquency and domestic relations; Dorothy Ducas, of New York, nationally known newspaperwoman; United States Senator Richard B. Russell, Congressman Braswell Dean and many others.

DAILY FORUMS

Forums will be held each afternoon, directed by Mrs. Dolly Lee Buttler, attorney. Rural women will discuss their problems with city women and they will tell how they can help each other.

Friday evening 500 residents will come from Pine Mountain to give their play, "The Seasons."

Taft Hall will be used as a market place where the rural women of the state can display and sell their jams, jellies, canned foods, handicraft or woodcraft. West End clubwomen will be in charge.

The rural women who register first on Friday morning will be given an opportunity to compete for the prizes offered by Atlanta merchants. Among the prizes will be a complete ensemble and several beauty treatments by Atlanta beauticians.

PLAN STORE TOUR

The rural women who wish to shop will be carried on a tour of the stores Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and 5,000 paper shopping bags have been presented by the Pine Pulp people.

Mrs. Wood has received the cooperation of every organization in the state for this conference and county demonstrators and agents, home demonstrators and educators have given assistance by securing a delegation of 50 to 100 from each county for the conference, it was said.

During the past year, rural conferences have been held monthly in each county, and it is said the delegations are coming prepared to discuss the needs of rural people.

"Group Growing in Georgia" will be one of the subjects discussed at the forums, and in this way the growing of plants and products indigenous to the soil of each county will be stressed. Mrs. Wood pointed out that a solution to many rural problems can be found if each county will experiment on a small acreage with the commodity best suited to its own soil.

Thousands of letters have been sent over the state during the past month giving information about the conference, and it is said the response has been 100 per cent.



EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

Atlanta Constitution
July 13, 1939

How To Supply Running Water Cheaply Is Demonstrated Here

200 Negro Teachers From Rural Areas See Exhibit at Annual Institute at Atlanta University; Gasoline Engine To Generate Electricity Also Shown.

The advantages of that very ancient convenience, running water, were demonstrated yesterday to a group of persons who find themselves handicapped by lack of it nearly every day in the year.

They were the approximately 200 negro school teachers from rural communities who had assembled for the annual Rural Institute at Atlanta University. Nearly every southern and several eastern and midwestern states were represented.

Many of them come from open-well, open-plumbing communities. Yesterday, low-priced gasoline and electric pumps and rams showed them how easily and how inexpensively running water and better health conditions could be introduced into their schools and homes and the homes of their pupils.

Director of the institute and the exhibit is Benjamin Buloch, professor of rural education in the Atlanta University system. He said the water systems and all of the mechanical exhibits had been chosen with an eye to cost and that all were in the price range of the average farmer.

In addition to water systems, Bulloch had on exhibition gas and electric kitchen ranges, washing machines, iceboxes and a small gasoline engine that would generate enough electricity from half a gallon of gasoline to supply power to five bulbs and a radio for 60 hours.

Other features of the exhibit were a model farm home living room, furnished simply with pine furniture and rag rugs, a kitchen garden and a poultry yard. The garden was planted by students in Bulloch's classes to insure a supply of fresh vegetables from early spring until late fall. The poultry yard, partly built and maintained by Bulloch's students on a cooperative basis, furnishes eggs for Spelman College's dining hall, and broilers and friers to Atlanta's markets.

Social Security Burial Plan Is Opposed; Would Benefit Negroes

Daily World 11-28-39 Atlanta, Ga.

By ALBERT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Last week as officials of the country's major Negro insurance companies were discussing the purported plan to embody a nation-wide $250 funeral benefit into the Federal social security act, it was reported here that Southern congressmen had already turned thumbs down on the proposition and are seeking to prevent its enactment into law.

The general plan was broached here at the recent monopoly committee hearings on industrial insurance and many insurance men

Kepresentatives From South Make Position Clear

believe the idea was written into the record by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as a sort of "feeler" to see what the public reaction would be.

ATTITUDE MADE CLEAR

SEC was not long in learning the attitude of the Southern solons who opposed the plan on the face of it, since if nation-wide, the plan will include Negroes as well as whites.

It was pointed out that past provisions of the social security act did not make an acute "problem" of the Negro question as most of the Southern Negroes are farmers and agricultural workers, not covered by the act. Negro risk men are watching with interest the new plan, which if made effective, will inject a new angle into the insurance business, as then it will be in a sense, in direct competition with the Government.

Pressure Groups at Work

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, indicates that congress will be asked at the next session to increase federal contributions to old age assistance in the low income states. A bill providing that the federal government would contribute $2 for every dollar contributed by a state for this purpose was defeated in the last regular session, but the social security act was amended so as to increased federal contributions from $15 to $20, when matched, dollar for dollar, by the state.

Senator Harrison thinks the proposal to put the federal grant on a two-to-one basis would cost not more than 35 million dollars, but opponents of the measure figured that it might cost 120 million dollars a year.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference Friday that a special tax might be imposed to pay for the increased cost of national defense, but he hoped economies elsewhere would partly offset this. The Harrison suggestion does not look like it.

States Should Stop Social Security Discrimination

Administrator and N.A.A.C.P. in "Letter War" Over Practices Now in Effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 That Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt will leave the matter of stopping discriminatory practices governing the employment of Negroes in the personnel administration of social security benefits in the states, entirely up to state officials, was indicated in an exchange of correspondence between McNutt and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter addressed to the administrator November 21, the Association sought to have the Social Security Board revise its standards for a merit system of personnel administration, by inserting a clause prohibiting discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

The Association contended that the rules adopted by the Board November 1, 1939, offer no protection whatever against the discrimination against employing Negroes in the various state agencies set up to carry out the operations of the Social Security Act, because the only grounds on which discrimination is prohibited are religious and political.

Passing the buck to the states, McNutt said in a reply sent to the Association December 9:

"The states are now in the process of formulating their rules and regulations and you may therefore wish to have your local representatives make contacts with the appropriate state officials."

Blasting away the ground from under McNutt's statement, the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"It is utterly futile in most instances for Negroes to make any appeal to public officials and state civil service commissions in those states of the deep South where the majority of Negroes live. The discrimination is in direct ratio to the density of the Negro population."

Placing the basis for action squarely on the Social Security administrator, the N. A. A. C. P. stated:

"The chief weapon against this discrimination is the power out of Washington. You can thus understand our great disappointment that you, as Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, decline to amend . . . the standards by asking that they (the Board) prohibit discrimination on account of race and color as well as on account of religious belief."

2½ Million Receiving Aid Under Social Security

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—In a year-end statement issued this week, Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, made the following report of progress under the Social Security Act:

With the close of this year, social security as a national program in this country passes its third milestone. The work of the Social Security Board during 1938, in collaboration with the other Federal and State agencies concerned, brings us up to the New Year with a substantial record of accomplishment.

We have at least one Federal-State program of public assistance to the needy in every State and Territory of the United States. The Federal Government, by grants of money, helps the participating States to provide cash payments monthly to needy old people, the needy blind, and for dependent children. All the States are taking part in the program for needy old people. Forty-two States are taking part in the program for the needy blind, and the same number in that for dependent children.

MANY GIVEN CASH

All told about 2 1-2 million men, women, and children are being directly aided through these monthly cash allowances, from Federal, State, and local funds. A total, from all these sources, of 1 billion dollars has been paid to beneficiaries under these assistance programs since the Social Security Act went into operation.

We now have 31 States paying unemployment insurance benefits. In all the remaining States but two, benefits will be payable in January, and after next July all the States will have reached this stage of full operation. Up to November 30, 1938, 3 1-2 million unemployed workers in 29 States had received benefits amounting to about $368,000,000.

We have more than 42 million old-age insurance accounts on our books—representing an average gain of nearly half a million a month during 1938. Every worker covered by the old-age insurance plan is now building up his rights to a regular monthly retirement benefit. Meanwhile, we are paying lump-sum claims at the rate of more than 15,000 a month to insured workers who have reached 65 years of age, and to the families of those who have died—claims amounting so far to about 11 million dollars.

CHANGES EXPECTED

The New Year will bring, no doubt, changes in the Social Security Act and in the State laws which tie into the act. This, of course, is as it should be, for we now have experience upon which we can build in extending and strengthening these laws.

With our hopes for the broadening of the social security programs—hopes which depend, of course, upon the action of Congress and the State legislatures which are soon to convene—we feel that both the need for and the effectiveness of the Social Security Act have already been demonstrated beyond question. In terms of people served and future want forestalled, its record to date is one of real and enduring progress.

31 States Are Now Paying Jobless Compensation

Broader Social Security Program Urged By F.D.R.

WASHINGTON.—(SNS)—President Roosevelt asked Congress for a broad liberalization of the social security program Monday, submitting with an approving special message, a report by the Social Security Board. Recommendations were that:

Federal old age insurance payments begin in 1940 instead of 1942, the date fixed in the present law.

Old age insurance payments be larger during the early years of the program than the law now requires.

The old age plan be extended as rapidly as possible to some 6,000,000 workers now outside the system.

ENLARGE SYSTEM

The unemployment insurance system also be enlarged to embrace millions now uncovered.

An immediate reply from Republican quarters replied to the President that the first necessity was the correction of the "mistakes" in the present system. Said the President:

"As regards both the federal old age insurance system and the federal-state unemployment compensation system, equity and sound social policy require that the benefits be extended to all of our people as rapidly as administrative experience and public understanding permit."

Republican Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, said that President Roosevelt "ignores the fundamental necessity of putting the existing system on a sound basis before it is expanded."

The President and the board suggested "a two-fold approach" to the problem of old age payments, suggesting that "one way" was to begin payments earlier and make them more liberal, and a second to increase federal grants to states of "limited fiscal capacities, so that they may provide more adequate assistance to those in need."

The board suggested the payment of "supplementary benefits" to dependent wives of retired workers; also that in the case of the death of a worker, payments to aged widows and to young widows with dependent children be forthcoming. Other changes were suggested.

mitted to Congress recommendations of the Social Security Board, including, among other things, the extension of the benefits of the law.

Chief among those to be benefitted under the proposed extensions the vast army of Negro domestic and agricultural workers, North and South.

Nearly two million Negroes are in domestic service and four millions work on farms.

Other classes of workers included in the new plans are, maritime workers, except foreign crews on American ships; employees of national banks, the Federal government and charitable organizations.

Other recommendations of the Social Security Board were:

1. Make old-age benefit payments begin in 1940, instead of 1942.
2. Increased monthly benefits in early years of the system's operation.
3. Payment of benefits to aged dependent wives of retired workers.
4. Payment of benefits to aged widows and young widows with dependent children.
5. Calculation of benefits on the basis of average wages rather than total accumulated wages.
6. Payments to widows of all persons who would have qualified for old-age insurance, had they lived to age 65.

NEW SET-UP TO ASSIST SERVANTS

Farm Workers Also Included As President Endorses Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Eventual protection of social security measures for an additional 16 million American workers was forecast Monday when President Roosevelt favorably sub-

Social Security Still Denied Farmers and Domestics

House Committee Kills Proposed Changes In Act

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Ways and Means Committee decided unanimously last Friday not to widen the Social Security Act so as to include farm laborers, domestic help and employees of religious institution within its benefits.

An estimated 2,000,000 colored persons in agriculture and 1,500,000 in domestic service would be benefited by extension of the social security system to cover these two classes of workers. These figures total 3,500,000.

The committee gave no reason for its action in a statement which said that those persons who had planned to present data on the subject now could be saved the "time, expense, and trouble of so doing."

It is believed, however, that the committee took the position that inclusion of persons engaged in farm and domestic work and those employed by charitable and religious institutions would entail too great a change this year and that the proposals ought to have further study.

CHAIRMAN SPEAKS

Representative John W. McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee, speaking for himself and not for the committee, said he felt that these classes of employees should be excluded from the amendments 'from the practical angle." He said to bring them in now would "only make the law more cumbersome."

"How would you determine wages of agricultural help?" he asked "How would you pass on the question of seasonal employment? Tax collections would be difficult and complicated. The problems of farmers are different from those of industry. Domestics are in the same category with agricultural workers."

PLEADS FOR RACE

Inclusion of domestic and agricultural workers into the Social Security Act and increase of old-age pensions to $60 a month were urged before the House Ways and Means Committee last week by John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 5, 1939

John P. Davis Pleads Cause of Colored Workers

Welfare Total Shows Whites Receive More

Sims Explains That They Are Given Larger Payments Than Negroes

Figures showing the division of public assistance funds in South Carolina between negroes and whites were presented to the senate Friday by Senator Henry R. Sims, of Orangeburg, chairman of the social security committee.

Senator Sims said he wished to "answer critics" of the public assistance program, and to "give a complete explanation as to the division of funds."

Referring to figures published recently showing that negroes exceed whites on the old age assistance rolls, Senator Sims said that the figures were accurate, but added that while there are only 10,508 whites on the old age list as against 13,873 negroes, in the month of March, the whites received $95,475 as compared with $94,288 for negroes.

He explained that whites got an average in March of $9.09 a month and negroes $6.80. Then he went on to show that negroes exceeded whites, 561 to 319, on the blind rolls, but that whites got $3,960 and negroes $4,965, with the white average at $12.42 and the negro average at $8.85.

In the dependent children section, the whites predominated by a large total, 8,901 to 3,606, the average for white children being $15.81 and for negroes $10.88.

Senator Sims totaled those three divisions of the program to show that 19,728 white persons received in March $146,335 as against $112,333 for 18,040 negroes. Four-sevenths of every dollar went to whites, he said.

Whites also led under general relief, 1,356 to 1,143, and $13,778 to $8,986, with average payments of $10.16 to whites and $7.86 to negroes.

Needy unemployed lists included 158 whites receiving $2,949, and 44 negroes receiving $683.

Totaling all assistance, Senator Sims showed where 21,242 whites got an average of $10.65 out of a total of $163,063, and that 19,227 negroes got $7.84 as an average from $122,002.

Senator Sims pointed out that the federal government contributed $119,336 out of the total of $258,667 distributed in March, and cited that the federal funds amounted to more than the $112,333 given negroes for all purposes during the month.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 28, 1939

Old Age Benefits

Revelation of the fact that about 3,000 more negroes than white people are receiving old age benefits under the social security program in South Carolina is not surprising.

The disparity is logical. The state's large negro population and the relatively low economic status of the race simply give it more indigent aged among the colored people than among the white.

And the figures indicate that an effort has been made to administer the program impartially between the races, as it was intended to be.

One fact that should be kept in mind in connection with these payments is that no political consideration is involved. That is the plan and purpose.

The negro does not vote in the South Carolina Democratic primary and for all practical purpose the primary vote is what counts in the state.

A Better Social Security Law

Congress made some important changes in the Social Security law just before it adjourned. The payroll tax will remain at only one percent for the next three years, a substantial relief to business both directly and because an amount of nearly $1,000,000,000 will be available for the channels of trade instead of being withdrawn into the reserve fund. The unemployment-insurance tax on salaries of more than $3,000 henceforth need be paid only on $3,000, bringing the tax into line with the payments. Old-age pensions will be substantially larger because of changes now made; the federal government will contribute on an equal basis with the states up to $20 a month. This makes possible annuities of $40 a month and more for persons aged sixty-five. Some of these changes were actuated by fear of the Townsend plan and similar schemes. They are, however, generally in the right direction.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 18, 1939

Negroes Receive 14 Per Cent. Of Security Funds

Although Negroes constituted only 5 per cent. of the total population in the United States over 65 years of age as shown by the 1930 census, 14 per cent. of those accepted for old age assistance in 1937-1938 were Negroes, according to a study recently completed by the bureau of public assistance of the social security board.

Stated another way, while approximately 95 per cent. of the total aged group were whites, only about 86 per cent. of those receiving old age assistance were whites.

The board's study further shows that in the 20 cases in which the Negroes comprise a substantial portion of the population, the percentage of Negroes over 65 is approximately 12 per cent., while of all recipients of old age assistance 25 per cent. were Negroes.

In commenting on these figures the social security board says:

"Although the proportion of Negro recipients appears large in relation to the proportion in the aged population, it must not be inferred that the incidents of old-age assistance for this group is high in relation to need. Negroes as a group constitute a less privileged portion of the population, and it is extremely unlikely that the number aided is disproportionate to the number of aged Negroes requiring public assistance to maintain a minimum standard of living."

Barred From Benefits Of Social Security Program

Fight Starts For Inclusion Agriculturists, Outside Workers And Domestics

Negroes Entitled To Old Age Benefits

By HAZEL L. GRIGGS

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Prospects of old-age benefits under the Social Security act, present a dismal picture for the average Negro citizen, according to studies and surveys made since passage of the measure, and liberalizing the act so that it will include groups which need it most is one of the important tasks now facing the Negro race.

Negroes, because they are in the majority in the lower income brackets, need social security more than any other large group in the United States. With farmers, domestics and those in the low wage classes excluded or poorly provided for, however, few Negroes will benefit from the Social Security act as it now stands.

According to the 1930 census, 3,563,000 or 65 per cent of Negroes gainfully employed in the United States belong to the groups of farmers or domestics. Also, there are 28 per cent white persons, or 11,860,000 in these groups not covered by old-age insurance. This percentage, together with the mass whose income is so small as to reap only minute benefits, greatly swells the number who need to fight for their old-age provision under the Social Security act. A method of effective agitation for an amendment, abolishing the exclusive policy of the Social Security act, is the problem now confronting this mass of Negroes and whites which are affected.

Although there are many whites who are not influenced in the Social Security act, as it now stands, figures from the Social Security board show that 27,865,985 white persons are eligible for old-age insurance while only 2,035,949 colored persons are in such a classification. Of this percentage of the working quota, wage credits for whites, in 937, were established to the sum of $25,840,865,000 and for Negroes to the sum of $853,794,000. This vast difference in wage credits is accounted for, not only by the fact that domestic workers and farmers are excluded, but also because of the tremendous difference in wages paid Negroes and whites who are employed.

The average annual wage for whites is $927 while it is $419 for Negroes. Under the present Social Security act, monthly benefits are based on average wages. The average of $419 a year in wages means less than $15 a month in old-age benefits. It follows that the vast majority of Negroes are either entirely excluded or will share meagerly under the Old Age Insurance provision of the act.

The southern whites for the most part, also, are in the lower income brackets, and will be denied old age benefits just as will the Negro. In fact, statistics show that the average white employe in several southern states earns less than the average Negro in certain northern states. Therefore, it stands that two large groups of people who need social security most will fail to benefit by it unless the Social Security act is adjusted to include domestics and farmers, and to more adequately provide for the underpaid.

The startling fact, which our leaders, especially, and our race as a group must recognize and take action against, is the fact that the low income groups, of which Negroes form the major portion, will get the least in social security benefits, as far as old-age provision is concerned. That is, an employe in the lowest economic strata when young and working will be in desperate circumstances, in the way of social benefits when he is old and no longer able to support himself. The average Negro worker and the white employe in the low income groups can now look forward to a pittance or nothing after 65.

In his message to the 76th congress, the president presented the report of the Social Security board, and stressed the desirability of expanding old-age security. The advisory council on social security, appointed by the senate special committee on social security, has recommended the coverage of farm employes and domestics as socially desirable, and asked that such a change in the original Security act take place by January 1, 1940. The Special Security board likewise has recommended this change.

SOUTHERN "RIGHTS" AT ISSUE AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — (AP) — Southern senators were assured today that a public hearing would be held on proposals which, the senators declared, would establish national equity in railroad freight rates.

Senator Hill, Democrat of Alabama, became chairman of an interstate commerce subcommittee to hear testimony on the rate problem. To serve with him, Committee Chairman Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, named Senators Andrews, Democrat of Florida, Lundeen, Farm-Laborite of Minnesota, Gurney, Republican of South Dakota, and Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire.

In the House, a West-South bloc voted to demand that rate equalization be written into the administration's general railroad legislation. Members of the bloc complained that northeastern States had preferential rates at the expense of the South, Southwest, Midwest, and West.—Press dispatch.

We have the pledge of Governor Dixon of Alabama that if this fight for equality and justice is not won in the meantime it will be carried to the floor of the next Democratic national convention.

The political power of the Democratic South is ready to throw its weight in the scales for equality and justice, and so let the exploiters of the South take notice!

close a similar proportionate increase. The enactment of the wages-hour bill was a compliment to the progress the South is making."

Dr. Chapman thinks that with the increase in the per capita wealth of the South, the abolition of tariff barriers, the removal of discriminatory freight rates, the equalization of educational opportunities, and the improvement in the standards of living that will accompany these changes, the South will rapidly move forward. He said he felt sure the national government is ready to take a hand in the development and that State governments and individuals are eager to cooperate.

Continuing, the Georgia educator predicted that with the foreign market trade passing out of the picture, the South under a new regime will be able to consume the surplus products of the other sections of the United States, and that this section will also be able to manufacture more of her own goods, at the same time being able to supply the North, East and West with many of its needed products. Much work must be done, Dr. Chapman said, in the way of adjustments, equalizations, and improvements before the South can take its rightful place in the nation. He paid a high compliment to the initial steps recently taken by the group of Southern leaders in conference in Atlanta towards a solution of "The Nation's Economic Problem No. 1."

northeastern states had preferential rates at the expense of the South Southwest, Midwest and West.

Chairman Ramspeck (D), Georgia was instructed to request that a hearing date be set by the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which already has started hearings on a general transportation bill.

Hill did not set a hearing date immediately, explaining that the Senate group was awaiting an expression from the interstate commerce commission, which was asked for a report on three bills relating to freight rate adjustments.

The House bloc's resolution deplores that it called "inequalities and discriminations between various sections of the nation." It asked the interstate commerce committee to "afford the fullest opportunity" for testimony concerning the operation of the rate system.

About 75 Southern and Western Congressmen attended the bloc meeting in the House. Representative Rankin (D), Mississippi, sought unsuccessfully to commit the group to an effort at blocking any railroad legislation which did not include a provision for "rate equality."

The Mississippian declared the House group, by enlisting the aid of certain Senators, could prevent the passage of any railroad legislation until rate relief was granted.

Several other members objected to committing the group to such a stand. They declared this kind of "pressure" should be used only as a last resort.

Ramspeck said the rate provision would have a better chance of enactment if linked with general railroad legislation instead of going to the House and Senate as a separate bill

The Rate Fight Advances

Senator Hill, of Alabama, has been named chairman of an interstate commerce subcommittee to conduct a public hearing on proposals seeking the elimination of discriminatory freight rate differentials. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked for a report on three rate adjustment bills. Senator Hill is expected to set a date for the hearing as soon as the report is received.

In the House a coalition of about 75 Southern and Western representatives demanded that rate equalization be included in the administration's general railroad legislation. The interstate and foreign commerce committee of the House has already started hearings on the general transportation bill. It was asked to "afford the fullest opportunity" for rate testimony.

Legislation merely providing that there shall be no discrimination against the South or West in freight rates would not assure relief for the law already forbids discrimination. It might, however, have moral effect. It is indicated that the main hope lies in legislation specifically forbidding different rates for carrying the same products the same distances in different parts of the country.

How wise it would be to resort to such broad stipulations, thus removing much of the latitude of authority reposing in the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a question that the forces seeking equalization will have to meet. Their opposition, it is likely, will center around that point. It is a fair question. The South and West should be prepared to present their strongest case, if they expect to center their fight in a demand for uniformly equal rates for equal distances in the transportation of the same products.

It is gratifying that the fight is being actively carried forward. Persistent action will be required to bring rate justice to the South. A swift, easy victory is out of the question.

The appointment of Senator Hill to head the Senate subcommittee is both a tribute to him and an assurance of interested, prompt and vigorous action.

Educator Says South Nation's Opportunity

Industrial Advancement Higher Than Other Sections, Claim

WEST POINT, GA., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Dr. Paul Chapman, dean of the school of agriculture, University of Georgia, told the West Point Rotary Club Thursday that the economic problem of the South presents a real opportunity to the entire nation, challenging government and individuals for a solution.

"The eyes of the nation are turned upon the South," the speaker said. "From 1930 to 1935 there was more industrial progress made in this section than there had been over any previous ten-year period, and more than was made in any other part of the United States. Indications point but that the records of 1940 will dis-

Dixie Senate Bloc Assured Rate Hearing

Hill Is Named Chairman Of Group To Review Freight Cost Questions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — (AP) — Southern Senators were assured today that a public hearing would be held on proposals which, the Senators declared, would establish national equality in railroad freight rates.

Senator Hill (D), Alabama, became chairman of an interstate commerce subcommittee to hear testimony on the rate problem. To serve with him, Committee Chairman Wheeler (D), Montana, named Senator Andrews (D), Florida, Lundeen (FL) Minnesota, Gurney (R), South Dakota, and Tobey (R), New Hampshire.

In the House, a West-South bloc voted to demand that rate equalization be written into the administration's general railroad legislation Members of the bloc complained that

Deliver Us From 'Southrons'

The eminently respectable New York Times a few days ago committed an offense which cannot be overlooked. A brief article stating that Southern organizations in New York City would observe the birthday of Gen. Lee was given this caption: "Southrons to Honor Lee."

Just why "Southrons" should be so utterly objectionable we do not know, but it is sticky with sentimentality. For one reason or another it calls to mind the worst of the Southern verse of post-bellum days, the most extravagant of the backwoods political oratory, and a dozen other connotations similarly unpleasant.

If the Times doesn't mind too much, we wish it would abandon "Southrons" in favor of Southerners." We are certain the Southern people in New York City are not professional Southerners enough to deserve the former description.—Petersburg Progress-Index.

MOBILE IS BECOMING INDUSTRIAL MINDED

Big Plants Arising As Paper Mills In District Spur Employment

MOBILE, Ala.—Most folks know Mobile for her Azalea Trail, Mardi gras, the six flags that have flown over the city, as the first capital of Louisiana. Things like that.

Mobilians, awakened in the last decade or two to industry, are beginning to think of their city as the paper-manufacturing center of the South.

Mobile's hold on this designation was tightened the other day with the announcement by Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Boston stationery manufacturers, that it is ready to start construction on a $5,000,000 pulp and paper mill here.

The Hollingsworth announcement came after two years of preliminary surveys and negotiations, and, aside from the huge investment, it will mean for Mobile 1,000 new jobs, in the plant, and another 1,000 out in the woods cutting trees and loading the logs on to railroads' specially-built paperwood cars and on river barges.

But to paper men, the announcement heralded something else. The mill will, it is said, be the first in the South to manufacture quality grade white paper from Southern slash pine — the pine trees which are tapped for rosin and turpentine. It will also be one of the first mills to produce white paper of any sort from these trees which cover so much of the South's lands.

Assurance of Mobile's newest paper plant comes on the heels of definite statements that a mill is to be built at Lufkin, Tex., for production of newsprint (the paper on which your daily newspaper is printed). The Lufkin mill will be to a large extent financed by the government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and will produce newsprint from slash pine.

Herty Process Used

White paper production from slash pine is not entirely new to Mobile, however. Shortly after the late Dr. Charles Herty in his Savannah laboratory demonstrated to the world that rosin—which gives paper that brownish hue familiar to paper bag users—could be removed from the wood and that slash pine was good for something other than kraft (brown) papers, R. E. Hartman, who had come to Mobile from Tuscaloosa to take over a defunct and antiquated mill where cardboard had been manufactured, saw his chance. After spending large sums on modernizing and increasing the size of the mill—the Mobile Paper Mill Company—he had special machinery built, and put the Herty process to use commercially for the first time. Today this plant has a record of successful production of white cardboard from slash pine.

Mobile is already the home, also, of the Southern Kraft Corporation's $10,000,000 pulp and paper mill, said to be the largest kraft mill in the world. This huge industrial operation employs 3,300 people in the plant and woods, and, in addition to making the paper, its Continental Bag division here is also claimant of a "world's largest" title—that of bag manufacture.

Southern Kraft has been running nearly 10 years in Mobile.

Another paper company here is the Terminal Bag Company. This company entered the Southern field about four years ago when it constructed a modern factory near the Southern Kraft mill, and it buys its paper from that plant. Terminal works more than 300 persons at its bag-making machines.

Thirty miles west of Mobile, across the Mississippi line, is the Moss Point mill of Southern Kraft Corporation. This plant is the oldest kraft mill in the South. It was built just before the World War, but it has been modernized and added to from time to time. Today it employs, in the plant and woods, around 2,000. Three miles from Moss Point, at Pascagoula, is the Pineland Bag Corporation's plant, which also gets its paper from local sources.

Mobile has the general offices of Southern Kraft, and a vast empire of paper-making is directed from here. Southern Kraft Corporation is a subsidiary of International Paper Company, the biggest of the world's paper manufacturing concerns. Jack Friend, Southern's head, manages not only Southern Kraft's plants in Mobile and Moss Point, but at Panama City, Fla., Bastrop and Spring Hill, La., and in Arkansas.

Chemical Plant To Start

While Hollingsworth & Whitney gets its new mill under construction, it was announced during the week that another new plant, attracted to Mobile by paper-making, is almost completed and ready for production. This is the plant of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, which will manufacture alum and other chemicals chiefly for use in paper-making.

The Cyanamid plant, under construction since last Fall at a cost of around $250,000, will, in addition to selling the bulk of its product in the Mobile area, secure its major raw materials locally. The base for the manufacture of alum is alumina, produced in the new $5,000,000 works of the Aluminum Ore Company.

In addition to the market offered by Southern Kraft, Mobile Paper Mill and Hollingsworth & Whitney in Mobile, and the other Southern Kraft mills, American Cyanamid finds itself at the hub of a many spoke wheel of paper mills in the South. To the east in Florida are mills in Fernandina, Jacksonville and elsewhere. In Georgia there are mills at Savannah and other points. Farther northeast are Carolina plants. Immediately to the north is the big kraft plant at Tuscaloosa. West are the already existing Texas plants and the proposed mill at Eufkin. Mobile is seen as the ideal center for a mill-supply company, too, because nearly all of the mills are located on water, and low-cost transportation is available.

'SOLID SOUTH' WINS SUPPORT

Young Democrats Approve Dixon's Plans For Next Year's Convention

Young Democrats of Alabama were on record today as favoring Governor Dixon's plan to send unpledged delegates to next year's Democratic presidential convention who will work to choose a candidate favorable to the idea of removing unfair burdens from the South.

Governor Dixon made a plea to this effect at a banquet at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel Saturday night closing the quadrennial convention of the Alabama State League of Young Democrats.

The league adopted a resolution which charged that the South had been held in economic bondage since the Civil War and asked that Alabama's next convention delegates support a presidential candidate who will fight these "unfair burdens" on the South:

"Discriminations in foreign trade, high tariffs, freight rate discriminations and the failure to give equal representation to the Southern states in the administrative offices of the Federal Government."

The league changed its constitution so that officers will be elected every two years, instead of every four years.

A resolution was adopted condemning "meetings, propaganda and demonstrations representing Nazism, Fascism and Communism and all other 'isms.'"

Joe Brady, young Birmingham lumberman, was elected president of the league for the next two years. He succeeds John P. Kohn Jr., of Montgomery.

President Brady appointed Mortimer Jordan of Birmingham, newly appointed assistant solicitor for Jefferson County, as vice-president; W. C. Nelson of Birmingham as secretary, and David Cochrane of Tuscaloosa as treasurer.

Letters To The Editor

Try to confine your letters to 300 words.

THE SOUTH AND ITS COTTON COUNCIL

Editor The Advertiser:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and The Montgomery Advertiser for the two fine editorials and news items carried by The Advertiser with reference to the National Cotton Council and Oscar Johnston's visit to Montgomery February 14.

Your editorial, "The Old South and New Cotton," which appeared February 7 and so ably expressed the picture of the present plight of cotton, that it was copied by the outstanding editorial writers of the country.

The export of American cotton, and the foreign consumption of American cotton, has steadily declined during a period in which the consumption of foreign growths has steadily and constantly increased. Unless something is done to enable the cotton producers of America to recover lost markets, or to develop new foreign markets to replace those lost, the producers will be forced to curtail production to a purely domestic basis. But for Federal Government benefit, soil conservation, and adjustment payments, the cotton producers of America would have been completely bankrupt and destitute.

It was very unfortunate that the meeting of the Alabama-Unit of the National Cotton Council held on February 14, was not better attended. Everyone in this State, directly or indirectly, connected with cotton, from the producer to the merchant, should have heard this address in order to have the seriousness of the situation brought home to them and at the same time hear a plan whereby they could present a united front in helping toward a solution of our cotton problem.

It is difficult to estimate the tremendous investment in farms and farm equipment, gins, factories and warehouses in this State which is being jeopardized due to the present plight of cotton. Without a question, the total amount would exceed $100,000,000. The several Chamber of Commerces are working diligently to bring new industries to Alabama but what, if anything, is being done to save this tremendous investment already within our State and in the form of going concerns, employing thousand of people? When a new manufacturing plant is brought to Alabama it is headline news, usually giving in detail the investment and number of persons whom this new establishment will employ.

The National Cotton Council is a constructive movement to save what is already here and therefore justifies the active support of every Chamber of Commerce and every thinking individual in this State.

As you stated in your editorial, "Uncle Sam has 11,000,000 bales of cotton on his hands NOW and they are snuggled together in a great sleep," just a few days ago there was a news article from Washington, that the cotton exports had declined to a level of 1881.

How long are the people of this State going to sit idly by in a defeatest attitude and watch their great industry sink deeper and deeper into the mire without putting their shoulders to the wheel?

Again thanking you for your support of the National Cotton Council, I am, JOE MARTIN,
Alabama Unit National Council.
Shorter, Ala.

Watermelons Still Populate In South

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. (ANP)—A survey of the nation's eating likes and dislikes conducted by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists and released last week revealed that colored Southerners average 30°8 pounds of watermelon and 12°9 pounds of poultry a year. Contrasting data showed that residents of the North Atlantic states eat only 3°9 pounds of watermelon a year.

Fondness of Southern Negroes for chicken is exceeded only by residents of North Atlantic states, who average 16.2 pounds a year. The poll was taken among representative families of employed laborers and clerical workers. Pacific Coast families eat five times as much lettuce as Southerners, lead also as spinach-eaters, consuming about 7½ pounds a year, with Southerners content with about 1½ pounds.

Heaviest beef eaters are found in Alabama and Tennessee while the greatest milk drinkers are in the Rocky Mountain sections. West Coast residents were highest point scorers as onion eaters.

Pine Can Rival King Cotton, Forest Service Chief Says

Southerners Must Stop Annual 'Burning Off,' He Warns, and Apply Efficient Management Coupled With Proper Fire Protection.

Intelligent management and proper fire protection can make southeastern slash pine almost as important to regional economy as cotton, F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service, said yesterday.

The tremendous increase in the use of wood by-products is creating vast new markets, he stated, and the logical source of future supply is in the south, the last world reservoir of soft pulpable woods.

But, he warned, southern forests must be managed wisely, and most important of all, forest fires must be checked. "There is more fire loss annually in the South than in other parts of the country combined." He said he understood that southerners burned their woods in the spring in the belief that the grass would come up greener, "or something."

Growing industrialization of the south, and development of her natural resources doesn't quite take up the slack left by the collapse of cotton, he remarked, recommending that parts of southern farms be turned into pine plantations for use as a cash crop.

"The average pulp mill employs as many persons as are needed to cultivate and harvest 100,000 acres of cotton," Silcox stated.

He advises that other wood industries, in addition to pulp mills, be encouraged to locate here for the sake of a better-rounded economy.

In his opinion southern forests can support 1,800,000 persons, but it will require reasonable effort, and decent management.

Fire protection, he said, is the most important step to be taken in placing the south's newest industry on a profitable, permanent basis.

First, he recommends the cooperation of private owners with the forest service, and if that fails to check the expense of annual woodburning, he suggests joint regulation by state and federal governments. As a last resort, and only if the other two methods prove impossible, he advises state ownership of forest resources.

Four years ago, Silcox prophesied the advent of the kraft paper mills that now ring the southern coast, manufacturing brown paper from slash pine. Today he foresees a great white paper industry, located further inland, and like the kraft mills, based on fast-growing slash pine. Success of the new mills, however, depends entirely on whether southerners are willing to conserve their forests by replanting and checking fires.

Silcox spent yesterday in Atlanta after addressing the Southern Pine Manufacturers' Association in New Orleans, and visiting his birthplace, Columbus. He is the nephew of Mrs. J. D. Mason, of Moreland avenue.

In a recent report of Joseph C. Kircher, southern regional forester, he pointed out that although 60 per cent of the south is forested, these lands are producing only 50 per cent or less of their capacity, due mainly to the prevalence of uncontrolled fires.

Ninety-four per cent of the forest land in the south is privately owned, the report stated, and is the scene of most of the fires that do millions of dollars damage each year.

As encouraging evidence of cooperation on the part of private owners, the area of private forest lands placed under the protection of federal and state agencies between 1933 and 1937 increased from 45,475,000 to 74,518,465 acres.

EDITORS SCORE RATES IN DIXIE

Discriminating Freight Charges Called Yoke On Southland

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30—(AP)—Two Southern editors said here Thursday that discriminatory freight rates and a tariff protecting the North at the expense of the South have made a "deadlier" pincher tran Grant and Sherman ever aplied on the Confederacy.

This was the conviction expressed by Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., editor-author, to which General Manager Mark Ethridge of The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, added:

"We are in effect a colonial possession of the rest of the United States."

Convention Is Addressed

Both made addresses at the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools convention, which opened here Thursday.

"Our brothers of the northeast forged the shackles of tariff and freight discrimination which she (the South) cannot now strike from herself; which can be stricken only when the whole nation recognizes the injustice of the situation," the Louisville editor declared.

Both saw in what Ethridge described as a "second reconstruction" great hope for the future. Daniels said the South is "stirring," adding that the "rocking chair" as an institution is disappearing.

It was Ethridge's belief, he said, that the South is in the first stages of an awakening that can conceivably take her civilization to heights it has never known.

He cited the literary revival, the discussion of regional problems and the "surges of science and of the mind."

Using the War Between the States as a "magnificent alibi" to explain its backwardness, Daniels said, the South for years has failed to realize that its major economic faults were born long before the war.

Tariff Is Long An Oppressor

The tariff oppressed the South before Grant took Richmond, the Raleigh newspaper man said; soil was being ravaged by a one-crop economy, hookworm, yellow fever, typhoid, malaria and pellagra plagued its inhabitants many years before Appomattox.

Ethridge pictured the Southern people as "a gallant, romantic, prideful, headstrong people capable of being through generations as stubbornly wrong about realistic things as being gloriously loyal to war traditions," and he added that he did not decry "those sentimental and romantic attachments."

But, he added, "there must come to the South the recognition that pride is no substitute for bread, for education, for the minimum benefits of civilization, and that to obtain these we must call upon the rest of the nation not only for justice but also for help."

Another Southern Industry

The real hope for a strong industrial South lies not so much in attempting to lure industry from other sections as it does in building up the industries adaptable to the Southern soil, climate and initiative and strengthening old industries, pioneering new ones.

Southern communities have learned that the industries actually rooted to the soil of the community are much more likely to be lasting and prosperous, a real boon to the section, than are industries that merely seek "location" for assembling or processing raw materials shipped from elsewhere, the finished product to be shipped to other markets.

Chemurgy should be the link between the new agricultural South and the new industrial South. The interest in growing sweet potatoes for starch that is developing among Southerners some day may provide scores of small plants for Southern communities, plants using a product grown in Dixie soil to make a commodity that can be used in Southern textile mills.

The soybean oil industry this year seems to be attracting attention in the South. Every state in the Deep South can grow soybeans in "off seasons," using the legume for livestock feed, sending the beans to be made into oil.

At this time soybean oil is used mostly to make margarines and shortenings. But its use on a wide scale for an edible oil, for waterproofing and paint manufacture and for soap already is anticipated.

SOUTH A COLONY, NEWSPAPERMEN TELL EDUCATORS

Freight Rates, Tariff Deadlier Pincer Than Grant and Sherman Ever Applied, Two Declare.

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Southern Surges.

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MIDWEST ORGANIZES TO FIGHT THE SOUTH

CHICAGO, March 30.—(AP)—Representatives of five midwestern states agreed today to form a council to protect their interests in the proposed equalization of northern and southern freight rates.

The council will serve in solving all future problems affecting the industries of the states as well as the current north-south proposal before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Southern states have asked for equalization of freight rates. At present shippers in the south must pay 20 per cent more than those in the north to transport certain products.

Formation of the council was suggested by John Stelle, acting governor of Illinois, at a meeting here today to organize official opposition to the southern states' campaign. He said the interest of the various states was much the same in such qestions. A committee was appointed to start drafting a statement of principles immediately.

The conferees decided to ask the governor's group to work parallel to them, leaving the technical and legal details of the fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission to private interests.

SOUTH SUBSIDIZED, MINNESOTAN SAYS

Andersen Assails Roosevelt's Speech Urging South to 'Get Out of Hock'

Washington, April 5.—(AP)—Representative August H. Andresen, Republican, Minnesota, declared in the House today that President Roosevelt had written a "one-way economic ticket for the South" that, if followed, would cause "general disintegration of the nation."

The Minnesotan said that on March 30 The President urged the South to "take itself out of hock" to the North by establishing its own enterprises, by going into competition with the North in dairying, apple culture, and meat and shoe production.

He said the President had spoken of noisy trains from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois passing his Warm Springs cottage en route to Florida, or buying apples there that were shipped from Oregon and Washington, meat from the West, and shoes from the North.

"Possibly the final and greatest of all New Deal experiments is found in the President's latest attempt to unbalance the economy of a united nation by his advocacy of complete industrial and agricultural self-contentment for the South," Andresen said. "This has been his goal for the past six years. And, what are the results?"

"Before the New Deal, 'the noisy milk trains from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa' carried cream, milk, butter and cheese to our friends and neighbors in the South, and returned to the North full laden with cotton, cotton goods, cottonseed oil and cake, peanuts, tobacco, sugar, molasses, oranges and other citrus fruits, petroleum and scores of other products produced exclusively in the South.

"Now under the New Deal experimentation, the noisy milk trains from the North have been silenced. They run no more, for the New Deal has subsidized and financed the South to become self-contained in dairy production. But the Northern States continue to buy more and more products from the South, and the trains run back empty."

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Labor is not a commodity."

LIKE many other fine phrases, this is only half true. It is only half as true as it ought to be. Labor is subject to the commodity law of supply and demand and is in that degree a commodity. But inasmuch as the man who does the laboring is a human being and a consumer, labor is infinitely more than a commodity. As human beings, laborers are entitled to a social consideration beyond the law of commodities. As consumers, they represent so important a part of the mass purchasing power upon which modern-day mass producing depends that leaving them over-much a prey to commodity's harsh law of supply and demand threatens the whole production scheme.

* * *

These thoughts come upon receipt of a letter from a well-known Southern captain of industry in response to recent suggestion here that a force other than mere "enlightened management" must be looked to for obtaining the highest possible wages that can be paid in the South without destroying the operations that pay them. "The one and only force that can safely be looked to for the accomplishment of this very desirable end," writes the industrial captain, "is the force of supply and demand, the increased value that will accrue to Southern labor as new industry increases the demand and eliminates the over-supply."

* * *

We for one, can't accept this proposition. Not, at any rate, as whole answer. It is a partial answer in that increased industrial development will indeed tend to absorb the surplus labor population and that this should tend to increase the supply-and-demand value of labor. Increased industrial investment here in recent years has been bringing about just such a result, as a matter of fact, cutting down the wage differential between Northern and Southern wages. But the process is both uncertain and slow. Conceivably industry can come South on a colonial basis alone, construct its marketing scheme in a manner independent of Southern purchasing power and presuming a perpetually low Southern wage, with a resulting increase of wealth and income for a few people but a mere shift in poverty from the agricultural frying pan into the industrial fire for the Southern masses.

* * *

And without regard to the economic morals of the thing, colonialism like this is something which simply won't work in this modern day of mass producing and a necessary mass consuming. A Southern industrial establishment looking only to distant places for markets and to the South merely for low costs of production will be faced eventually with counter-developments which would shut off those distant markets, whether the developments were economic or political or both. It won't work, and even if it would it would not be worth the while of most of us here.

* * *

No, there must be a force other than the law of supply and demand alone to get the best possible wage for Southern labor. It is no more a complete agency in this admittedly necessary direction than is "enlightened management." Some of our people think the force should be federal law, but most of us see that the business of doing things by law requires more vision, honesty and unanimity than mere human beings possess. Others think the thing can be done by national union, but most of us see that unless national unions will recognize their own minorities, unless they will accept the fact of a special history and circumstance in the South, they may destroy labor as well as capital in this region. few of us still think that company unions can provide the necessary force, but most of us realize that so long as there is competition between companies what one company can or will do in the matter of wages depends absolutely upon what competitor companies do.

* * *

In this column's humble and long opinion, the answer is collective bargaining on a regional scale. We may be wrong with the answer, but we are asking the correct question, anyhow.

* * *

As Alabama's division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy assembles in state convention at Jacksonville this Tuesday evening with able and devoted Mrs. C. W. Daugette presiding, we have this to say: Please, please, Mrs. Daugette, make an immortal name for yourself by persuading the Daughters to undo what they have done to the Great Seal of Alabama! Please tell them how terribly wrong they have been in becoming party to the elimination of those serene words "Here We Rest!" The words are among Alabama's most precious heritages in a world of agitation. For the philosophy and peace they imply the whole world is crying. And they are associated immortally with the immortal cause the daughters revere. No matter if a carpet-bagger put them on the Great Seal, no matter if a few misguided modern-day boosters and go-getters are ashamed of them, they are precious, they are immortal, they are Alabama's, they are a part of all to which the Daughters of the Confederacy belong—and they must be restored. We appeal to you as an humble son of the Confederacy to a great Daughter!

ICC Orders Slash In South's Rail Rates To End Inequalities

Commercial Appeal 12-1-'39

Commission Recognizes Justice Of Governors' Plea For Freight Rate Parity

Memphis Press.

SOUTHERN VICTORY WON BY NARROW 5-4 MARGIN

Other Petitions Seen As Result Of First Decision

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Granting a plea of the Southern Governors' Conference, the commission in effect recognized the principle of establishing rate parity between shipments wholly within the North and those from the South to Northern points.

On a dozen commodities, the commission ordered rate reductions ranging from five to 35 per cent. On about as many others covered in the Southern complaint, it ordered no changes, pointing out there was no evidence that existing rates were unlawful.

Held Significant

Because it established the principle of rate parity between the North and South, the order was regarded here, however, as a significant development in the long squabble over territorial rail levels.

It was generally believed that the Southern Governors' success in this case would encourage them to file proceedings seeking a general downward revision of South-North rates.

Two new members, Commissioners J. Haden Alldredge and William Patterson, did not participate in the decision.

Those supporting it were Commissioners Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, Marion M. Caskie Walter M. W. Splawn and John L. Rogers. Against it were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and Commissioners Claude R. Porter, Charles D. Mahaffie and Carroll Miller.

The majority held that the desirability of reasonably uniform rate structures was not open to serious question.

Effects Widespread

"When the important products of one producing section are subjected to a higher level of rates to such markets than are like products of adjacent competing producing sections less distance to such markets," said the order, "it generally cannot develop unless, and then only to the extent that, the differences in transportation charges can be offset by lower production costs or absorbed by a reduction in profits.

"And even though differences in transportation charges can be thus offset or absorbed, this in itself generally tends to retard its growth and prosperity. In these circumstances, it is apparent that the relation of the rates may be of greater importance that their intrinsic level or measure. This is largely the situation here presented."

The carriers, defendants in the complaint, had contended that higher unit costs of transporting goods in the South provided justification for higher rates, but the commission majority said:

"It is a fair conclusion from the record as a whole, and we accordingly find, that the cost of transporting the articles named in the complaint from producing points in the South into the North does not justify the maintenance thereon of higher levels of rates than are applicable on like articles within the North."

Rates Prejudicial

Listing some of the rail charges in dispute, the commission said it was "clear the rates assailed on those commodities are unduly prejudicial to the Southern producers and unduly preferential of their Northern competitors."

In dissenting, Eastman argued that the average cost of service was higher in the South than in the North.

Commercial Appeal

"The record before us does not, in my opinin, justify the basic conclusions and findings of the majority," he added. 12-1-39

Eastman charged that Southern lines, connecting with Northern carriers, "have insisted on divisions which would give them the lion's share of the joint revenue." He suggested a system of division which he said would give the complainants what they desired.

Miller said in a dissenting opinion he believed the Southern complaint should be dismissed "for lack of proof."

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The majority decision ordered reductions on stoves and ranges, stone, enameled iron or steel plumbers' goods, iron body valves, fire hydrants, cast iron pipe fittings, brass pipe fittings, cocks and valves, talc and soapstone, and papetries.

Reductions were denied on holloware, fireplace fixtures, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, excelsior, wood, and excelsior packing mats, paper articles except papetries, metal furniture, canned goods, pottery, cordage and binder twine.

The commission fixed March 1, 1940, as the effective date of the order. Meanwhile, northern carriers may seek a rehearing before the commission or appeal to the Federal Courts.

No-Discrimination Principle Is Upheld by I. C. C. Ruling

Constitution

Reduction in Freight Rates on Dozen Commodities Shipped North Ordered by Commission.

$7,500,000-A-YEAR SAVING ESTIMATED

Atlanta, Ga. 12-1-'39

Decision Says Schedules Clearly Are Unduly Preferential to the East

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Do Not Okay All Cuts.

On a dozen commodities, the commission ordered rate reductions ranging from five to 35 per cent. On about as many others covered in the southern complaint, it ordered no changes, pointing out there was no evidence that existing rates were unlawful.

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Miller said in a dissenting opinion he believed the southern complaint should be dismissed "for lack of proof."

The majority decision ordered reductions on stoves and ranges, stone, industry marble, enamled iron or steel plumbers' goods, iron body valves, fire hydrants, cast iron pipe fittings, brass pipe fittings, cocks and valves, talc and soapstone, and papetries.

Reductions were denied on holloware, fireplace fixtures, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, excelsior, wood, and excelsior packing mats, paper articles except papetries, metal furniture, canned goods, pottery, cordage and binder twine.

Encourages Campaign.

It was generally believed that the southern governors' success in this case would encourage them to file proceedings seeking a general downward revision of south-

Two new members, Commissioners J. Haden Alldredge and William Patterson, did not participate in the decision.

Those supporting it were Commissioners Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, Marion M. Caskie, Walter M. W. Splawn, and John L. Rogers. Against it were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and

$7,500,000 SAVING, McDONALD ASSERTS

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The majority held that the desirability of reasonably uniform rate structures was not open to serious question.

"When the important products of one producing section are subjected to a higher level of rates to such markets than are like products of adjacent competing producing sections less distance to such markets," said the order, "it generally cannot develop unless, and then only to the extent that, the differences in transportation charges can be offset by lower production costs or absorbed by a reduction in profits.

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"This will necessarily mean a large increase in our manufacturing income and a resulting increase to our per capita income. Now that income is less than one-half of that of the north. There is no reason why we should not anticipate that within a short time it will equal that of the north."

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Constitution

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Bibb Grav[illegible]ine Service In The Freight Rate Fight

We are very happy to publish, in the 'Voice of the People" column on this page, a communication from former Gov. Bibb Graves on the successful fight the South has been making for fair treatment in freight rates. While the fight has been successful as far as it has gone, full success has not yet been won, and, as Col. Graves says, we must "keep up the fight."

Col. Graves' letter, which he has addressed to those who have contributed to the South's freight rate fight, is primarily an appeal for continuation of the efforts to eliminate discriminations against this section. Not only for that reason are we glad to publish the letter, but also because it furnishes an appropriate occasion for according to Col. Graves the large measure of credit he is due for the successes that have been won.

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Cotton Comes Back

At its meeting here today, the Cotton Consumption Council will have to concede that King Cotton no longer sits on his throne in the manner of a monarch about to lose it. For the moment it doesn't seem that he requires any help to keep in power.

Evidently we are to have a year of very large cotton consumption—perhaps 14,000,000 bales of the American staple. The high prices of foreign fibers, brought about by the war demand, have made cotton seem cheap, both at home and overseas, and that now is reflected both in large takings of domestic mills and the rise in exports. And while cotton is not nearly as cheap as it was a few days ago, the price distortion among other fibers is so great that the upward trend in the market doesn't seem as yet to have discouraged buyers.

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The crop reporting board made its final estimate of the cotton crop 11,792,000 bales, which means that our domestic consumption and exports, if they turn out now as expected, will exceed production by about two and a quarter million bales.

Both the government and the growers stand to profit from the changed conditions. The postwar years. With the prices higher The growers have a profit in the 3,600,000 and consumption larger, it might be bales of last year's cotton they placed in the posed that some relaxation in government federal loan pool, and they will be able to control would be favored. But that isn't cash it if the demand continues. The advance has enabled the secretary of agriculture to cancel all but $2 of the $7.50 a bale subsidy it has been paying on export cotton and, on paper at least, reduces the government's losses on that part of the loan cotton it now owns outright.

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by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

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In two and a half months raw jute has advanced about 160 per cent; wools 40 to 48 per cent, raw silk 40 per cent, cotton about 20 per cent, and rayon 2 to 3 per cent. As long as the heavy demand for burlap for sandbags continues, there is little likelihood that cotton will find itself much in competition with jute. The course of the wool market, it is said, depends on whether the British release some of the impounded wool in order more adequately to supply the markets of neutral countries. While the United States is said to have enough wool in sight to meet normal requirements, the supply isn't great enough to discourage the increasing friendliness toward substitutes.

The crop reporting board made its final estimate of the cotton crop 11,792,000 bales, which means that our domestic consumption and exports, if they turn out now as expected, will exceed production by about two and a quarter million bales.

Both the government and the growers stand to profit from the changed conditions. The growers have a profit in the 3,600,000 bales of last year's cotton they placed in the federal loan pool, and they will be able to cash it if the demand continues. The advance has enabled the secretary of agriculture to cancel all but $2 of the $7.50 a bale subsidy it has been paying on export cotton, and, on paper at least, reduces the government's losses on that part of the loan cotton it now owns outright.

The acreage which brings forth this year's crop of 11,792,000 bales is little more than half what the growers planted in some of the postwar years. With the prices higher and consumption larger, it might be supposed that some relaxation in government isn't the cash it would be favored. But that isn't the sentiment. About 96 per cent of the growers voting in last week's control referendum stood for continuance of the quota system. That may signify that producers are becoming more settled in their ideas of what kind of a farm program they want.

Cotton No Longer Brings In Wealth

South Must Face Inevitable Issue of New Agricultural Economy—Beef Cattle, Dairy and Poultry Products Apparently the Solution, But Market For Them Must Be Provided.

Charlotte is geographically and economically situated to become a great market, processing, and distributing center for meats, poultry, dairy products, and truck produced in the Carolinas. A recent analysis authorized by the committee on agriculture of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce strongly indicates that the time is not far off when Charlotte will actually become such a home market center.

Here in the industrial Piedmont Carolinas we have a great and ever growing urban and factory population—a hungry population able to pay for what it eats. Balancing this market we have a splendid rural population at the point of transition from restricted cotton planting and relief subsidies to greatly increased production of cattle, hogs, and sheep, of poultry and eggs, and of milk, butter and cheese. Climate, soil, water, progressive farm methods, enlightened farm policy, and the finest market in America right in our own front yard are prime factors in this trend.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

More than this, the Carolinas along with the other states of the South have felt the disastrous effects of certain grim economic pressures. Whether as Carolinians we approve or do not approve national policies which led to the wrecking of the world market for cotton, the fact must be faced that the market has been destroyed forever. Whether as Carolinians we believe in or doubt the soundness of dictated planting and continued subsidies from a golden stream which sooner or later must run dry, the reality of restricted acreage and demoralizing reliance upon relief must be acknowledged.

The day may or may not be close when the Democratic representatives of the Democratic Carolinas will see to it that together with our sister States we get a square deal in the outrageous matter of tariffs, in maintainance of farm prices on a par with those for other commodities in the equalizing of freight costs. and—of less importance because in the long run we Carolinians can and much prefer to stand on our own feet — in the violent discrepancies in apportionment of funds designated by Congress for relief in all sections of the nation.

In spite of agricultural and economic anaemia from these and other causes there is unbelievable prosperity inherent in our situation today. These forces have served to force us into a new plan. We are deeply immersed in currents of agricultural revolution, and the drift that is an eddy today will become a whirlpool tomorrow.

CHANGE INEVITABLE.

It has been necessary to show the inevitability of a radical change in agriculture and to sketch the nature of the evolution because it is important that farm and business people alike understand what is taking place before our eyes. Sales make jobs, sales to farm families more than those to any other class of consumers. It is imperative, therefore, that the purchasing power of the farmer be sustained—perhaps even more important that it be self-sustained. Upon this reciprocity the economic good health of the Carolinas depends. The "live at home" philosophy, like any other sound general principle, has ultimate limits, but by and large the world over it is considered co-operative citizenship as well as sound economics to trade with the man who trades with you.

Other things being equal, your neighbor merits your business— especially when we otherwise must add to the price paid the Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, or Nebraska farmer transportation charges, refrigeration and storage costs, and at least two or three dealers' profits! Since the War Between the States we have imported countless millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs which should have been produced at home. Today we face a situation which requires us to produce at home or to perish.

FACILITIES NECESSARY.

The immediate obstacle in the way of establishing our agriculture and our sectional economy on a profitable basis is the lack of modern and adequate marketing facilities. It is the feeling of farm and marketing experts who have for months given special thought to the problem that the time is fully ripe for the establishment at Charlotte of three important basic food processing and marketing units.

1. A large packing plant in which a farmer can get standard prices for anything from a calf, a lamb, or a pig, to a carload of beef cattle.

2. A poultry plant where Carolina producers can sell anywhere from one broiler to a truckload of chickens or other poultry, such a plant to have efficient, large scale grading, processing, freezing packaging, and storage facilities.

3. A milk plant for conversion of ordinary raw milk into cheese, dried milk and other products which will eventually establish its own truck routes so that surplus milk can be collected from small or large producers. Many farmers whose small herd does not justify installation of expensive equipment will thus have a cash market for a product which is perfectly good but which does not meet Grade A requirements.

PLANTS FLOURISH.

Some idea of the magnitude of such enterprises may be gathered from the phenomenal growth of such facilities as already exist. In Greenville, S. C. a packing plant, locally owned and developed, has quadrupled its business within the decade and last year purchased 50,000 head of hogs, 10,000 head of cattle, and a proportionate number of veals and lambs, paying to the producers in return approximately a million and a quarter dollars.

Already Charlotte has two flourishing small abattoir and storage units. Livestock sales last year included 2,988 cattle, 2,296 hogs, 15,001 veals, 131 sheep and 50 goats. One of these companies reports that all available livestock is purchased at market prices and that the plant is equipped to expand rapidly. Other interests, it is understood, are looking into the establishment of a large scale enterprise, comparable to the great units already established in Alabama and Georgia.

NEED LARGE VOLUME.

A poultry dressing plant, according to the Chamber of Commerce analysis, will require from one to one and a half million pounds of poultry and a half a million dozen eggs, with an investment of from $20,000 to $30,000 to be a secure enterprise. It is believed that this volume can be produced profitably within a radius of 40 to 50 miles of Charlotte.

The two sides of the marketing equation upon which depends the feasibility of immediate investment in such enterprise in Charlotte are clearly defined in the accompanying statistical table, based upon figures from the State Department of Conservation and Development at Raleigh. North Carolina alone imports annually about $23,000,000 worth of packed meats.

LIVESTOCK—POPULATION AND MEAT REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAROLINAS.

County	All Cattle No. Head	Cattle Other Than Milk No	Hogs No. Head	Sheep No. Head	Population	Meat needed Pounds
Mecklenburg	12,541	4,081	5,971	434	127,971	18,560,000
Gaston	6,938	1,684	3,888	87	78,093	11,310,000
Union	10,981	4,178	10,541	200	40,979	5,945,000
Cabarrus	7,068	2,221	4,302	122	44,331	6,380,000
Stanly	7,253	2,523	4,801	111	30,215	4,350,000
Iredell	10,358	3,432	5,538	195	46,693	6,757,000
Catawba	8,105	2,390	5,179	124	43,991	6,363,000
Anson	5,236	1,983	3,982	84	29,349	4,205,000
Rowan	10,210	3,251	6,497	308	56,665	8,207,000
Cleveland	8,347	2,283	6,304	7	51,914	7,525,000
Total, 10 counties	87,037	28,026	57,003	1,672	550,202	79,604,000
North Carolina	651,000	126,000	1,111,000	77,000	3,399,000	478,500,000
South Carolina	374,000	109,000	550,000	13,000	1,800,000	261,000,000
Total for two Carolinas	1,025,000	235,000	1,661,000	90,000	5,100,000	739,500,000

Charlotte is clearly the logical distributing center for our vast home market since it is geographically in the heart of the two Carolinas and of the Piedmont, and since it already ranks among the first 50 principal wholesale centers of the United States with an annual volume of business worth approximately $175,000,000. Its population of more than 100,000 and trading area within 30 miles of about 500,000, emphasize the importance of this metropolitan area as an immediate food market. The rapid development of our livestock and poultry population to proportions satisfactory to development of this immense business is of course contingent upon the efficiency of our marketing facilities.

In many countries throughout the two Carolinas there are new indications almost daily of rapid progress toward the new agricultural economy. In Edgecombe county a group of enterprising farmers recently developed a paying sheep industry, netting last year 11 1-2 cents a pound. Over in Stanly county during the last three months 500 farmers have jointly made 13 poultry shipments aggregating 23,729 pounds and sold for $3,771.95. May sales of whole milk by a small number of Yancey farmers amounted to 36,935 pounds with a cash value of $1,414.19.

In South Carolina practically all the Anderson county farmers, according to A. B. Bryan of the Clemson extension service, grow enough oats for livestock; 60 per cent grow wheat for home use, and extensive use is made of lespedeza for feed and fertility. In one month the Dorchester Marketing association handled 455 hogs, weighing 86,260 pounds, and having a net value of $6,548.37. Increased attention to proper grading and maintenance of quality is paying big dividends in satisfactory prices. Such illustrations can be multiplied by a figure almost equal to the number of counties in the two states.

Some public recognition should be made of those civic leaders, including the members of the Chamber of Commerce committee, whose vision and whose strenuous efforts are being directed toward the accomplishment of a sound and permanent basis for untold prosperity in the two Carolinas.

White Asks 'Only Fair Play' For Young Southern Mills; Beven Opposes Rate Battle

Mississippi Governor Urges Wage Differential To Compensate For Freight Inequality; Area Gets 'Black Eye,' I. C. Head Says

White Tells Of Work:

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ATLANTA, June 30.—Governor White of Mississippi told Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews at a minimum textile wage hearing here today that "wage differentials should apply to the South to compensate for the differences between freight rates" and that "the differential should continue until the inequalities are adjusted."

The Governor testified in connection with Mr. Andrews' inquiry into whether a 32½ per cent hour minimum wage for textile workers, recommended by a Textile Industrial Committee, should be adopted for the industry or whether a lower figure should be accepted.

Administration Blamed

He followed to the stand Governor Dixon of Alabama, who said that "it is not the Wage-Hour Act itself, but its administration" which is opposed. "That and the recommendations of the Textile Industrial Committee constitute another effort to keep the South in a state of economic subjection, under which it has been kept by Northern interests for 100 years," he said.

Governor White said "the South neither asks nor wants any favors, but it does ask fair play.

"It has asked, does ask, and will continue to ask consideration for the special conditions resulting from a disadvantageous tariff policy, from high cost of credit, and for a revaluation of freight rate schedules.

"Allowance for these proposals was done . . . by providing in the law that in the determination of wage orders consideration shall be given such factors as transportation, production, living costs."

White Quotes Andrews

"I quote from the address of Elmer F. Andrews in Birmingham last Sept. 29, and it is in the spirit of those remarks that I come before you. I come because recommendations of the majority of Industry Committee Number One are in direct violation of the spirit of those remarks, and of the intent of the law to which they refer. The protest I make today is not a protest against the Wage and Hour Act, or against the worthy goal of achieving for all our people a wage scale upon which they can live in decency and comfort. It is toward the fulfillment of that very goal that we of Mississippi are bending our energies and expending both state and local funds.

"The protest I make, the protest which every Southerner interested in the welfare of those about him makes, is a protest against perversion of the spirit and intent of the Act; perversion which would make of this constructive legislation another political tool fostering sectional domination, scuttling Southern progress, and widening a breach which already is giving cause for alarm to those who believe that America can remain a democracy devoid of internal difficulites.

Three Purposes Outlined

"To avoid such perversion, to comply with the spirit and letter of the act, to keep faith with the assurances of the administrator himself, the following first principles should be definitely recognized:

"(1) The purpose of this law is not to equalize or standardize existing economic or competitive conditions between different sections of the country. Its purpose is to abolish sweatshop conditions by establishing such reasonable floor under wages and ceiling over hours as will not substantially curtail employment.

"(2) This is social legislation. Its purpose is not to grant or deny a competitive advantage to the South or to New England. No power is delegated to Congress under the Constitution to equalize the natural advantages existing as between the different geographical regions of this great country. Congress recognized this first principle of the limitation under which the Federal authority operates by providing that this law should be so administered as not to grant a competitive advantage as between regions.

Differential Asked

"(3) With specific reference to the state I have the honor to represent, and, as I believe, in accordance with the intent of Congress, I feel that two provisions are mandatory:

"a. That wage differentials be established which will compensate for existing inequalities in freight rates, such differentials to be continued until the inequalities are adjusted;

b. That exceptions be made for beginners during a reasonable training period.

"The states which seek parity and fair play before you today constitute an area which is popularly painted as the Nation's foremost economic problem. My state is a part of that area. It is a state which throughout its history has existed upon an extractive economy dependent upon the sale of raw cotton and timber for the income with which to purchase manufactured articles from afar.

Shattered Market Cited

"Faced with a shattered cotton market, with its lumber mills reduced in number from 1435 in 1919 to 187 in 1933, my state saw its total number of industrial wage earners in those same years drop from 57,000 to 27,000.

"In 1936 we passed in Mississippi an Industrial Act through which we declared industry to be a 'public convenience and necessity,' and that 'public policy' demanded a program 'to balance agriculture with industry for promotion of the general public welfare.'

"Thus did small communities begin to provide buildings for small industries through which to absorb labor surpluses growing ever greater with curtailment of cotton and exhaustion of timber.

Tax Receipts Show Gains

"In the first two years of Mississippi's industrial program did the number of its people earning their livelihood through industrial employment increase 26.6 per cent, with the average wage for those workmen 11 times as great approximately as the average earnings of their brothers on the farm.

"Under such improvement in industrial activity Mississippi's receipts from its two per cent sales tax increased last year to an all-time record of $6,136,000, reflecting an increase in annual retail sales in four years from $152,000,000 to $307,000,000.

"We in Mississippi have begun an industrial development, which though still in its infancy, holds the most successful promise Mississippi has yet seen of achieving true economic independence and freedom. We are proving in Mississippi that we can gradually and successfully bring about the happy condition which those who advocated the Wage and Hour Law hoped would come to pass.

Says Industry At Stake

"Shall we then sacrifice Mississippi's infant textile industry by refusing to grant an exception in the case of beginners' wages? Shall we have our baby industrial plants stabbed to death because they cannot walk before they have learned to crawl? Shall our sons and daughters be chained to cut-over timber acres and surplus cotton fields because they cannot compete overnight with the efficiency of experienced industrial workers?

"In view of such facts the administrator will understand the protest of my people against a perversion of the law by a sectional majority of Industry Committee Number One which would deny to Mississippians the opportunity to continue toward the economic salvation they seek—which would deny them the right to nurture their infant industries through their early development period—which would crush further progress and take from them even a part of that which so recently they have gained—which would impose upon them an unjust and arbitrary standard set by regional imperialists who in days gone by already have bled them white, a standard which the government itself does not recognize in the payment of wages under its relief program."

BEVEN SCORES FIGHT FOR ADJUSTING RATE

I. C. President Says South Is Getting 'Black Eye'

'LEGISLATION UNLIKELY'

Native Of Mississippi Tells Hattiesburg Group That Carriers Are Seeking Every Development Of Area

Beven Opposes Fight:

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HATTIESBURG, Miss., June 30.—J. L. Beven, a native of McComb, who rose from the ranks to become president of the Illinois Central Railroad, returned to his native state today to oppose the South's fight for freight rate equalization.

Mr. Beven told a joint Civic Club-Chamber of Commerce luncheon here that the campaign against "discriminatory" freight rates was harming the railroads and giving the South a "black eye" by arousing feeling against the whole South in other sections.

Says Legislation Impossible

Declaring that pressure from other sectional interests would stand in the way of passage of equalizing rate legislation, Mr. Beven suggested that the "logical and businesslike thing to do is to leave the adjustment of rates for the service of Southern industries in the hands of the railroads, the shippers and the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"Under this system of rate making," he said, "it is possible to have a desirable flexibility which is bound to disappear if and when we undertake to make rates in this country by the enactments of legislative bodies that in the very nature of things are subject to the pressure of sectional interests.

"The great development that has occurred in the South, of which we of the South are so very proud, was not legislated into being.

"Rather it is the accomplishment of intensive and long continued action by the producers and traders and transportation interests and forces of Government all moving in concert, animated by a common love of the South and a desire to see it take its place in the sun to which it is rightfully entitled."

Mr. Beven discounted statements that "we in the South are lagging behind in the march of progress."

"It is true that we have our problems," he said, "but we also have the genius and will solve them, and we are on the way to working out their solution."

"Poor Advertising"

After commenting on the Illinois Central's efforts to help develop industry and agriculture in the South, Mr. Beven turned to the freight rate issue.

"It would seem to me," he said, "that all this agitation seeking to spread the idea that the South is being discriminated against in the matter of freight rates is poor advertising for this section of the country. It is calculated to drive industry away instead of bringing it in.

"It does harm to the railroads to the extent that it arouses animosities, but I am not complaining about that. I do complain that it does great harm to your city, your state and this section. It gives a black eye to the whole South.

Says Railroads Lead

"And it isn't true. Everybody who knows any of the history of railroad rate management and

regulation in this country knows that the railroads of the South have fought a valiant fight for Southern industry, have made and put through rates on Southern industrial products to stimulate the free movement of such products in the channels of trade, and the great industrial progress that has been made over a period of years throughout the South is evidence of the effort.

"Speaking of the Illinois Central, our very location has made it possible for us to be one of the leaders in this regard. Our railroad has an extensive mileage that is almost equally divided between the North and South. We are the principal means of transportation linking the North and South.

Interests Lie In Section

"Our major interest lies in fostering the flow of intersectional commerce. It has long been our established practice and policy to create and maintain adjustments of rates not only to and from points on our own lines, but also to and from points on other lines where we can participate in this intersectional haul that will create the largest possible volume of business.

"A good deal has been said about the differences in rates per ton per mile throughout the country. It is entirely true that such differences exist, not only as between the South and other parts of the country, but here, there and everywhere. There are many reasons why this should be.

"A short explanation would be that rates have been made to meet a great variety of conditions, and business has developed in this country on such a pattern. I cannot think of any one thing that would be any more upsetting to business everywhere than to have a uniform rate per ton per mile throughout the country."

Profitable Clover Variety Believed Found In Alabama

AUBURN, Ala., July 3—(AP)—Alabama farmers may have stumbled upon a lucky variety of clover. It is not literally "four-leaf clover," but they believe will put money in their pockets.

The experts, cautious until value of the new "grass" has been proved by exhaustive experiments, admit it "looks promising" as an aid in livestock development and as a cover crop.

Trifolium lappaceum is the botanical name given the clover, first observed in Wilcox County in 1923 and identified in 1938, when U. S. Department of Agriculture experts said it was a native of Europe strayed to Dixie.

Most of the farmers call it lappacea, or wild European clover.

Experiments are being conducted on two Montgomery County farms to determine the full worth of lappacea. So far it appears to "outgrow and outshine" any other clover and should be of great benefit to the South's livestock development, Lem A. Edmondson, Montgomery County agent, asserts.

"It is the thickest crop I know of," the agent declared. "It grows well on lime lands, better when there is phosphate. The phosphates make a great difference.

"I believe it will be a great thing for pastures and soil improvements. We have a short pasture season now, but lappacea lasts until up in June—it comes early and it stays late.

"The experiments have not gone far enough to prove its full value, but we are trying to develop seed and start it in other sections."

County Agent J. A. Medlock, of Hale, said farmers tell him the new clover "is ahead of other varieties in grazing and seed production."

"Small quantities of the seed have been placed with farmers in various sections of the state, and preliminary observations show it is successful, except in two or three instances where it is thought that failure in inoculation was responsible for failure with the clover," said J. C. Lowery, state extension service agronomist.

"The plant looks very promising but it will require a few more years' trial throughout the state to determine definitely its value for areas other than the black belt."

History of the plant is not well know, and varied theories have been advanced as to how it emigrated from Europe — possibly France—to Alabama.

Tennessee's famed columnist, T. H. Alexander, agrees with us that the South's problems and desserts would be better served in the North and East if people up there were told more often about them, that there is latent there a sympathy with this region which needs only to be advised to be toured. "We need a Southern States chamber of commerce in Washington as a recognition that we have our own peculiar problems," he writes in The Commercial-Appeal. "A chamber of commerce that will recognize that we have a superabundance of raw materials and that what is needed is an economy which will permit us to develop that raw material to the best advantage. A chamber of commerce which will recognize that what is best for the Pennsylvania manufacturer is not necessarily best for the Tennessee or Alabama manufacturer. A chamber of commerce that can speak our language and think in our way of thinking, not an appendage to any existing body which is mainly interested in seeing that big business is served, for the South is the home of little business."

Bill Introduced To Remove Oleo Tax In Wisconsin

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3—(AP)—The National Cotton Council, which is campaigning against state laws discriminating against cotton products, reported Monday that a bill to remove all margarine taxes and license fees had been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature.

"Under present Wisconsin laws," the council said, "the margarine manufacturer must pay a license fee of $1,000 a year, the wholesaler must pay $500 a year and the retailer $25 a year. In addition there is a state tax of 15 cents a pound on all margarine sold within the state, a special tax of $25 on all restaurants serving margarine and a tax of $5 on boarding houses serving margarine."

Negro South's Handicap Says Macon Industrialist

MACON, Ga.—(SNS)—President Roosevelt's attitude towards the south as the nation's number one problem was scored by President W. D. Anderson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, before the Citizens' Fact-Finding Committee Friday night. Anderson the "South is going to save the nation."

The manufacturer asserted that the South's foremost handicap "is found in its large Negro population." He added that "if this administration expects to continue the vast spending of the taxpayers' money and really wants to do something for the south, our Negro population offers a fine opportunity."

Anderson said "It is quite likely that the South has been a thorn in the President's side all along, and I predict that before the record is closed we shall cause him, and those who are attempting through him to impose their will on us, a considerable amount of discomfort."

The speaker criticized the philosophies of the National Administration as deterrents to prosperity. He said that "businessmen doubt that our Government is really friendly to business," that the country has grown poorer and weaker. Anderson added that if the United States "could return to sanity and soundness in its governmental processes. . . we could look forward to the day when Georgia would blossom like a rose."

Peter Brannon Traces Cornpone To Indians

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 3.—(AP)—Cornpone, the hoecake, hominy, roasting ears and baked sweet potatoes are delicacies directly attributable to the American Indian, Peter A. Brannon, of Montgomery, Ala., in charge of the Alabama State archives, said at today's session of the Southern Historical Society's fifth annual meeting.

Brannon also credited the Indian with the discovery of the use of artificial fertilizer.

The first inhabitants of the Tennessee Valley area were a northern prehistoric group who apparently migrated in that section from the Great Lakes area, T. M. Lewis, of the University of Tennessee, said in a talk on archaeological discoveries in the Tennessee Valley.

These people, Lewis said, lived in small villages, dependent upon game, fish and shell-fish for food.

New South Embarks On Quest For Plays By Southern Pens

Developing a market to Southern playwrights whose work is acceptable, New South's theater group, recently organized here, has offered to open up a field in which, it claims, much has been said and little done for decades.

New South itself, the parent organization, sponsors artistic groups of every type for which a need manifests itself. At present its main effort is evidenced in the work of an art group, a writers' group, a discussion group, and a class in German.

The addition of a theater group marks an important step in the development of New South. Plans contemplate formation of other groups as interest in other subjects is aroused.

While active interest in most phases of the theater is, for the present, necessarily confined to Montgomery and vicinity, one important branch, that of playwriting, is open to all Alabamians and other Southerners, according to information released from headquarters of the parent organization.

Until next Saturday, New South will receive at its offices, 24 1-2 Commerce Street, Montgomery, original plays written by Southerners. From those submitted it is hoped to select one, written by a Southerner, that can be produced by the theater group. A percentage of receipts from the production of the play will be paid the author as royalty. All plays rejected for any reason will be returned. New South will not take title to plays used. They remain the property of the author, New South's theater group acting only as a medium for creating a demand for Southern work of this type.

New South's plan is based on the theory that Southern playwrights have been unsuccessful in finding markets for their work. Its expressed desire is to create a demand for these plays and at the same time offer a medium for their production.

For Tobacco Control

In the referendum on control of the Southeast's tobacco crop for this year, the two-thirds affirmative vote required to make such a program effective was not quite reached. Approximately 57 per cent of the participating growers voted for control.

The largest crop of bright-leaf cigaret tobacco in history recently came into the markets in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Moreover, export buyers withdrew from the markets in the Carolinas and Virginia on account of the war. Consequently, much of the crop in those states has not been sold. The Alabama-Georgia-Florida crop, amounting to only about 10 per cent of the total, was sold, but at prices averaging 1.61 cents less than the 20.34 which was received last year.

In the face of these conditions, another referendum has been held in the six states on the question of control for 1940. From the 1939 proposal for a limitation both on acreage and marketing, the marketing quota was eliminated, as farmers had objected last year to a double curb. This year's plan put no limit on the amount of tobacco that could be sold from the grower's allotted acres, but a tax penalty of 10 cents a pound would be assessed on sales of tobacco grown on acreage in excess of allotments. The revised proposal has been overwhelmingly accepted. Virtually complete returns show a vote of 205,409 for and 23,106 against control. About 300,000 growers were eligible to vote.

The Supreme Court has ruled that under its power to regulate interstate commerce, the government has the right to place restrictions on the marketing of tobacco in such commerce.

This plan, it will be noticed, does not limit the amount of tobacco a farmer can actually grow. It does not specifically limit sales to a certain amount. Rather, it simply taxes sales on crops grown on acreage in excess of allotment. That a tremendous majority of the citizens most directly affected regard control, under present conditions, as desirable and as entirely democratic appears indisputable.

SOUTH BEHOLDS FEAST AND FAMINE

Conditions Range From Dire Distress in Cotton Areas to Boom in Steel Industry

10-22-39

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES 2d

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20—With cotton picking completed and the toll of drought and flood beginning to be taken in earnest, this area is looking to the efforts of Senator Bankhead and Speaker Bankhead for a $50,000,000 Federal emergency aid appropriation for distressed farm families, despite a boom in some industries and bountiful fruit and vegetable crops in some sections.

Governor Dixon told farmers and officials this week that only through farm diversification can this State free itself of the "cotton economy" that has been a factor in shackling the South since the War Between the States.

Illustrating the agricultural distress is the experience of Geneva County in South Alabama. It has ginned 8,000 bales of cotton this year, against 24,000 last year. It will obtain only about 30 per cent as much for its peanut crop as it did last year. Very little corn has been produced.

Improvement in Dairying

There are plenty of hogs, but they will have to be sold before they are fattened because of the food scarcity and will not bring over 50 per cent of what they should.

The brighter side of the agricultural picture was portrayed at the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce in Birmingham this Thursday. Growth of a dairying and live-stock industry and the development of processing industries for farm products are making economic history here and the results are apparent in reports to the State chamber.

Record crops of fruits and vegetables have been produced this year in some sections, and new municipal vegetable markets have been set up in Mobile, Evergreen and Birmingham. Quick-freezing plants are being installed in eleven Alabama towns. Fifteen stockyards have been organized in the past year, and twenty-nine new manufacturing plants are processing farm products here to some extent. More progress has been made in pasture improvements during the year than in any previous year.

Gains in Industry

Contrasting with agricultural distress is the industrial boom in iron, steel and textiles. Birmingham steel production leads the country in percentage of capacity operation; the district is unable to fill the pig iron orders which are coming in; textile mills are doing better than they have in a long time, and even the coal mines are operating to a degree where they need more labor. All other interests are being adjourned over the week-end for the meeting between Alabama's Crimson Tide and the Tennessee eleven at Knoxville. Nothing of good or bad has yet happened in this area to destroy the love of battle royal.

COTTON BILL OFFERED

Sponsor Says Measure Will Relieve Small Grower

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — (AP)— Representative Collins (D., Miss.) offered legislation Monday to authorize the Department of Agriculture to forego collection of a series of charges on loan cotton still in the ownership of the original borrower.

"This bill will have the effect, if enacted, of bringing dollars into the pockets of practically every small cotton grower in the United States," Collins said.

Its enactment, he added, would stimulate cotton prices, "since the burden of loan cotton upon the small farmer would be released.

"If this bill becomes a law," he continued, "it will forego the accumulated expense account, including warehouse charges, interest and insurance on all loan cotton still in the ownership of the original borrower, and thus lift from the backs of cotton farmers a burden far too heavy for them to bear under present conditions of the cotton market."

Collins declared the cotton farmers "are probably in the most depressed financial condition of any class of farmers in this country."

CAROLINA RATIFIES WAGE-HOUR RULES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—(AP)—North Carolina, one of the South's major industrial areas, Monday became the first state to ratify a plan of cooperation with the federal government in enforcement of the wage-hour law.

The wage-hour division of the Labor Department announced Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and Forest H. Shuford, North Carolina commissioner of labor, together with State Attorney General Harry McMullan, signed an agreement at Raleigh designating the State Department of Labor as the representative of the federal agency in enforcement of the labor standards law in that state.

The State Labor Department also will represent the Federal Children's Bureau in carrying out provisions of the law relating to child labor.

Under the plan, all inspections in North Carolina will be under supervision of the chief inspector of the division of standards and inspections of the State Labor Department, officials here said.

Excess Farm Population Of South Cited

Industry To Take Up Slack Is Plea Of Garis

11-11-39

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—(AP)—A belief that the South's excess farm population will "sink into an almost unendurable poverty" unless its problem is handled constructively was expressed tonight by Dr. Roy L. Garis, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University.

He called for an expansion of Southern industries as a stepping stone to overcoming the problem.

"The typical Southerner is a poor man with many children," Dr. Garis declared at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children. "Population pressures in the agrarian South have been made acute by the fact that such a large per cent of the people are virtually bound to the soil.

"Such pressures are relieved somewhat by emigration of what often is the cream of the young men and women. Industrialization of the South should give an important major outlet for the surplus population."

Prudential control (making birth control information available to to all who need it) is another major hope for solving Southern problems, he said.

Uniform legislation to "stabilize the marriage institution" was suggested by Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. This should be designed, he said, to prevent the indigent from marrying too young, too hastily and under conditions of mental weakness, thus preventing a marriage "foredoomed to failure."

Mrs. Alva Myrdal, president of the Swedish Federation of Business and Professional Women, advocated focusing democracy's attention upon children and explained Sweden's rise in birth control, which she described as the "foundation" of the country's social reforms.

The Swedish government first gives public money to its children and then to others among the needy, she said. All medical services, from birth to 1 1-2 years of age, are free.

Mrs. Myrdal is on a year's study of America's economic system.

The conference, backed financially by the Birth Control Federation of America, will close its three-day sessions tomorrow.

SOUTH STUDIES A RACE ISSUE

By EDWIN CAMP

ATLANTA, Nov. 11—Presidents and trustees of the State universities of the Deep South have been struggling this week with the so-called race problem.

Three Negroes have sought to matriculate at the University of Georgia. In Tennessee four Negroes demand admission for post-graduate work, two into the law school of the state university.

Decision on the applications is being delayed while a committee, headed by Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, prepared a report to be made to the Southern University Conference.

Addressing the conference in Atlanta last week, Mr. Caldwell discussed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last December in the Gaines case and said the ruling in that action which arose in Missouri made it mandatory that a State furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate and professional study or admit them to the State universities. He said he did not think it "feasible" to admit Negroes to Southern institutions used by whites "just now," and proposed as a practical solution the setting up of regional universities to which all the States embraced would contribute funds.

"However," he said, "if that arrangement should not meet the requirements of the Supreme Court—and it might not—two other possible solutions are available:

"(1) Expansion of Negro State colleges to provide for adequate instructions in law, medicine, ministry, social work and such other subjects.

"(2) Financial aid to privately owned Negro colleges to accomplish the same purpose."

South Needs More Cash, Kentucky Publisher Says

Barry Bingham Advocates Redistribution of Capital as Aid to Section

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Redistribution of industrial capital is this country's only hope of a better economy, Publisher Barry Bingham of the Louisville Courier-Journal declared tonight.

Asserting industrial sections drained the riches off the South's raw materials, he said the Southern need for a return of "some of that money" is not selfishness but "is the only way to give the whole United States a better balanced economy. This country can never enjoy economic good health as long as one section is economically sick."

The South is the nation's greatest potential market for the manufactured goods of the East but Southern people must have more money before they can buy more, Bingham told civic and educational leaders at a Southern conference on Tomorrow's Children. He is honorary chairman of the conference.

Urging Southerners to "admit" a problem exists and study its nature to find the proper method of solution, the publisher cautioned the South that its "disfranchising 75 per cent of its peoples" to vote through poll taxes is "slowly breaking down respect for democracy."

Eight Southern states require a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, limiting their balloting to only one out of every four adults, Bingham said, compared with an average of three out of four who vote in other states.

"We all know what the psychology of defeat can do to a nation," he asserted. "We saw that oppression settle over Germany in the early 1920's and out of that feeling of despair grew the hunger for a leader like (Adolf) Hitler. The South of 1865 (Reconstruction days) allowed itself no such indulgence.

Ready to Rebuild

"The South stands ready for a second reconstruction and this time it must build more soundly than before. The most encouraging thing about the South today is the evidence that active leaders in Southern affairs are coming to grips with their problems. There is a stirring, a ferment among Southern people that I do not believe has ever existed before."

Pleading for improvements in Southern education, farming, health, slums, poverty and Negro-white cooperation as means of helping America solve national problems, Bingham said fate may "force the South out of its agricultural rut."

For generations Southern states have "squandered" their soil to raise cotton and tobacco, largely for export markets, which have been reduced continuously by tariffs, he asserted. "Now fate in the form of a European war has stepped in to curtail still further our foreign markets. Millions of acres will have to be taken out of cotton in the next few years and put into other crops which can be consumed in America."

Malaria Costly

The South's industrial productivity could be increased one-third by overcoming malaria alone, he declared, saving an estimated loss of $500,000,000 annually. Southern farmers—chiefly tenants and share-croppers—are permitting erosion to carry away more than $300,000,000 worth of fertile topsoil yearly, the publisher said, yet the South pays three-fifths of the nation's fertilizer bill with only one-fifth of the country's income.

"First we throw away the fertility of our soil by careless farming and then we try to buy it back with expensive fertilizers. If we don't try to understand the shortcomings of the sharecroppers and do something to correct them, they are going to ruin our land and end by starving us all along with them."

He charged that the federal government, under "influence" of the industrial East, converted the Mason-Dixon line into a "Chinese Wall" to surround the South and prevent its competing in industry. The "barrier of freight rates that was thus erected cut the South off almost completely from the development of American industry."

SOUTH CURING ILLS, SOCIOLOGIST SAYS

Dr. William E. Cole Describes Attack on Problems of Dixie.

The south is waging a six-line attack on its own social and economic problems and when the sociological history of the United States is written this program of rehabilitation will be one of its most vivid chapters, in the opinion of Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee sociologist.

"When the social history of the United States for the 20th century is written," Cole said, "nothing will be more outstanding in it than the interest of the nation in the problems of the south; the way in which the south has organized its own forces for the solution of its problems; and the actual development of the south."

Cole maintained that the current interest in Dixie's undernourished social structure was based primarily on the acknowledgement of the fact that when any region of the nation exists subnormally all other sections are pulled down with it.

"U. S. Gibraltar."

Another reason for the renewed interest in southern problems, he said, was the dissipation of some of the resources of other regions, and still a third reason was the emergence of a southern leadership which is content to live and labor in the south, rather than seek its fortunes elsewhere.

President Roosevelt has characterized the south as the nation's number one economic problem."

Cole described the south as an "economic and geographic Gibraltar of America."

"The south," he continued, "is well protected geographically, and is a source of food, minerals, water power, man power, which would be invaluable in case of a national emergency."

Program Listed.

He listed six lines of attack the south is now making on its own problems. They were:

1. The south contains, in the Tennessee valley, the only instance in the nation where an attempt is being made to develop, in a co-ordinated fashion, all the resources of a region.

2. Outstanding work is underway in public health, involving co-ordination of state, county and city health departments, the TVA and medical societies and education institutions.

3. Development is going forward, slowly but progressively, of industries built around sources of raw materials which are virtually inexhaustible.

4. Attempts are being made to link or baalnce agriculture with industry which may produce an economy sounder than either an urban-industrial or rural-farm economy.

5. Rapid progress is being made in improvement of race relations. This is increased recognition of the distinctiveness of the negro culture and the fact that all people of the south must move up the economic ladder together, if either cae is to progress.

6. In education, with an economic base far below that of other sections, the south is making rapid gains, although there is great need for increased federal aid for education.

On The Cotton Front

Several years ago Southern leaders learned that they must help find new uses for cotton if their South was to regain the business lost by its cotton trade. Since then this newspaper along with many others has repeated the old theme song that new uses must be found for cotton.

Happily, several new uses have been found for cotton and cotton seed. But the problem still is far from being solved.

The Atlanta Journal reports that eight scientists are hard at work developing new uses for lint, seed and cotton stalks in the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh.

"Projects underway," *The Journal* says, "include the production of hulls of activated carbon of the type useful for gas masks and the finding of uses for gossypol, a toxic material present in cotton seed. The research has further indicated that wallboard and similar products may be made from cotton stalks."

Experiments already have been made with an oil-free cottonseed meal and an effective sweeping compound from seed hull bran. And experiments are being made in an effort to discover methods for fireproofing and rodent-proofing cotton textiles.

Cotton road beds, of course, are being used and an attempt is being made to sell state and local governments on the usefulness of these cotton foundations.

Much of the future of cotton, it cannot be repeated too often in the South lies in the new uses that are found for it.

PLEA SOUNDED FOR TRUE BROTHERHOOD

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18—(AP)—The need in the South and the world at large to practice as well as preach "true brotherhood" was emphasized in two addresses before the Southern regional conference of the Y. W. C. A. Tuesday.

Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor of the association's publications with offices in New York, told delegates to the meeting:

"The greatest danger to the Christian enterprise today lies in the ranks of those who belong to it. The Christian enterprise is threatened from within by our little faith."

She declared that many from our own ranks" are associated with "vigilante and pseudo-patriotic" organizations, which she said promulgate "prejudice and hatred."

Dr. Arthur Raper, professor of sociology at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., asserted that "one of the biggest things we have to do is to practice the brotherhood we preach."

"While we are getting excited and passing resolutions about race prejudice in Germany," he said, "we ought to stop and do something about racialism in the South."

SPEND MONEY IN SOUTH, IS PLEA

William J. Rushton, In Traffic Club Talk, Urges Progress

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

The people of the South should realize the importance of spending their money in the South and developing Southern industry with Southern capital, William J. Rushton, Protective Life Insurance Company president, told Birmingham Traffic and Transportation Club members at a meeting Monday in the Tutwiler Hotel.

The most important factor in the South's economic picture is the urgent need for more capital to develop itself with, he said. Capital and credit are the foundation of the economic structure of every nation and every section, he added.

"We Southerners are the only people who can solve the South's problems," he stated. "The sooner the people of the South realize this the sooner the solution will be found."

Stressing what he said is the importance of accumulating an appreciable amount of home-owned wealth within the South's borders he said that credit must also be given to the vision and faith of outside capital, which, he said, has served to develop the South.

He praised the U. S. Steel Corporation, which he said has more than $100,000,000 invested here, and the Alabama Power Company.

"Without their aid," he said, "Birmingham might still be a village."

He said that he believed that the South was "able to and will work out its own problems, if given the opportunity to do it."

SOUTHERN PROTEST OF MEASURE URGED

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17—(AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey Monday sent telegraph messages to governors of 10 Southern states urging them to protest to their respective congressional delegations against a bill by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission supervision over waterway freight traffic.

Asserting the proposed bill would specifically give the I. C. C. control over the rates charged by highway and water carriers, the governor said:

"If we fail to accomplish equalization of freight rates by legislative or administrative processes then our only hope is competition by highway and waterway carriers."

The message went to the governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Georgia.

Seven-Point Program For South Advocated By George B. Galloway

Field Representative Of Whitney Foundation, Speaking At U. N. C. Human Relations Institute, Scores Tariff And Freight Rate Discrimination

Chapel Hill, April 5.—(Special)—A seven-point program in regional planning for the south was advanced here today by George B. Galloway, field representative of the National Economic and Social Planning association, a private research and educational organization supported by the Whitney Foundation, who outlined the regional and national program of this organization.

Mr. Galloway spoke at today's sessions of the University of North Carolina's fifth Human Relations institution which will close Friday.

Seven steps outlined by the speaker were:

1. Repeal of the poll tax.
2. Creation of a southern council for regional development as advocated by Dr. Howard W. Odum, the sociologist.
3. Increase of federal aid in educational, recreational and health facilities to equalize social services between the south and other regions.
4. Compensation to the south for tariff and freight rate discriminations.
5. Further extension of measures for conservation of physical resources that are on the agenda of state planning boards.
6. Removal of "high cost farmers" from the land and their employment in rehabilitating the soil.
7. Development of large scale cooperative and collective farming under efficient management.

Program For Nation

Mr. Galloway also presented a four-point program for the nation which included:

1. Establishment of a permanent central planning agency in place of the present temporary national resources committee.
2. Federal stimulation of new capital formation in the heavy industries.
3. Adoptions of the industrial expansion bill now before congress.
4. A bold program of public investments in useful public works to provide jobs for able-bodied unemployed.

Anthony W. Smith, Pittsburgh attorney and assistant to the general counsel of the CIO, speaking at the morning session of the institute, defended the Wagner act and urged its continuation.

Speakers at the afternoon session were Dr. Joseph J. Spengler of the political science department of Duke university, who said the decline of population in America should prove beneficial since it would raise the level of the individual living and national income; Gottfried Harberler, professor of economics in Harvard university, who said that while totalitarian states weathered depressions better than democracies the latter would be better for business in all its phases.

Russell Davenport, managing editor of Fortune magazine, who discussed business and government relationships, and John L. Coulter, head of an economics research bureau in Washington, who represented the National Manufacturers association, were speakers at tonight's session.

Mr. Galloway spoke at the afternoon session.

More Efficient

Dr. Harberler, in his address, outlined the philosophies and features of democracies and totalitarian states from the economic viewpoint.

"The totalitarian governments, we must admit," said he, "are much more efficient than democracies in dealing with depressions. For instance, they have eliminated unemployment and have secured a comparatively stable level of business for long periods of time."

The degree of success of dictator countries, however, does not depend merely on economic unemployment, he said, pointing out that production, consumption, wage levels, and numerous other economic factors are important to a nation's success. 'Here Germany lags behind the rest of the world," he said.

Dr. Harberler said other countries can learn much from German military efficiency.

"However," he asked, "to what extent could democratic countries copy this efficiency and turn it into more desirable and advantageous channels?"

"We all realize that war and armament races are most undesirable," he said, "but it seems quite possible that this degree of efficiency is not limited to armies and navies."

Mr. Coulter said that while there appears, on the surface, to be constant conflict between the farmers and the manufacturers, in reality there is perfect interdependence between the two and a mutuality of interest in national income.

Pointing out that when farmers are getting good prices, employes in factories are getting good wages and vice versa, he said both groups must realize this fact and establish one goal—that of "pulling together to build up the national income.

"For a long period they have been struggling against each other and trying to get the best of each other, both thinking they are working for their general welfare."

Mr. Coulter said that during a long period of "name calling" and apparent conflict, both were prospering only when the other did. Three years ago, however, an agricultural committee in the National Manufacturers association was established, not to tell the farmers how to farm, but to study agricultural problems in harmony with their own and attempt to bring the two together to analyze their general prosperity and welfare."

Cooperative Prosperity

The committee was composed of 20 members, he said: five industrial leaders who had been born on farms and knew farm problems; five presidents of large corporations whose business is buying farm products; five manufacturers who don't buy farm products but who make farm implements; and five men of general public interest.

"The outstanding factor which they have discovered," Mr. Coulter said, "is that in all periods no one group can prosper long without the other groups prospering too, and each group of farm products, even specialized crops such as tobacco, follow this trend."

Mr. Coulter was formerly dean of North Dakota State college and before that taught economics in the University of Minnesota. At present he is head of an economics consulting bureau which specializes in research in Washington.

Mr. Smith said the Wagner act is not a federal police system to settle labor disputes but is planned to guarantee the basis fights of labor organization and tends to de-

velop and further the course of such organization for its own sake.

Describing basic differences of CIO and AFL, Mr. Smith said "in spite of all the propaganda and noise being made the AFL has won most of its requests for craft bargaining unions—all but 15 of 87 cases, in fact.

"However," he said, "the AFL is not opposing present labor laws and amendments" pointing out that it and the CIO are not lined up against each other altogether in the present dispute.

"The manufacturers, industrialists and a small group of craft union officials are opposing both the AFL and the CIO," he declared. As far as the CIO and AFL are concerned they want to use the national labor relations board to gain peaceful settlements instead of resorting to strikes.

Dr. Spengler said in his address that a decline in population should prove "beneficial to America, since it would improve the quality of the individual and raise the level of income."

Discussing population trends and economic planning, he showed the decrease in population growth which is becoming more pronounced each year, and predicted the world population would reach a level of 2,600,000,000 within a few years.

Advocating a twofold plan, aimed at helping to solve both the qualitative and quantitative problems, Professor Spengler argued that needy parents who show evidence of being able to produce a high type of children should be given governmental aid, while ordinary breeders should not be encouraged.

In addition, he advocated a practice of widely diffused contraception, appropriate modification in school curricula, and respect for and recognition of qualitative differences in political affairs—by limiting the right of canvassing to those politicians who pass tests showing that they are qualified to act as leaders.

Professor Spengler pointed to environment and heredity as most important factors in population, and said that scientific direction of home and school atmosphere, as well as human breeding, would work towards elimination of a great portion of the population problems of today.

Thursday's program will include an address by T. L. Tsue, first secretary of the Chinese embassy in Washington, on "Significance to the World of the Sino-Japanese Conflict," at 10 o'clock; a luncheon conference featuring an address by Dr. I. L. Kandel of Columbia university teachers college, on "Educational Trends in Totalitarian States;" and a debate on education between Dr. John A. Rice, president of Black Mountain college, "The Totalitarian Man," and Dean Scott Buchanan of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., "Essential Liberal Education," tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Russell Davenport, managing editor of Fortune magazine, who spoke at tonight's session, said the solution of the world's ills in business and government "lies, not with the economists, but with the people. And especially, I think, it lies with the younger generation.

"It has been my observation that most of the young people today are inclined toward reaction. They over-rate security, especially the power of any given state to create security. Forgetting that for a vigorous people the greatest security is opportunity."

He said, that with immense possibilities science is opening up "there is more work to be done in this country than has already been done in its entire history," but business or government, he said, is not going to do that work unless and until the people want it done.

Mr. Davenport said reactionary forces while more advanced in other countries, have nevertheless pervaded this country too.. The economics of fear now dominate our government, our business enterprises, our labor unions, resulting in rigid price structures, stagnant investment markets, huge and apparently hopeless government indebtedness and desperate spending programs.

"In my opinion, business started this but also, it seems clear, government is rapidly finishing it. And now rapidly, I think it is important for you to realize. You will have to decide if you want a state designed as in the past for economic man or whether you want a state designed upon behaviorist principles which will make your decisions for you."

LITERATURE OF SOUTH IS TOPIC

Age-Herald 4-29-39

Appeal To Posterity Not Futile, Montevallo Speaker Says

Birmingham

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

MONTEVALLO, Ala., April 27—(AP)—The success of Southern Literature has indicated that the "appeal of the South to posterity has not been futile," Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman said here Thursday night in opening the Dancy Foundation lectures at Alabama College.



DR. D. S. FREEMAN

Referring to the sale of more than a million copies of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," Dr. Freeman said:

"Today, it must be admitted, the average Northerner not only has the larger tolerance of Southern history that time in any case would have brought, but he also has a certain admiration for the men and women who endured that hopeless, four-year struggle (the War Between the States).

"The reasons for this," continued Freeman, editor of The Richmond (Va.) News Leader and Pulitzer prize winner, "save one, scarcely need review. A certain glamor usually encircles a 'lost cause' valiantly defended; the United Daughters of the Confederacy have been active in keeping alive the most beautiful aspects of Confederate history.

"A third consideration is, of course, that by chance or by fruition of its civilization at that time, the South of 1861 produced a number of men whose personality appealed to historical imagination which, to bless or to blight, still is as potent as historical fact.

"When these three reasons for the nation's esteem of our Confederate fathers are given just weight, there remains the fact that much of the Southern literature on the war is persuasive without intending to be so. . . .

"The first historians of the Confederacy were, of course, those who wrote home of the events they had witnessed, those who supplied the press with its reports, and those who determined they would preserve letters or paste newspaper articles in scrapbooks.

"Soldiers' letters home still must exist by the thousand in the South. A careful selection of them would do as much as any work now in print to exhibit the morale of the Confederate armies, a morale so notable that our war college annual studies it."

Turning to the South as a region always internally divided, Dr. Freeman continued:

Complete Unity Lacking

"A common cause never had unified the South completely, even when it was the Confederacy, but the blows delivered on the anvil of war from Sabine Pass to Harper's Ferry had brought the Southern states nearer a welding than ever they had been.

"Then suddenly the South found itself 11 conquered states—each one of which felt itself in a strange manner the guardian of a disembodied Confederacy and the defender of its history. Neither the Poland for which Sienkiewicz wrote nor the Czecho-Slovakia of our own time affords more than a crude analogy.

Dr. Freeman will deliver two lectures Friday at Alabama College, at 10:30 a.m. and at 8:15 p.m.

The Dancy Foundation lectures were provided for in an endowment to Alabama College by the late Unity D. Dancy, of Morgan County.

Leadership In The Newspaper Family—And Some Family Men

Southerners have played a conspicuous part in the American Newspaper Publishers Association, of which James G. Stahlman, publisher of *The Nashville Banner*, is retiring president.

News-Age-Herald

Now another Southerner, Cranston Williams, is to become general manager of the organization. Mr. Williams has been secretary-manager of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, and in that capacity he has made an enviable record for energetic, enlightened leadership. Reluctantly, but nevertheless with the knowledge that his new promotion is well deserved, Southern newspapers will see in Mr. Williams' new connection opportunities for service in a larger field.

4-30-39

Walter C. Johnson, until recently general manager of *The Chattanooga News*, has accepted the position of secretary-manager of the Southern association on what he terms a "temporary" basis. S. N. P. A. was founded by Walter Johnson, to whom it owes more than to any other single individual. In various official capacities over the years—and always unofficially when he was not holding office—he has been the wheelhorse and a moving spirit in the work of the organization.

Birmingham

It is understood that Mr. Johnson has plans for a new business connection, a circumstance which explains his acceptance on a "temporary" basis. Newspaper men and the general public which they serve will hope that the "temporary" qualification will be forgotten, and that Walter Johnson will accept the responsibility permanently — or until there is another opportunity in which he will be happier—and we can imagine few that come under that classification.

Mrs. Lamar Chides Winston Churchill

Macon Woman Irked That Prime Minister Compares South to Nazi Germany

Telegraph

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15 (AP) A rebuke to Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, for "a gratuitous insult to the best part of America" and a plea for extermination of Communism in the United States were given voice today in the annual address of Mrs. Walter D. Lamar of Macon, Ga., president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. 11-16-39

The 46th annual convention of the UDC, before which Mrs. Lamar appeared, will elect officers tomorrow and select the next convention city.

A round of business meetings, a memorial service, teas and the Jefferson Davis Highway dinner tonight completed a full day's program.

Mrs. Lamar's rebuke of Churchill was contained in a paragraph headed "monumental ignorance," in which she quoted the following "irritating statement" she said was made in a radio speech Oct. 12:

Civil War Recalled

"Britain may take good heart from the American civil war when all the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill, which the Germans show in war ,will not free them from the reproach of Nazism with its intolerance and brutality."

"The gratuitous insult," said Mrs. Lamar, "to the best part of America shows both ignorance and stupidity, ignorance of historical facts and stupidity in that it antagonizes a large part of the country he would least desire to anger, by comparing the Southern states with Hitler and his policies.

"The president-general felt impelled to write him thus, but since many Americans are equally ignorant and the times too troubled to start out on the errand of educating an English statesman, she refrained. However, the historian, our good friend, Dr. Matthew Page Andrews, who is an active member of the English speaking union, has taken up the mission in a most diplomatic way and will doubtless obtain results commensurate with the need of the enterprise."

The convention voted to send copies of Mrs. Lamar's report to Churchill and to Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada.

Mrs. Lamar said that Communism "must be exterminated in the United States by a sound and active Americanism, and who is so fitted for the task as Daughters of the Confederacy with their heritage of conviction and loyalty to the principles of the founders?"

Mrs. Lamar reported increases in membership, both of the UDC and the Children of the Confederacy.

She urged governmental aid in obtaining docking facilities at Johnson's Island, Ohio, site of a former federal prison, where Confederate soldiers of 13 states who died in prison were buried. The facilities would aid visitors in reaching the site.

SOUTH MUST ADMIT ILLS, SPEAKER SAYS

Until the South admits responsibility for its economic ills and does something about them, conditions will not improve unless outsiders come and make the improvements, William C. Hamilton, Jr., advertising manager of the Bond Manufacturing Company, told members of the Birmingham Real Estate Board Thursday at the weekly meeting at the Redmont Hotel.

He said the South, since 1865, had been "enjoying confinement" and leaving it to outsiders to develop its resources and improve living and cultural conditions.

He said when the South recognizes the seriousness of its problems and decides to do something about them, conditions will improve for the section as well as Southerners.

CHURCHILL DENIES SLURRING THE SOUTH

Explanation to Critics Says His Broadcast Was Misunderstood

11-18-39

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Criticisms by Americans of references to the United States Civil War in Winston Churchill's radio broadcast Oct. 1 prompted the First Lord of the Admiralty today to issue an explanation that no re ections were intended. His secretary issued this statement:

"Nothing was further from my mind than to suggest that there was any analogy between the cause and character of the struggle maintained by the Confederated States and that of Nazi Germany in the present war." 11-19-39

It was said that Mr. Churchill received a large volume of mail from the United States after the broadcast but "in only one or two cases" was he criticized. It was explained that Mr. Churchill wanted to let these correspondents know that they misunderstood his reference. If they studied the speech more closely they would see that he never suggested an analogy, it was said.

In his broadcast Mr. Churchill said:

"All the heroism of the south could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery just as all the courage and skill which Germans always show in war will not free them from the reproach of Naziism with its intolerance and brutality. We may take good heart from what happened in America in those famous days of the nineteenth century."

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

NORTH CAROLINA SEES

Christian Advocate

The South is the most backward section of this country, and has always been so. Its condition and predicament is not the result of its geographical location, but, rather, because of the character of its dominant group. Blinded by bigotry and racial hatred, the whites of this section, for the most part, are unable to comprehend the meaning of human justice when applying it in dealing with the minority group. It is a well-known fact and a stereotyped axiom that the black man has no rights which the white man of the South is bound to respect. The lot of the beast and the dog is good enough for the Negro, according to the theory of the white southerner. To lynch him is to deal justly with him—to give him just what he deserves—whether or not he is guilty of a crime as charged. This, for a long time has been the code of the backward South.

However, there is no darkness so dense that light cannot penetrate it. And so we find that in the state of North Carolina, the light of reason and justice is gradually breaking through the density of irrationality and injustice. North Carolina has decided to make some changes in its laws with respect to the Negro. It has discovered that but few of the victims of mob wrath were proven guilty of the crime for which they were allegedly done to death. It has further decided that mob killings are, in deed and in fact, actually murder, and as such, should and will be punished accordingly by the state. In short, North Carolina now sees. The blindness is disappearing, and sight is coming to the fore, though the vision is yet blurred, and will, no doubt, remain so for some time to come.

We are not writing this in praise of North Carolina whites. Even if they should give the Negro citizens full justice, they are not deserving of praise for doing what has been their duty all along. But we express satisfaction over the changed attitude, and hope that it is not merely a passing halucination. If the whites really and determinedly carry out this new program—awaken more fully to the brotherhood of all humanity—they will soon discover that their state will become as a city set upon a high hill, as a light house on a darkened, rock-bound shore. The commonwealth will go forward with speed, and there will be blessings abundant for every citizen. For "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

—Chicago Bee.

Rural Power Lines

Commonwealth Review

There is gradually being spread over rural regions of the country, particularly the South, a network of copper wires that are bringing a new and better way of living to farmers. These are wires carrying electric current to farm homes where a comparatively short time ago electricity was thought of as something only for cities. 11-28-39

Dry statistics of the Rural Electrification Administration show that in the four years since it was created the REA has organized 681 farmer co-operatives, which, in turn, have erected 240,000 miles of power lines, supplying current to 750,000 rural homes, schools, churches and business places. Nearly every day plans are announced for expansion of these co-operatives or formation of new ones.

These are dry figures, but the story behind them is a modern romance, almost like something from Aladdin's lamp. Through these lines flow current that brings city conveniences to the farm. Farm housework has undergone change. Electric stoves, refrigerators, irons, every electrical appliance is available for use on the farm. All work is made easier. Living habits are being made over.

Improvements are truly marching along in step with time.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
November 9, 1939

SAYS SOUTH IS CURING ITS OWN ECONOMIC ILLS

Sociologists Describes Attack On Dixie's Problems

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., (U.P.)—The South is waging a six-line attack on its own social and economic problems and when the sociological history of the United States is written this program of rehabilitation will be one of its most vivid chapters, in the opinion of Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee socialogist.

"When the social history of the United States for the 20th century is written," Cole said, "nothing will be more outstanding in it than the interest of the nation in the problems of the South; the way in which the South has organized its own forces for the solution of its problems; and the actual development of the South."

Cole maintained that the current interest in Dixie's undernourished social structure was based primarily on the acknowledgement of the fact that when any region of the nation exists subnormally all other sections are pulled down with it.

"U. S. Gibraltar"

Another reason for the renewed interest in Southern problems, he said, was the dissipation of some of the resources of other regions, and still a third reason was the emergence of a Southern leadership which is content to live and labor in the South rather than seek its fortunes elsewhere.

President Roosevelt has characterized the South as the "nation's number one economic problem."

Cole described the South as an "economic and geographic Gibraltar of America."

"The South," he continued, "is well protected geographically, and is a source of food, minerals, water power, man power, which would be invaluable in case of a national emergency."

He listed six lines of attack the South is now making on its own problems. They were:

1—The South contains, in the Tennessee Valley, the only instance in the nation where an attempt is being made to develop, in a coordinated fashion, all the resources of a region.

2—Outstanding work is underway in public health, involving coordination of state, county and city health departments, the TVA and medical societies and education institutions.

3—Development is going forward, slowly but progressively, of industries built around sources of raw materials which are virtually inexhaustible.

4—Attempts are being made to link or balance agriculture with industry which may produce an economy sounder than either an urban - industrial or rural - farm economy.

5—Rapid progress is being made in improvement of race relations. There is increased recognition of the distinctiveness of the Negro culture and the fact that all people of the South must move up the economic ladder together, if either race is to progress.

6—In education, with an economic base far below that of other sections, the South is making rapid gains, although there is great need for increased federal aid for education.

SOUTHERN STATES GATHER TO FIGHT BESETTING ILLS

Constitution

Bingham Tells Leaders Dixie Suffers From Nothing Intelligent Planning Won't Cure.

A dozen southern states sent delegates to Atlanta last night for the avowed purpose of making a serious and thorough study of every problem which today faces the south and to see that the south of tomorrow may be made a better place in which to live. 11-10-39

It was the opening session at the Biltmore hotel of the first of what is intended to be an annual series of southern conferences on "Tomorrow's Children," which outstanding leaders in the fields of medicine, education, sociology and allied fields will attend to study and analyze the past solely for the purpose of planning a sounder basis for the future.

Atlanta Ga.

Constitution 11-10-39

Bingham Gives Praise.

High praise for the purpose of the gathering came from Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and honorary conference chairman, who declared that the south is not faced with a single problem which cannot be solved by intelligent analysis and careful planning.

They heard from the same speaker the charge that the south too long has been content to live in the past, unwilling to acknowledge its dependence on the rest of the United States and unwilling to admit its shortcomings.

Outlining the goal toward which the conference is striving, William E. Cole, professor of sociology at the University of Tennessee, who presided at the opening session, described it as "a gathering of a group of persons interested in all phases of child welfare and the whole phase of the south's development."

To Meet Annually.

"It is our sincere hope that definite, practical progress in all lines will be the result of our talks and discussions," he asserted, "and that we will be able to hold such meetings yearly.

"It also is our hope that by your attendance here you will be able to get some definite, practical information on how to help solve the problems with which we find ourselves faced, and that as leaders in your respective communities, you may be able to spread this information throughout the whole great south to the betterment of the entire section.

"Our program has been planned with the view of bringing to you the best available thought along the various lines we are pursuing but we wish it to be informal and we invite your active discussion and participation.

Morning, afternoon and night sessions are planned for today, all designed to present different aspects of southern problems and suggestions for future planning which will help to solve them.

Today Miss Josephine Wilkins, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, will preside at the morning session beginning at o'clock. The speakers and their topics will be: George H. Cate, president of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work, "The Obligation of the State to Tomorrow's Children;" Rupert Vance, research professor of the University of North Carolina, "A Desirable Policy of Human Resources for the South," and Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology of the University of North Carolina, "The Next Generation Marries."

Constitution 11-10-39

Speakers Listed.

At the afternoon session, beginning at 2 o'clock, Fred F. Athearn, president of the Georgia Conference on Social Work, will preside, and the speakers and topics will be: Dr. Austin T. Moore, of Columbia, S. C., "The Problem of the Crippled Child in the Southeastern States;" Dr. Woodbridge E. Morris, general director of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., "Who Shall Inherit the Earth?" and Alva Myrdal, president of the Swedish Federation of Business and Professional Women, "A Nation's Experience in Population Planning."

A panel discussion on "Tomorrow's Children" is scheduled for tonight when specific social, psychological, educational, health, medical, economic, population and ethical problems will be taken up

The speakers will be W. B. Jones Jr., professor of sociology University of Tennessee; Max Bond, dean of Dillard University, La.; Dr. Roy Norton, professor of public health administration, University of North Carolina; Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the committee on maternal welfare of the South Carolina Medical Association; Roy L. Garis, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University; W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station; L. M. Bristol, professor of sociology of the University of Florida, and E. T. Krueger, of the department of sociology, Vanderbilt University.

Dr. Seibels To Preside.

Dr. Seibels will preside at the concluding session tomorrow morning at which Dr. H. P. Hewitt, of Chattanooga, will discuss "Contraceptive Procedures—Merits and Demerits," and W. Uffelman, director of public health nursing, Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Charles G. Tachau, president of the Kentucky Birth Control League.

A brief survey of the program was given last night by Dr. Cole at the conclusion of the talk by Mr. Bingham which he described as a perfect "keynote address" on the reason for this meeting. Mr. Bingham's remarks are more fully reported in an adjoining column

Georgia Suffers Again

It seems to be the fate of Georgia to provide sadistic comedy for the nation. Just as it has been the fate of Chicago to be held up before the world as a city of gangsters, of Los Angeles to be known as the hotbed of racketeering in the name of religion, of California as the spawning place of economic absurdities and of New York as the home town of the love nest and the soap box Communist. 12-9-39

Georgia, however, takes the national spotlight whenever the state capitol becomes an arena of dispute between officials who happen to fall into political rivalry. Atlanta, Ga.

It is not so many years ago that the nation's press was splashed with pictures of Georgia national guardsmen turning various officials out of office, at gunpoint, on the orders of a governor who resorted to the methods of martial law to enforce his wishes. Constitution

Within the past week the nation has again been treated to the spectacle of a high state official dragged from his office, not, this time, by uniformed guardsmen, but by civilian hirelings of the Governor.

It is not intended, here, to express any opinion as to the relative merits of the Governor's or of Mr. Miller's side of the argument. Care, even, is being taken to refer to Mr. Miller neither as "Highway Board Chairman," or "ex-Highway Board Chairman." Which is his legal status and proper entitlement is a matter for the decision of the courts.

It is tragic, however, that it has been thought necessary, in this case, to use the capitol as the setting for scenes reminiscent of the actions of professional bouncers at a tough night joint.

Regardless of the origin of the differences between governor and highway chief, it is Georgia which suffers most. The state is again held up to the rest of the nation as a buffoon among commonwealths and one more page of shameful ridicule is inserted in her history.

The sight of a state official being dragged by the heels from an office he considers his may be funny, on the surface, but in its deeper implications it is tragic. For it is but one more smear upon the good name of Georgia.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS; IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939 THE SOUTH

OFF THE BENCH

By Judge Walter B. Jones

MORE CONDEMNATION FOR THE SOUTH

A few nights ago my interesting old friend, Maj Alexander Lillington, and I sat down for a littl talk. During the conversation, the Major asked:



Walter B. Jones

"Did you get down to the City Auditorium last Monday night to hear Jonathan Daniels lecture under the auspices of the Montgomery Lecture Course?"

"No, I didn't," I replied, "my ticket remained in the drawer of my desk, and after reading The Advertiser's account of Mr. Daniels's talk I am not sorry I didn't get to hear him lecture the South.

"What?" exclaimed the old gentleman, "are you getting tired of hearin the South condemned, and are you disgusted with our people for paying a dollar a head, or better to hear some so-called 'noted' lecturer tell us what nincompoops we are?"

"Well, that's exactly it," Major, I answered. "It seems to me that for the past several years the great indoor sport has been damning the South. If a fellow hasn't got anything else to do, he cooks up a lecture, on several lectures, on 'The Woes of the South,' or 'Our Poor Benighted Southern People,' or 'The Abysmal Ignorance of the Southerner,' or 'The Scarcity of Foot-wear in the South.' If he doesn't use one of those titles then he is sure to lecture us on 'The Grand Alibi of the War Between the States,' or 'The Horrors of Life Beneath the Sweet-Scented Magnolia,' or 'The Startling Deficiencies of the Bible Belt,' or 'Life in the Dear Old Hook-wormy South,' or 'The South Must Wake Up and Go Republican.'"

And We Pay To Hear The Bunkum

"And the regrettable part of it all," said the Major; "is the fact that we Southerners invite this type of lecturer down here, wine and dine him, make a great hero out of him, and then pay him a fat fee to come and tell us what a lot of jackasses we are. How they must laugh at us! and what contempt they must have for us! when they salt our dollars down in their jeans, get on the outgoing trains, and head back home!" exclaimed the Major.

"If last Monday night's leteure in Montgomery," continued the Major, "is a fair sample of Mr Daniels's knowledge of the South and his philosophy of things Southern, then it is a misnomer to call him a 'noted' editor and lecturer."

"I notice The Advertiser quotes him as referring to 'The War Between the States,'" I suggested.

"What in the devil was that?" promptly asked the Major.

"Oh, the noted lecturer was probably talking about the Days of the Sixties," I suggested.

"Well, if he was," snorted the Major, "he's off his 'co-zip.' There wasn't any 'War Between the States' back in the Sixties. There was a great armed struggle in those years, a struggle forced on our Southern people, needlessly and cruelly. But it was not a struggle between separate States. The States of the sections fought as parts of two great governments. The Northern States fought as the United States, and we people down South fought as the Confederate States of America."

"You're exactly right, Major," I replied, "there's nothing in the history of those days to ever suggest that the separate States fought as States. They fought under the flags of two governments—it was people against people, government against govern-mnet, the United States against the Southern Confederacy, and it's a lot of twaddle to talk about 'The War Between the States.'"

War For Southern Independence

"Gov. William C. Oates called his book on The War, the one he published in 1905, 'The War Between the Union and the Confederacy,' and that's what it was," recalled the Major. "And that's a very good name for that titanic struggle, but I think I prefer the name, 'The War for Southern Independence,' for after all that's what the struggle was, an effort on the part of the South to be ndependent of the North as it had a right to be."

"And sometimes a lot of ignoramuses at the North, and often some of our own Southern people, and lots of the histories they read, talk about 'The War of the Rebellion' . . ."

The Major's eyes blazed: "Rebellion the devil!! The people of the South were never rebels. Secession wasn't rebellion. It was a peaceable means of withdrawing from the Union under the power which each of the States specifically reserved to their people. Of course, if the South had fought in the Union under the old flag, that would have been rebellion, armed resistance to constituted authority, we would have been rebels against the government of the United States. But we didn't do that. We exercised our constitutional rights and withdrew from the Union. We set up a government of our own. We followed the logic of history of the Constitution of the United States, and the interpretations placed upon the Constitution by the foremost statesmen of the republic. Don't you remember that Alexander Hamilton said in one of the debates when the adoption of the Constitution was before the conventions in the States that 'to coerce a State was one of the maddest projects ever devised?' And by the way, it wasn't South Carolina which first sponsored the doctrine of secession. That honor goes to Massachusetts 50 years before. Just turn back to your history and read about th Convention at Hartford."

"You'll Stir Up Sectional Feeling"

As we talked on, the Major noted that ever time the South planned to build a memorial t the warriors and statesmen of the Sixties, or ev ery time some Southerner printed a book trying to preserve the real facts of history, some silly and ridiculous person, or "noted" lecturer or editor would shout from the housetops in a stentorian voice: "Oh, don't do that, you'll stir up sectiona feeling!! Forget all about the proposed monument. Put the book in the fire."

"And now comes Mr. Daniels," continued th Major, "right here in Montgomery, sympathizing apparently with that view, and tells us that wha he is pleased to call 'The War Between the States has served only as a spectacular and magnificent alibi for shiftlessness, slowness and ignorance.' My poor old South," said the Major, groaning mockingly, "you're just a shifty, slow and ignorant section of the country! In the East and in the West and in the North is all virtue. There is speed, super-speed and still more speed. You don't find any shiftlessness there. And no ignorance, of course. Every one is well educated. Only in the poor, benighted South are we slow, ignorant and prone to shift, and to have alibis. No one at the North ever stirs up sectional feeling, do they?" asked the Major.

"Well, I know the South never charges them with that. Southerners are always glad to have the people of the North erect monuments to their great dead. We're glad that they love valor and that they wish to rear memorials to the bravery and heroism of their great soldier dead. And I think," I continued, "that most of the people at the North are glad for the South to preserve its wonderful and glorious history. The only sectional feeling I know of, now existing as a result of the War for Southern Independence, is the feeling of some renegade and apostate Southerners that we must be ashamed of everything that happened in the Sixties, and the feeling of a bunch of un-Americans in other parts of the country that they must belittle the South, invade it and destroy its spirit."

A New Kind Of Lecture

"You know what I want to do sometime?" queried the Major.

"What's that?" I asked.

"I want to go down to the City Auditorium some time and hear a real lecturer, one who is a scholarly student of history, one who knows the South and her people, not one who is just a recent 'discoverer' of the South. But I want to hear a fair-minded, intelligent talker, speak of the South calmly and dispassionately.

"I want to go and hear one who comes not as one to lecture us, to reprove us, to reprimand us, and to rain his sarcastic rebukes on us. But I want to go and listen to one who talks impartially, who considers the evidences found in history and facts, and weighs them carefully and rightly.

"I'd like for this lecturer to start with things at the South just as they existed the day the South furled her battle flags at Appomattox. I'd like him to paint conditions as they were then. And follow this with a true account of the hell of so-called 'Reconstruction' when the effort was made to destroy the white South. And then I'd like for him to come on down and show what the South has done, how far she has pulled herself. I'd like for him to show what we struggled against, what forces contested every step of the way in the progress of the South. I'd like for him to look at the South's record of its dealings with the Negro. I'd like for him to look at us in literature, in statesmanship, in business, in education, and see if he couudn't find somewhere in all that record something that could be said in kidness and commendation of the South."

"Yes, there must be some virtue in the South," I said, "and there's bound to be something in our history and record that merits at least a modicum of approval. The South has made her mistakes, and she has paid dearly for them, but what section of the country is there that hasn't erred? Why is it so necessary for these so-called lecturers to parade up and down the country muck-raking the South, and under the hypocritical guise of liberalism, of simon-pure friendship for the South, and a sort of sanctified and pretended wisdom, denouncing the South and everything in it, condemning the South, pointing out our deficiencies, and above all, why are our Southern people so foolish as to attend these lectures and pay their hard-earned cash to hear themselves ridiculed and misrepresented, and all sorts of absurd conclusions drawn from the facts of history?"

"Exactly," said the Major, we ought to be bored for the hollow horn."

Then an interesting thought came into my mind, and I suggested enthusiastically: "Dog-gone it, Major! Why don't you get up a lecture of that kind? It would be great The people of the South would appreciate it, and thousands would turn out to hear you. People down South are bound to be getting sick and tired of the Daniels type of lecturer—and they ought to be, if they're not. Please get up a lecture like the one you want to hear and deliver it yourself."

The old gentleman smiled in his kindly way, and pondered for a moment, and then he said, in a sort of solemn way:

"Get thee behind me, Satan and push like the Devil!"

JUDGE JONES AND JONATHAN DANIELS

In his "Off The Bench" column this morning, Judge Walter B. Jones of the 15th judicial circuit of Alabama, in an informal advisory opinion, rules that all free-handed criticism of the south, even by certified Southerners, is in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The Advertiser, as a self-appointed attorney for the defendants named in the cause wishes to appeal to the Court of Public Opinion against Judge Jones's advisory opinion. Affiant affirms that Judge Jones's ruling is in violation of Magna Carta, the English Common Law, the American Bill of Rights, the Alabama Bill of Rights, the historic tenets of the Democratic party, violates the rules of evidence and injudiciously appeals to prejudice and unreason.

The editor of The Advertiser feels a personal interest in the issue raised and under some obligation to make the exceptions named in his appeal to the Court of Public Opinion.

The editor of The Advertiser is a member of the Montgomery Lecture Course Board and for a number of years has had some part in selecting the lecturers who were to be invited to address our people on subjects to which they had given special attention. He had a hand in bringing Mr. Jonathan Daniels to Montgomery. He presided at the Daniels meeting and introduced the speaker. He is proud of the performance that Mr. Daniels gave and was prouder still when that audience of intelligent and

representative Montgomerians roared its applause at the conclusion of the lecture.

These Montgomerians not only attested by their warm response that as modern, forward-looking citizens they can "take it", but inferentially that they are tired of applesauce and at last hungry for intellectual beefsteak.

Until Judge Jones's article came to its desk The Advertiser had not before heard any criticism of the Daniels lecture except from a number of his hearers who expressed regret that he read his manuscript instead of throwing it away and speaking without benefit of text.

To be sure many in the audience, including the editor of The Advertiser, did not agree with all that Mr. Daniels said, but all we believe, are glad that he spoke frankly all agreed that his speech was in good taste that it was brilliant, challenging and stimulating, certainly courageous. There was nothing radical in it. Philosophically Mr Daniels is a conservative thinker, but independent and sharp-tongued.

The uncoached reader of Judge Jones's article might receive the impression that Jonathan Daniels is a Massachusetts puritan going about jeering all things southern. In truth Mr. Daniels is as southern by birth and tradition as it is possible for a man to be. He is the scion of two of the oldest and most distinguished families in North Carolina, a state that is surely in the hot biscuit belt. Tar oozes through the toes of his big feet. He loves the south above any other region of the land, though he hates no region. His satirical shafts are aimed at all regions, but he is bitter about nothing —except the failure of the south to make the most of some of its opportunities to spread the benefits of its spiritual and economic butter so that the highest possible number of southerners may share in the feast.

What's wrong with that?

Judge Jones, speaking through his fictitious Major Alexander Lillington roughly belabors Mr. Daniels for calling It "The War Between the States." The Major, ordinarily a genial, winsome philosopher, for once turns stuffed shirt as he comments windily upon this flaw in the Daniels speech. "War Between the States" is what the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy many years ago instructed all and sundry to call It. It is true that up until then all Confederate veterans commonly referred to the best war that we Americans ever had as the "Civil War", but the historical technician said it should be called "The War Between the States".

Instantly all obedient southerners played "yes-men". Since no southern newspaper or speaker has dared call it anything else

Why should a soft-spoken Tarheel editor be expected to find another name for De Wah Wouldn't it be more interesting to reopen the old controversy as to which state, Alabama or North Carolina, sent the largest number of troops into the Confederate Army?

Judge Jones asperses southerners who speak plainly about current southern problems as "renegades" and "apostates", and the patrons of their lectures as "jackasses". He suggests indirectly a boycott of the Montgomery Lecture Course because it deliberately selects independent thinkers with a fresh point of view, who oftener than not are poor speakers, rather than conventional orators who know how to make the welkin, whatever that is, ring, orators who flatter and soothe our vanities, but never drop a thought, orators who use prose poetry to lie and evade the truth, the truth that makes men free and strong and at last secure.

We note with interest but not surprise that the major declined Judge Jones's invitation to give a proper lecture on the south in Montgomery. We are sorry that he declined. The editor of The Advertiser would be glad to use his poor offices to arange for such a lecture, provided that the 'jackasses" who patronize the Montgomery Lecture Course are guaranteed seats in the auditorium when De Ole Major pumps his bellows. We are all for it. We are curious to see what will happen to the stuffing in his shirt when once members of this select audience, at the conclusion of his oration, begin to fire written questions at him and demand that he answer them right but before everybody. Somehow we doubt if De Major could take it. But Jonathan Daniels could!

South Leads World In Textile Industry

And Carolinas Lead South With More Than 400 Mills Employing 169,000 Workers—Capital Outlay $2,000,000,000, and Annual Wages $100,000,000.

When old Michael Schenck came down from Pennsylvania in 1813 and decided to build a cotton mill in Lincoln county, he started something. Without realizing it, he pioneered the industry which more than any other has brought wealth to the South—an industry in which today North Carolina and South Carolina have first and second place among the southern states and in which the southern states lead the entire world.

Although there were sporadic mills during the last century, it was not until around 1879 that the industry really began to take hold and it was after 1900 that the greatest period of development came about. In the Carolinas for the last 40 years the textile industry has profited by the availability of cheap electric power in great abundance, the almost unlimited supply of good native labor, the intensive promotion of industrial education, and the advertising of opportunities in this region through The Observer and other leading newspapers.

In the early days of the Observer, 1869-1870, North Carolina had a total of approximately 56,000 spindles in operation. Today North Carolina and South Carolina together have something like 12,000,000 spindles as compared with a total for the rest of the United States of less than 18,000,000.

HUGE CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The social implications of this huge industry are almost incalculable. It is estimated by engineers that each job in a textile plant necessitates a capital investment of $8,546 and that the total capital outlay in Carolinas mills amounts in round numbers to $2,000,000,000. Nearly a fourth of the cotton consumed in American mills and grown on Southern farms is consumed by mills in these two states.

Silk hosiery knitting has outstripped other departments of textile manufacturing in growth during the last decade. Dozens of other novelty products are made of silk, rayon, and cotton yarns, and the value of Carolinas-made finished goods of all kinds runs annually into the millions of dollars.

There has been much discussion, some of it tinged with bitterness, regarding the continued migration of Northern manufacturers into the Carolinas and the other Southern states. But no amount of discussion can change the simple fact of textile economics or lessen the bona fide advantages of mill operation in a mild climate, near the source of raw material, and easily accessible to the great market centers.

STRESS LABOR WELFARE.

In recent years community and social welfare work has been emphasized by progressive mill management throughout the Carolinas. Millions of dollars have been invested in schools, recreational facilities, better housing, and other projects. It has long been recognized that the happy workman is the best workman and that relief from economic worry and unsuitable living conditions is the first consideration. To these ends, therefore, every reasonable effort has been directed. The Carolina textile operative today not only has improved school, medical, and church facilities, but also has a greater degree of real economic independence than ever before.

Labor in the Carolinas textile industry is composed of self-respecting American citizens of a high type, fair - minded, co - operative with management in meeting the common problems and economic uncertainties of national and international markets, and not readily misled by agitators representing foreign "isms,, of one kind and another.

Management, on the other hand, through sympathetic understanding of the worker's personal problems, has established a new level of employer-employe relationship in many outstanding instances. Intallation of air conditioning machinery, of modern lighting, of superior sanitation, and other desirable adjuncts to better working and better living has led to quality production both of commodities and of human lives.

Wages under present conditions in the knitting mills are sufficiently high to induce many to leave less profitable places in the teaching, nursing, and business fields. The outlook for the future is good, according to experts in market analysis.

Cotton Parley Violent Only In Publicity

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

BY PAUL MALLON
Special National Correspondent

ALL ACCOUNTS suggest it was a terrific struggle, but Agriculture Secretary Wallace and those "Southern cotton producers" finally decided the Wallace program is just dandy.

One account related there were "four days of wrestling" between the farmers and agricultural officials before the farmers walked up to Congress and demanded the Wallace program with more money and some more amendments. Other accounts spoke of "this powerful farm group" and their demand for "the basic principles of the New Deal." Mr. Wallace's publicity men were still ranting and perspiring realistically as they released the news—although perhaps not as a result of the struggle.

* * *

POWER—Careful personal investigation indicates some of these Jumping Joe grapplers representing the Southern farmers were members of the same wrestling firm as Zbyszko Wallace. Inquiry has developed the unannounced fact that about 30 of the 65 farmers in "this powerful group" were more powerful than anyone outside suspected, as they were employes of Mr. Wallace in the AAA, mostly state administrators and committeemen.

* * *

IDENTITY—Man-Mountain Wallace's publicity men did not identify most of the "Southern cotton producers" in their published list of the names Jan. 3. But if you will check a little you will find the AAA committeemen and administrators were in every state delegation. The Florida delegation, for instance, was entirely composed of H. G. Clayton, AAA administrative officer, and W. B. Anderson, AAA committeeman. The Texas delegation had five federal officeholders out of a delegation of 11.

The publicity men probably did not consider it important. The Wallace program is popular in the cotton districts, if no others. Recent quota votes proved this. The conference result might have been nearly the same if the cotton farmers had elected their own wrestlers, instead of letting the AAA pick from its own stable and pay the fare and expenses of all to and from Washington.

Therefore, no one will consider it wholly analogous to the famous National Emergency Council conference of carefully selected Southerners who decided last June the South was the "Nation's No. 1 economic problem" (A phrase which has not been heard since then), or Harry Hopkins' famous investigation of his own WPA political activities, in which he found himself practically pure.

It seems to be just one of the little short cuts in democracy worked out to impress Congress with the necessity of standing behind Mr Wallace.

* * *

CAUTION—The AAA announcement identified 11 directors of extension among the delegates, but no one else. These directors are paid one-third by the Department of Agriculture, one-third by the state and one-third by the agricultural college of the state, thus being only part-time federal employes, but employes nevertheless.

Another cotton farmer representative was Oscar Johnston, for a long time AAA cotton pool manager and executive assistant to Wallace. Another, C. H. Day, led the famous farmers' march on Washington in 1935 to protest withdrawal of AAA benefits.

Almost every other member of the group has been connected with the AAA in some way, either as former state committeemen (paid by the government on a per diem basis and appointed by Wallace) or as county committeemen (serving without pay and elected by farmers in the locality). All are producers, but hardly the kind to make a half-nelson on Bronco Wallace hurt very much, even if they would dare take such a hold on the boss.

* * *

FOREIGN—Government dramatists also may have handled the Kennedy - Bullitt appearances in deepest secrecy before the congressional foreign committees. Neither of the ambassadors to London and Paris told the congressmen anything that was not known and suspected. They related what the press has widely carried about British and French unpreparedness before Munich, superiority of the German air fleet as disclosed in the confidential Lindberg report.

The committeemen later were inclined to think Hitler may be satisfied for a while if he can get economic control of the Rumanian oil and wheat fields. Russia will fight if he goes into the Ukraine, they thought.

Incidentally, a traveler recently returned directly from Russia has told officials a story which indicates how much Russia trusts its own army. Current practice in the Red army, he says, is to count the bullets assigned to each soldier and require each to return discharged shells later and account for them.

The South's Problems

The distinguished group of Southerners who met in Atlanta last week to formulate a program for the improvement of the South's economy approached their task with a realistic point of view. Instead of challenging the accuracy of the National Emergency Council's description of the South as the Nation's "No. 1 Economic Problem," they accepted the Council's findings as an "essentially true diagnosis." Their effort was "to try to determine some of the steps that may be taken by both Federal and State Governments looking toward a remedy."

The Atlanta meeting was called by Mark Ethridge, former managing editor of The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, and now general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times; Barry Bingham, president of the two Louisville newspapers, and Francis P. Miller, of Fairfax, Va., a member of the Virginia General Assembly. Approximately 40 persons attended the meeting including educators, businessmen, labor leaders, newspaper editors, and officials of State governments. The object of the meeting was to appraise the report of the National Emergency Council and to propose ways by which the conditions complained of can be rectified.

Two paragraphs in the report and recommendations the meeting adopted summarize in striking fashion the reasons for the plight in which the South finds itself:

The policy of the national government in levying tariffs has inevitably meant that the industrial sections of the country drained off the capital and reserves of the agricultural section. Only twice prior to the reciprocal agreement efforts of Secretary Hull have tariffs been lowered; whether the cotton farmer got 5 cents a pound or 25 cents a pound for his cotton, he bought his goods in a protected domestic market and paid for them with the proceeds of sales in an unprotected world market.

The policy of the national government in permitting the development of the regional freight rate structure meant inevitably that the South could not become much more than a feeder of raw products to the manufacturing areas. Because of freight differentials approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission we are unable to build an industrial economy comparable in any respect to the favored areas of the country, although we possess, according to the National Emergency Council, more natural resources than any other region. We must continue to ship our raw products out, have them manufactured elsewhere, buy them back as finished products and pay the freight bills both ways.

It is for those reasons that the gathering of Southern leaders asserted that "the Nation's treatment of the South has been that generally accorded colonial possessions." In recommending a five-point program including long-term revision of the agricultural program, more nearly equal educational opportunities for children, the elimination of discriminatory freight rates, improved land policies, and financial aids to public health agencies, the Atlanta meeting emphasized that the South "does not ask for preferred status," but "equality of opportunity within the Union." It recognized that the Federal Government alone cannot do all that is desired. However, these leaders believe that if the Federal Government reveals a desire to assist the South with a solution of its problems, a solution can be found which will serve not only the South but the Nation as a whole.—Chattanooga Times.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MEETING

In Atlanta Sunday another group of Southerners met to form a program of action to raise the South's economic status. What the group had to say was hardly original, but the composition of the group was original and the most encouraging factor about it.

Many times in the past men and women have got together to solve the problems of the South; sometimes they were representative of the best interests in the South and sometimes they were not.

The group that met in Atlanta was definitely composed of the cream of Southern leadership. Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal and The Times, was named chairman, and there is hardly an abler man in the South than Mr. Ethridge.

Others who were at the meeting and signed the report included Barry Bingham president of The Louisville Courier-Journal and The Times; R. Preston Brooks, dean of the University of Georgia School of Commerce; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Virginius Dabney editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch; Judge Blanton Fortson of Atlanta; Julian Harris, executive editor of The Chattanooga Times; Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, and others.

These are responsible Southern leaders and they understand the enormous problems that confront this region. In their report they attacked unfair freight rate schedules, the tariff and a dozen or so other things that Southerners have heard so much about in recent years.

They formed a permanent council to plan and work for Southern causes. It was not a jumped-up affair; it has been in the process of formation for two or three years, with Dr. Odum's famous "Southern Regions" as its inspiration. If there is any group now at work in the South that can perform with real credit it is this group that met Sunday in Atlanta.

'LIBERAL' SOUTH FORMS PROGRAM

Group Asks Government to Help the Region by Ending Long-Standing Injustices

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

ATLANTA, Jan. 20.—The Conference of Southerners which met in Atlanta the past week-end, under the sponsorship of the Southern Policy Committee, and formulated a five-point program for Southern advancement, may be said to represent the "liberal" South, whereas the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which met at Birmingham in November, was regarded as speaking, in some of its resolutions, for the "radical" South.

Twenty-nine capitalists, labor leaders, educators, journalists and others signed the statement framed in Atlanta, which called upon the Federal Government to aid the South by redressing injustices from which the region has suffered since the Civil War, partly because of its own shortcomings, and partly because of discrimination against it. The conference also urged the Southern State Legislatures and the Southern people to carry out all remedial measures possible.

As significant as the specific program laid down was the announcement that a council on Southern regional development had been projected. This agency was conceived more than a year ago by Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

A paragraph of the statement of the Atlanta conference strongly endorsed the council. This paragraph, the first public intimation that such an agency was in process of establishment, declared that, since "our conditions are products of a long-existent economy, remedial action will require a relatively long period of time" and expressed approval of the council.

Coordination Sought

It also voiced the hope that the council would "become an active, well-staffed, well-financed agency coordinating the work that is being done by a number of agencies already in existence in the South."

The council "will devote itself to long-range planning for the South," it was stated, but no further details were vouchsafed for publication. Prospects are understood to be excellent for obtaining the funds needed for this program of rehabilitation and development of the Southern region in agriculture, in-

dustry, race relations and allied fields.

The twenty-nine Southerners who met in Atlanta were unanimous in the view that the National Emergency Council's report on the South was "an essentially true diagnosis of economic conditions in this area," and they were also unanimous in their suggestion of remedies, as laid down in the five-point program. These proposals, for Federal aid to the South in the spheres of agriculture, health, education, labor relations and freight rates, were made with the current session of Congress specifically in view.

Reason for Action

There has been lifting of editorial eyebrows over the fact that a group of Southerners traditionally devoted to States' rights could be looking so definitely to Washington for assistance. But the full text of their statement reveals the declaration that so much of the South's economy "is the result of national policy that the remedy must largely lie in the national treatment of fundamentals which underlie her economy."

Furthermore, the group urged State action in the formulation of better land policies; renovation of legislation affecting owner-tenant relationships, and adoption of new legislation providing written contracts and other safeguards; extension by the States to their citizens of benefits already created under the National Social Security Acts; a program of State legislation providing guarantees of civil liberties and rights extended to labor under national legislation, and abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

The You-All Situation

Again the South is swept by discussions of the eternally puzzling (to Northerners) problem of the "singular you-all." The present rash of discussion started when announcement was made that a Miss Myrick, of Macon, Ga., had been hired by Hollywood to keep an ear cocked on the nuances of the Southern dialect in the forthcoming production of "Gone With the Wind." Miss Myrick announced that one of her aims would be to cut out the use of "you-all" in the singular.

Immediately a flaming and eloquent editorial was printed in The Macon Telegraph in which it is declared that "no such locution as 'you-all' (as applied in the singular) is now, or ever has been, heard among people of Southern ancestry. On the other hand," says this paper, "nothing could be more correct than the use of 'you-all' in the plural." Next comes W. J. Cash, writing in The Charlotte, N. C. News, with the statement that on the streets of Macon itself bewildered Yankees may see all about them singular persons addressing other singular persons with "You-all come to see us." and getting the reply, "We will. And you-all come to see us." Mr. Cash says, and rightly, that "you-all" is the Southern family plural, in absentia, so to speak. Mr. Cash, after pointing out that the family sense is strongly developed in Dixie, elucidates further:

"When he (the Southerner) says 'you-all' to another individual, what he is really saying, is not merely old Bill himself but his wife, Sue, their seven daughters and five sons, and quite possibly their parents, uncles, aunts and cousins."

Into the fray next jumps the learned and sprightly Evening Sun, of Baltimore, with this statement: "Further to elucidate, if Mr. Cash were to run into old Pal Bill and merely say, 'H'ya, Bill, why don't you drop in to see us some time?' Bill would think: 'So W. J. likes me all right, but he doesn't seem to think much of my folks, eh? What does W. J. mean by slighting my folks like that? They're my folks, and if they ain't good enough to be asked to come and see him and his folks, then the heck with W. J.!' After that, if not dueling pistols at dawn, there would certainly be manifest a marked coolness on the part of Bill toward his old pal."

The foregoing discussion should make the situation perfectly clear. Unfortunately, the notion that Southerners do use "you-all" in the singular is one that dies hard; Yankee observers will continue to swear that they have heard it, and all the patient explanations cannot convince them otherwise. Good luck to Miss Myrick in her brave task in Hollywood!—The New York Herald Tribune

"Poverty Is Not Dramatic"

Dr. W. W. Alexander, national farm security administrator, sticks a pin in the mythological bubble built in many a city dweller's mind about "a little home in the country." Not that Dr. Alexander derides that ideal. Nothing of the sort. He merely points out that "rural poverty is not dramatic."

There is no virtue, no drama, in poverty anywhere, in the blighted rural areas, in the slum sections of the city—to the people who are victims of that poverty, or to those who watch the touching scenes at close range.

"Three million new houses would be required to house, with any sort of decency our farm population. We have learned how to produce these houses economically and efficiently," he says. "We have not, however, found how to get a house cheap enough to be paid for out of the average farm income in this country."

If this is true the average city dweller is much better housed than the average farm worker, even though crowded, unhealthy city slums get more obvious attention from the average person who considers the plight of the "ill-housed" groups. The average rural worker is not adequately housed.

Dr. Alexander apparently believes the real solution to the rural housing problem must come from increased farm incomes. And that leads back to the complexity of proper crops, the markets, more income from the soil, the very problem of soil itself, the relations of tenant to landowner, the plight of the landowner, taxes and mortgages, interest rates and all the other baffling puzzles of agricultural economics.

Louisville, Miss. Journal
January 13, 1939

COLORED WATER

A group of northern high-school students, on a tour of TVA's Norris Dam, went into the visitors' room of the powerhouse. They saw two drinking fountains, one marked "White," the other marked "Colored."

They crowded about the second fountain, shouting, "Let's see the colored water!"

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 8, 1939

South Will Save the Nation, W. D. Anderson Declares

Fact-Finders, Meeting in Macon, Hear Textile Executive Reply to NEC's Report on Economic Conditions in South.

MACON, Ga., July 7.—(AP)—Critical of President Roosevelt's description of the south as the nation's No. 1 economic problem, W. D. Anderson, Macon textile manufacturer, tonight classed this with "many other statements and actions of recent date that have proven to be unwise, indiscreet immature and without that foundation of fact that ought to undergird a pronouncement from high governmental sources."

The president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company prepared his talk for a meeting of the citizens' fact finding committee of Georgia.

"I think the south is going to save this nation," Anderson declared. "We shall have to go through travail and sweat some blood to pay the frightful debt that has been piled on us, but we can do that if we do not wait too long to get about it."

NEC Report.

Reviewing the preparation and distribution of the National Emergency Council report on economic conditions in the south, Anderson continued:

"The circumstances all tempt us to fear that the report was hastily prepared without a proper study of the facts, and without any proper analysis of the available data, in order to give the President an opportunity to slap the south on the wrist and gratify his propensity to scold when he cannot have his way and when he cannot control.

"It is quite likely that the south has been a thorn in the President's side all along, and I predict that before the record is closed we shall cause him, and those who are attempting through him to impose their will on us, a considerable amount of discomfort."

Negro Population.

"I presume it is safe to say that the greatest handicap from which the south has suffered is found in its large negro population. Brought to these shores as slaves, and therefore without responsibility for their presence here, there is a strong probability that the negro has always been an economic liability, even during the period when slavery was at its height. While it is doubtful whether slavery was ever a paying institution, it is certainly true that with the publication of the emancipation proclamation at the end of the War Between the States, the south lost heavily when the wealth it had accumulated in slaves was swept away."

Taxation, inequitable freight rates and the problems of industry were discussed in detail, especially in respect to governmental controls over business.

Capital Wary.

"Men everywhere are afraid to venture more capital in the expansion of the business they now have or in the development of a new business, until they can determine whether or not the American system is to be perpetuated, whether or not this country is to continue to operate under the enterprise system or under some type of authoritarian system," Anderson said. "Businessmen doubt that our government is really friendly to business.

"The release from these intolerable conditions will come when American citizens realize they are about to lose their priceless heritage and are determined to reassert their independence. This country must return to sanity and soundness in its thinking and in its processes of government.

"If that could happen we could look forward to the day when Georgia would blossom like a rose. . . . The level of living would go up. Taxes would go down and no section of this nation would enjoy greater prosperity or greater happiness than would we of the south."

Dr. Embree Predicts Bright Future For Georgia in Carrollton Speech

Constitution 12-2-39

Economic Rank of the South Is Deplored, Not Because It Is Hopeless, But Because It Must Be Recognized and Surmounted.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

CARROLLTON, Ga., Dec. 1.—A distinguished group which included President Edwin R. Embree, of the Rosenwald Fund; President Cullen B. Gosnell, Chancellor S. V. Sanford, Regents Marion Smith and Cason Callaway, C. F. Palmer and Curtis Dixson attended the meeting of the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences today at West Georgia College.

During the afternoon Mr. Palmer, housing authority, showed a film which he made himself. The film was followed by a tea at which Zeta Sigma Pi, social science fraternity of the college, entertained for the visitors. Professor C. Porter Claxton explained a display of materials used in his courses in rural life, courses required for prospective rural teachers. Glenn Hogan explained an exhibit of materials used by and for the members of the residential NYA project.

At 7 o'clock a banquet was held in the dining hall of the college. President I. S. Ingram presided as host to the academy and President Gosnell of the academy was master of ceremonies. Chancellor Sanford introduced Dr. Embree, the speaker of the evening.

"Good South."

Dr. Embree, speaking as a southerner to southerners, chose as his topic the "Good South," and based his prophecy of a bright future upon such notable cases as the regeneration of the French after the defeat of 1870 and the recreation of Athens after the Peloponnesian War. But Dr. Embree deplores the economic rank of the south today not because it cannot be changed but because it must be recognized and the obstacles surmounted.

A section of the country which is largely rural, which has 28 per cent of the nation's population and only 16 per cent of the factories, machines and tools, half the country's farmers and only one-fifth of the nation's farm implements might well ask itself why, he declared.

As the south has only 11 per cent of the country's bank deposits and only 7-100 of 1 per cent of the nation's large security issues, financing comes from outside the region itself. Dr. Embree said. This means control of southern business by the needs and policies of other regions, he added.

High Illiteracy.

The south is able to spend annually on the education of each enrolled pupil only $44, less than half the national average of $99. Thus the illiteracy rate for the southern states of 8.8 is more than double the national average of 4.3. The picture of health conditions is equally as bad, Dr. Embree pointed out.

But the worst situation is that of agriculture. Tenancy has reduced 1,800,000 families, two-thirds of which are white, to poverty and dependence, he declared. A system condoned partly because of the customary neglect of negro rights has exacted an ironic penalty by enslaving and impoverishing twice as many whites as colored, the speaker said.

On the other side, President Embree painted a bright picture of the resources of the south—its large population, its rich soil, its enviable climate and its valuable minerals. He deplored the fact that 9,000,000 negroes have never been given an opportunity to make a contribution to the American life, citing numerous examples where negroes with equal opportunities have made outstanding records, adding that in competition for Rosenwald fellowships, "a few negroes in given subjects excel all candidates, regardless of race."

But, asserts Dr. Embree, "The school system is moving forward; illiteracy is being reduced, sound education is making headway. Southern universities are beginning to take a high place in the region and in the nation;" in agriculture great progress is being made under federal leadership, but the victory is not won yet. Vested interests keep up the cry for commercial crops and farmers too easily yield to the lure of cash.

Dr. Embree believes that the "good south" means more than prosperity and industry, rather a way of life. He ended his address with these words, "The south needs material betterment and there is every prospect that she will get it, but the great problem before the region is that of getting possession of an abundance of things she needs to save her own soul."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
November 14, 1939

Stabbing At The South

The Mendicant Attitude Of Some Of Our Writers Is Deplored By 'Alabama'

(Alabama News Magazine)

A GENERATION ago leading Southern journals deplored the mendicant attitude of some such pastel publishers and cosmopolitan columnists of the South as those who now push the wooden horse of poll tax reform into our gates. This agitation comes mainly from meddling missionaries who seek from an airy distance and a grass hopper contact to convert the South into a push-button civilization that just doesn't fit our traditions, climate, geography, economy—or people themselves. Yet, some of our brothers of the press who seem eager to curry favor with influential groups along the banks of the Potomac and points North continually take up the cry of these professional reformers who cannot know our problems.

We have commented extensively on the canned report of the New Deal left bower which located the Nation's No. 1 problem right here in the South for the primary purpose of justifying Joe Gelders "Southern Conference" on how to abolish white supremacy in the South and rustle up new support elsewhere for the New Deal. And because we of the South stand on our constitutional right to be left alone to work out our own local problems, we are cynically and ungraciously lambasted in resolutions which fall on the sympathetic ears of the South's wooden horse brigade.

Professor Roland M. Harper of the University of Alabama has recently made some astounding disclosures concerning the insidious and unfair attacks directed at the South in the last few years. He has shown how many of our own publicists have been duped by a propaganda campaign of which the No. 1 Problem Report and the Communist-tainted "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" were a part. Other examples of this propaganda campaign are the national health map of National Resources Committee showing sinister blotches over the South indicating dread pellagra (which causes less than one per cent of deaths) but leaving out cancer and heart diseases that cause 10 and 20 per cent of deaths in other sections; statistical reports that, by lumping in the Negro who outnumbers the whites in some Alabama counties by six or seven to one, fail to record that illiteracy is greater in Northern than in Southern cities; the gasp of a traveling columnist of a Northern newspaper chain that in Coffee County, Alabama, "every other baby died at birth and one mother in 10 died of childbirth" (a gross libel on this Alabama County, where the death rate at birth is four per 100, not the alleged 1 per 2); the atrociously unfair picturization of "typical" Southern textile mill conditions in the last issue of Look magazine, which admitted its account was largely based on the No. 1 Problem Report, and many other reckless, unjust stabs at this best of all places in which to live.

The way of living in the South is the envy of every visitor. When all the counters are in, it is, compared with any other area, a paradise. But the carpetbaggers didn't make it that way, nor the self-appointed social uplifters of the left wing now so active in our midst, with social equality as their No. 1 objective.

Confronted with these trouble-makers who would disrupt our peaceful race relations, Alabama is fortunate in having such editors as Bruce Shelton of The Tuscaloosa News standing guard on the watch-tower. Editor Shelton knows the South first hand and fights its battles. Only last week he blasted into absurdity the fallacious, misleading arguments for poll tax abolition in Alabama and unerringly put a finger on the real motives of the abolitionists, whose spearhead is the notorious "Southern Conference" directed by Gelders & Company.

The withering hand of Washington bureaucracy can be seen behind this drive. A Negro Democratic Club was chartered in Alabama by the Democratic National Committee the other day, and the sound leadership of Tuskegee Institute's President Patterson is scorned by those from afar who know nothing of the South and wish for another Reconstruction directed from Washington. One wonders why it is that some of our own Southern people pooh-pooh an issue so vital to the South's continued peace and progress and essay leading roles in pushing his wooden horse.

HOWARD KESTER IS SPEAKER AT NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

Globe

Bennett Students Hear Well Known Leader Talk On "No. 1 Problem"

12-1-39

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 26—"We of the South are the nation's number one problem", said Howard Kester, secretary to the committee for Economic and Social Justice, in describing the wasted lands and ghastly poverty of many rural southerners, to a representative audience at Bennett College on Friday night. He spoke from the subject "The Social and Economic Conditions of the South," under the auspices of the campus Y. W. C. A.

In pleading the cause of the eight to ten million southerners on tenant farms, Mr. Kester spoke specifically of the case of the Missouri farmers. On the 10th of January, last, he said the tenant farmers from this state took to the highway, for they had no contracts for 1939

South Enjoys Better Protection In Civil Liberties, Editor Says

Conditions Are Brighter Than Decade Ago, Virginius Dabney Writes in Quarterly Review; Some Trace Improvement to New Deal

By the Assoc

Charlottesville, Va., Dec. 11.—Southerners now enjoy better protection in their civil liberities than ever before, Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, declared in an articles written for the University of Virginia's quarterly review.

In matters of freedom of speech and assembly, collective bargaining, suffrage, and racial relations he found the "consensus among informed Southerners is that conditions are better than they were a decade ago."

Only one of ten persons he questioned felt that civil liberties in the South were less firmly rooted than they were in 1929." Eight, including the director of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, were "of the opposite opinion, although one of two feel that much of the recent improvement can be traced to the Roosevelt Administration, and that its replacement by a conservative regime in 1941 would inevitably bring retrogression."

Dabney, author of the book "Liberalism in the South," said in his quarterly review article that "violations of civil rights in the South, as elsewhere in the United States, occur more frequently in areas of employer-employe conflict than in any other sphere. Even the field of race relations appears to yield fewer denials of individual constitutional prerogatives.

"When the American Civil Liberties Union listed 11 major 'centers of repression' in the entire country for the year which ended in June, 1937, six of the 11 were located in the South—a very high percentage for a region which incorporates only a fraction of the national area and population.

"While the theater of labor conflict in these six centers impinged in some cases upon the province of race relations, the fundamental reason why at least five of the six were rightfully denounced as 'centers of repression' lay in the violent resistance which manifested itself there to the unionization of workers. The six which were blacklisted were Harlay County (Ky.), the sharecropper country of eastern Arkansas, and the cities of Tampa, Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans. It is gratifying to record that during the year which ended in June, 1938, the Civil Liberties Union found sufficient improvement in Arkansas, Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans to take each of them off the list, with the result that the South had four of the country's eight 'centers of repression' for that twelvemonth. Just as in the preceding year, all four were cited because of the violence committed within their boundaries against representatives of organized labor.

"Another survey of 332 cities by the Civil Liberties Union early this year, made on a somewhat different basis, concluded that 'the worst communities belong to the Middle West, New England and the South. However, of the four with the lowest ratings in the entire United States, the South had three—Little Rock, Tampa and New Orleans."

EXPERTS TO URGE REVISION BY I. C. C.

Industry Could Make Area Another Money Crop, Many Believe

12-17-39

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, which has learned a lot about the South in recent months, will be told soon a profitable livestock industry could be developed in the cotton country if freight rates to Northern markets were more reasonable.

Assertions of this kind will be made by Southern producers, stockyards, public service commissions, Eastern meat packers and the Agriculture Department.

A series of cases, all bearing on the general subject of South-North livestock rates, will come up for public hearing early in 1940.

These proceedings link a pair of the South's biggest undertakings—the development of a livestock industry and the general downward revision of freight rates on commodities of Southern origin.

The impetus for this latest move came from a group of meat packers in—of all places—the Northwestern states. It was from this territory that others of the South's rate reduction campaigns encountered the most determined opposition.

The whole thing started last Summer when the Eastern Meat Packers Association, with plants from New York to Maryland, filed a proceeding which charged rail carriers exacted "unjust and unreasonable" rates on livestock originating in Southern states. As defendants, the association named railroads operating in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Two months later a similar proceeding was filed by five other big meat packers with plants from Atlanta to Chicago. In two cases, the Louisville Livestock Exchange charged unlawful rates to and from that city.

It struck a responsive note in the South. Intervenors flocked in. They included the Georgia Public Service Commission, Florida Railroad Commission, North Carolina Utilities Commission, South Carolina Public Service Commission, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation Tennessee Railroad and Public Service Commission, and civic groups in Louisville, Nashville Cincinnati, Montgomery and Murfreesboro.

The Agriculture Department which lately has interested itself in freight rates, urged an early hearing because "the rates as they now stand work a hardship on the producers of livestock throughout the Southeast."

Nashville wanted a hearing there. North Carolina made a similar request. Prospects now are for hearings in Washington and at least a couple of points in the South.

For years, the South has been casting about for a new money crop. Many experts have suggested livestock, and the idea seems to be gaining friends among Southern farmers.

The Agriculture Department volunteered help and has undertaken to develop a breed of cattle that would thrive in the warm Southeastern climate. The Bureau of Animal Industry, taken with the South because it offers almost year-round pasturage, reports progress in the breed studies.

So far, no livestock or civic interests in other sections have filed objections to the South's rate complaints. The defendant railroads, denying the allegation of unlawful rates, offered motions to dismiss the proceedings.

THE SOUTH WINS.

In the transportation contest between the states of the north and those of the south the latter have won the first battle. The Interstate Commerce commission has just given it a freight rate victory by its decision in a case brought before it by the southern governors' conference. Freight rate reductions were ordered on certain commodities ranging from 5 to 35 per cent from points of origin in the south to destinations in the north. Altho the list of articles involved is comparatively small, southern politicians are jubilant in predicting further burocratic aid in raiding the markets of their northern competitors.

That the decision was rendered on the basis of political rather than economical considerations was evidenced, among other things, by the fact that the commissioners participating in the case, with one exception, voted in accordance with their geographical and political affiliations. The decision was given on a 5 to 4 vote, two commissioners not participating. The President's pronouncement some time ago that the economic plight of the south was the nation's "No. 1 problem" gives further light on the reason for the outcome of the case initiated by the southern governors. Back of it all was the failure of the government's TVA project to attract industries to that socialistic experiment. As an alibi the southern governors raised a hue and cry that the cause of this failure was the fact that freight rates within the south were, generally speaking, higher than those within the north. The fact that traffic density is and should be the most important factor in determining a general level of freight rates in any certain territory was given little if any consideration by those southern commissioners who voted in favor of the southern complainants.

That the decision was influenced by emotional reactions and political expediency rather than by common sense consideration of the fundamental economic principles of rate making was indicated by Commissioner Eastman in his dissenting opinion. He said the case had become a political issue and he called attention to the fact that the interest manifested in the proceeding by the producers and shippers within the south was scant. He pointed out that the reasons for some of the conclusions of the majority were not made clear and in some instances conclusions were unexplained. Commissioner Miller, who also dissented from the majority, asserted that the decision was arbitrary and could not endure.

The case should have been decided upon its economic merits and not upon sectional political considerations. A rehearing should be granted.

IS THE SOUTH "IN HOCK"?

Alabamans, Georgians and Southerners generally must have found President Roosevelt's address at Auburn on Thursday pointing right up their street. The South has been a poor relation long enough. There are some positive things that Southerners are doing, and can do for themselves, others in which they need outside help and advice. The situation is not so simple as the President implied when he spoke of "getting the South out of hock to the North." It is the uses to which capital is put, not the sources from which it comes, that matter. If the South can borrow Northern money and make that money more than earn its hire, it need not worry. And if a financier is out to exploit the Southern farmer, manufacturer and laborer, it does not make much difference whether he gets his mail at a point north of the Mason and Dixon line or a point south of it.

But the President did indicate some possible improvements in the Southern economy. The Southeastern States have suffered more than any others from soil depletion and water erosion. This process can be arrested by such means as crop rotation, the growing of nitrogen-fixing grasses, the application of phosphate fertilizers, terracing, contour plowing, and so on. It is in keeping with soil-conserving agriculture that the middle tier of the Southern States should raise more dairy cattle, more beef, more vegetables and a wider range of fruits, and perhaps not so much cotton, tobacco and corn.

It is not wise to be dogmatic in this field. Southern milk, beef and apples would compete with similar Northern products, and some sort of adjustment would have to be made there. We cannot very well urge the people of Wisconsin to balance things by growing cotton. The South has to be thought of as a part of the total national economy. It needs to be brought up to the level of prosperity prevailing in other sections, and until it has attained this level it requires special attention.

The Underfed South

One of the paradoxes of the South is that while this section abounds in food crops and its soil is especially fitting for even more food crops, a large portion of its people actually do not eat enough vegetables and fruits, do not consume as much milk as residents of regions where pasture lands are less rich.

Mrs. Berta B. Marble of Boston, addressing the National Dietetic Association at Nashville, took Southerners to task for the low consumption ratio of vegetables and fruits. The North and the East, she said, consume much more green foods in ratio to population than does the agricultural South.

The average Southerner of moderate means, of course, is well fed. He is inclined to think of all Southerners, even the most humble, as being well fed, arguing that the available planting space makes it so. But many Southerners, rural and urban, exist on a limited diet. The fare may be plentiful, but it is not varied.

One can travel through sections of Alabama and see mile after mile of "money crops," yet never pass a vegetable garden, or see milch cows grazing. One of the tragedies of the South is that acres and acres of good farm land are neglected while "farmers" go to crossroads stores to buy imported meats, imported corn meal and other simple provisions.

Even in the more fortunate urban areas where the diet is more varied Southerners all too often must buy potatoes from the West, apples from the state of Washington, oranges and grapefruit from California. Even much of the fruits and vegetables available for the more fortunate Southerner comes from other sections of the country.

The South's cotton could sell for $1 a pound and yet a pressing problem would remain, so long as Southern farmers refused to grow enough nourishing food to feed themselves and their neighbors in the city.

SOUTH EXPECTS TO WIN RATE FIGHT

Hill - Ramspeck Compromise Measure To Become Law, Is Belief

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Southern legislators forecast Saturday clear sailing for the compromise freight rate resolution.

Leaders of the drive for national equality in rail charges saw in the Hill-Ramspeck measure an effective answer to the criticisms which have been fired at previous attempts to remove sectional differentials in rail charges.

"I think it will be approved in the Senate," said Senator Hill (D., Ala.)

Looks Good In House

"The situation looks good in the House," said Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.) "I believe it will pass."

They made these predictions after the modified plan won approval by a Senate subcommittee on interstate commerce.

The resolution has two purposes:

First, to order an investigation of existing rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission and to direct the removal of any discriminations found to exist.

Second, to prohibit any carrier from fixing a rate which is prejudicial or preferential to a section, a shipper, or any specific commodity.

It provides no formula for rate-making as did its predecessors. To meet other criticisms, it permits the I. C. C. to limit its investigation to manufactured articles.

The top critic of other freight rate bills was the I. C. C. itself. Some Capitol Hill sources said the I. C. C. not only approved the compromise but took a hand in writing it.

An unusual procedure led up to the new resolution.

Developments of 1938 served to intensify Southern feeling about what politicians and others termed man-made rate walls advantageous to the Northeast. Accordingly, when the Seventy-Sixth Congress convened last January, freight rate equality was a popular subject for legislation.

Plan Definite Equalization

Most of the bills attempted to set up a definite formula for equalization. Hearings in the Senate and House developed determined opposition to any bill which would diminish the authority of the I. C. C.

With the hearings all over, freight rate leaders set about to write the legislation. The result was the Hill-Ramspeck resolution.

The White House has indicated frquently friendliness to the South's rate campaign. This fact added to the belief among Southern legislators that the new resolution had a good chance of inclusion in the administration's general transportation bill.

Senator Hill was taking no chances. He determined not only to write it into the general bill, but to get the full committee's approval of the resolution as a separate measure.

DIVIDE ON SOUTH AS NO. 1 PROBLEM

Speakers at the University of North Carolina Institute Present Conflicting Views

BAILEY HITS 'FAVORITISM'

Educator Cites Factors Holding Section Back—Inventor Hails Potentialities

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 30 —Whether the South is the nation's No. 1 economic problem received conflicting answers here tonight from three sons of the South, Senator Bailey of North Carolina, President Graham of the University of North Carolina and John Rust of Memphis, co-inventor of the cotton picking machine.

The Human Relations Institute featured their viewpoints in a coast-to-coast broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" from Memorial Hall at the University of North Carolina.

Senator Bailey cited data on wages and income and what he termed "simple facts of current record" in his contention that "there is no nation's problem here except the problem of a just national policy." The national policy for eighty years has favored other regions and been adverse to the South, he asserted.

Dr. Graham, a member of the Southern Economic Council which made the now famous report on the South to President Roosevelt, took a different point of view.

"Southern States have abundant natural resources and more than a third of the nation's good farming land," he said, "but we have the most eroded soils, the poorest housing and health record, the least organization of labor, the most tenants and sharecroppers, the lowest wages and purchasing power, the highest interest rate, the highest illiteracy, the least per capita book circulation, the lowest proportion of students in high school and college."

Mr. Rust stated that the South was not only the nation's No. 1 economic problem but was also the nation's No. 1 economic opportunity.

"It is the nation's greatest untapped market," he added. "Despite its natural power resources, its potentialities have been neglected and its opportunities unrealized. The South is poor in the machinery for converting its natural wealth to the uses of its people."

George V. Denny Jr. of New York, president of Town Hall, served as moderator for the broadcast, which was given in cooperation with the Carolina Political Union, non-partisan student organization. Voit Gilmore, chairman of the union, presided and introduced the speakers.

Questions were fired at the speakers from a Town Hall audience in New York as well as from the audience here.

Preceding the broadcast, Miss Dorothy Thompson gave the first in an annual series of Weil Lectures on Citizenship. She warned of the dangers of totalitarian government.

CONFERENCE ON CULTURE CALLED

South's Social, Economic Problems Will Be Aired Monday And Tuesday

BATON ROUGE, La. — (AP) — A two-day conference on "Southern life and culture" at which an effort will be made to find the sources of the South's social and economic problems, will open Monday at Louisiana State University.

"The conference," says Dr. James M. Smith, president of the university, "is of particular interest because for the first time an effort will be made to diagnose conditions, to appraise values and fact and to arrive at some conclusion for constructive procedure."

"An effort will be made to isolate the roots of existing conditions," Dr. Smith explained, "and, if considered advisable, to recommend remedies or tactics of procedure which may prove remedial. The matters to be discussed are of immediate interest to all Southern states."

Gerald W. Johnson, associate editor of The Baltimore Evening Sun, will address the opening session on "Obstacles to Intellectual Progress in the South."

Monday afternoon Dr. Howard W Odum, director of the institute for research in social science, University of North Carolina, will speak on "Cultural Elements Differentiating the South from Other Regions."

"The Inter - Territorial Freight-Rate Situation as a Problem to the South" will be discussed Monday nigh by John H. Goff, chief of the transportation and industrial economics division of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Alfred Cowles, professor of government at Yale University, will discuss "The Relation of Southern Political Ideas to Present Maladjustments," and Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, will lead a round-table discussion on "The Economic Basis of Sectional Politics in the South" Tuesday morning.

Doak S. Campbell, dean of the graduate school at Peabody College, Nashville, will talk Tuesday afternoon on "Why the South Lags in Education" and Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, Washington, will talk Tuesday night on "Origins of the Disadvantaged Classes in Southern Agriculture."

Anniston Ala Star
March 30, 1939

REBUILDING IS ASKED IN SOUTH BY TWO EDITORS

Jonathan Daniels And Mark Ethridge Tell Section To Forget War

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 30. (U.P.)—Two Southern newspaper editors today called for a second reconstruction" in the South to regain this section's economic health.

Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C. editor and author, declared that it is time to cease blaming the Civil War for economic ills of the South and to do something constructive to bring about prosperity.

The other speaker was Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-News and Louisville Times, who stated that "there is no medicine that will be good for our economic ills until we in the South become convinced that we are economically ill."

Both spoke at the convention of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"We must discard the philosophy of a few Southerners that better wages would ruin the Negroes and keep the white folks lazy," Daniels said. "It is not my philosophy. I belong to the Booker T. Washington school which holds that 'the only way the white man can keep the Negro down in the ditch is to stay there with him.'"

Daniels said that since Appomattox a "do without" program has been in force in the South.

"The chief injury inflicted on the South by the Civil War," he said, "was the excuse it gave us for giving up and sitting in the sun. The South was poor; the war caused it. The South was ignorant; the war made us too poor to educate. The war provided a satisfying, acceptable and even mildly exhilarating excuse for everything that is wrong and which we should correct."

Daniels said the flaws and faults of southern economy already were evident before 1860 and that the war merely provided an alibi for them.

"In a false present, the South has begun the adoration of a fictitious past. The South, like some ladies in it, enjoyed ill health."

The real maladies, he said, are found in illogical freight rates which discriminate against this section protective tariffs, low wages and absentee ownership which is apparent by the control of capital by the North and East. These, he said, are the problems which must be solved.

Ethridge, speaking along similar lines, said the South still is the home of a brave and hospitable people, but is the home of a people unhappily circumstanced economically; a people who must have a reconstruction."

LOW SOUTHERN PAY IS HELD A MENACE

Mrs. Rogers Requests Uniform Wages to End Attraction for Northern Mills

'THREAT TO THE WORKER'

She Tells Andrews Sectional Rate Tends to Depress Living Standard

6-23-39

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Representatives of five New England cities, once thriving textile centers, appealed today for a 32½ cents an hour minimum wage to equalize Southern wage rates they said had "lured" their mills from the North.

Appearing before Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, on the proposed wage order which would affect 175,000 workers, Representative Edith N. Rogers, representing the city of Lowell, Mass., declared:

"We have seen mill after mill move South where cheaper labor will work longer hours, first textiles, then boots and shoes, followed by paper, furniture and lumber, all lured away by high-pressure propaganda and advertising, the offering of tax exemptions and all sorts of other inducements—but most particularly the low wage bait.

As an example of the 'high-pressure campaign being waged by the Southeast to entice northern manufacturers to move their factories,' Mrs. Rogers showed an advertisement to Mr. Andrews, remarking: "It is signed by Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., as industrial consultant of the Southeastern Governors' Conference. Incidentally," Mrs. Rogers remarked, "Mr. Robert is the secretary of the Democratic National Committee."

The policy of low minimum wages in any one section of the country, she continued, constituted a constant threat to the worker and manufacturer in high-wage areas. Declaring low wages were a menace to the high American standard of living, Mrs. Rogers said instead of pulling the North down to the standard of living of the South, "let us raise the standard of living there and insist upon the workers of one section of the country being given the same treatment as those in another section."

Tyre Taylor, representing the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and spokesman for Southern mills, criticised Mrs. Rogers's testimony as "political."

Out Of The South

This is the land of poor wages in the midst of plenty, of ignorance at the door of opportunity, of exquisite culture and lewd barbarism, of high birth-rates and frightful mortality, of killing work and easy living, of thoughtlessness when thought is needed. This is the breeding place of exaggerated types and opposites, the home of the great statesman and the vacuous windbag compelling his thousands. Here is the home of the Negro liberator and the average lyncher, here the philosopher and the racial purist, the philosopher and the holy-roller, the man of common sense like Johnny Johnson, and the blazing idiot; here the ambitious educator and those who spit on all his efforts, the florid aristocrat and his hungry hound dog, the musical and imaginative genius whipped back to his endless furrow; here the starveling sharecropper and the machinery plantation, the pure democrat and the blighted one-gallus man; here the home of the first American dream upon this continent—a nation of liberty and free men and justice unto all.

In song and story, in history and criticism, in sociology and economics, in surveys and maps and graphs, in thousands of books and pictures of every sort and name the writers of America have of recent years sought to interpret this mysterious section, to define its meaning to the world and prepare a cure for its many ills. Lately the President of the United States has himself joined the number. And out of all these inquiries the true nature of this strange region we call the South is to be found. And the evils that fly up out of it like the wheeling buzzards will be finally driven off, and the carrion of ignorance and poverty now corrupting the body politic will be cleansed away. Let us hope so. Let us work to bring it to pass.—From the Preface to "Out of the South," the Life of a People in Dramatic Form, by Paul Green, published by Harper and Brothers.

SOUTH ADVANCES IN PULP TRADE

Forest Conservation Is Topic Of Atlanta Man's Address

9-25-39

ATLANTA, Sept. 24—(AP)—The pulpwood industry is making progress in its program of forest conservation in the South, Frank Heyward, Jr., general manager of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, said here Sunday.

Individual mills have improved standards of cutting practices, he said, and forest rules to prevent clean cutting of lands are being enforced.

Selective cutting is practiced throughout the Southern territory extending from Virginia to Texas, and fire protection, essential to any lumbering industry, is receiving attention of industrial leaders and private land owners.

Technical foresters are in many instances employed to enforce conservation regulations adopted by the mills.

Thus does Heyward sum up advancement noted within the last few months in what he said was the first wood-using industry in the South to adopt a program of self-regulation.

The industry, contrary to general belief, is not new in the South, Heyward said. Mills have been in operation 30 years or more and have cast millions of dollars into trade channels. But within the last five years developments have resulted in expenditure of an estimated $200,000,000 in new capital for mills, equipment and forest lands.

Primary cause of this expansion, said Heyward, was the abundance of low priced raw material in the South; millions of acres of pine forest lands suitable for growing pulpwood merely awaited proper development.

"Expansion operations thus were started, and at first were confined largely to the brown paper products," he said, "but now new interest is being expressed in the making of white paper, not only from pines, but from hardwood trees as well.

"In all there are 47 pulp mills in operation in the South, and three under construction.

"The association was the outgrowth of a series of meetings under sponsorship of the pulpwood industry. Sitting in on those meetings were representatives of private industry, the United States Forest Service, and all state forest services.

"Cutting rules were worked out by the industry with the advice of the forestry officials. Instructions were distributed to contractors in charge of actual timber cutting, and to private landowners. Periodic inspection was ordered for cutting areas to see that instructions were being followed, and thus, by working in close harmony, manufacturers, landowners and forestry agencies were able to organize conservation practices which in years to come will mean millions of dollars to the South."

South's Industrial Profits Go to North, Editor Claims

E. W. O'Brien Tells Rotarians That Outside Capital Reaps Most of the Returns From Dixie Manufacturing; Council To Plan Plant Locations Urged.

The manufacturing industry—vitally essential to a section overflowing in natural resources—is moving into the south, but northern money is building the plants and northern capitalists are reaping the profits while southern capital is contented with the small returns on northern investments.

So thinks Eugene W. O'Brien, editor of "Southern Power and Industry" and vice president of the W. R. C. Smith Publishing Company, who spoke yesterday at the Rotary Club luncheon.

"Many a northern businessman, seeking a location in the south, knows more about the various possible locations than do the natives themselves," he remarked.

Statistics Cited.

O'Brien delved into comprehensive statistics as he told the Rotarians there has been a 30 per cent gain in the value of goods manufactured in the south during the 15 years prior to 1937, the last year on which he had complete figures, and he painted a glowing picture of the possibility of increased manufacture because of the available labor, the easily accessible power and the convenient raw materials. But he called upon the people of the south to bestir themselves and to work up the "spirit" needed to develop these resources and possibilities in a way that the profits may remain in the south.

The speaker drew an apt illustration on this point. He told of an incident where by subscription southerners raised 40 per cent of the cost of putting up a big manufacturing plant. The contractor underwrote the remaining 60 per cent for the building. What happened then? A northern business firm began the manufacture of goods and pocketed the vast majority of profits.

Investments Growing.

O'Brien, however, noted that the tendency of southern capital to take the risks of larger profits by investment in manufacturing industries is growing.

Turning to labor, the editor urged that all efforts to keep the south's youth in the south be made.

He urged, too, that technically trained college graduates be kept in the south—adding that practically every southern concern could easily profit from higher and better trained technical personnel.

O'Brien advocated creation of a southern council for planning the location of industries where they will be of greatest advantage, both to the industry itself and the community. It would act as a coordinator of the individual efforts of many organizations, such as Chambers of Commerce and similar groups.

TVA an Example.

He cited the TVA development as an example of how manufacturing plants can be advanageously located through planning.

Though the south has one-half the nation's forest reserves, one-half the water resources, one-half the coal and nearly one-half the minerals, it still has shortcomings, said O'Brien.

"There are various lacks," he asserted "The lack of health facilities, lack of educational facilities, lack of technical heritage and industrial skill, lack of developed energy of various sorts, lack of plants, lack of machinery, lack of diversity of crops—all of which must be faced.

"And there is still a haphazard process of placement of new industries and branches of old industries, based on inadequate plant location study," he added.

The South's Possibilities

In an address before the Atlanta Kiwanis Club, Karl Landgrebe, general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, spoke convincingly of The South and Its Possibilities.

After pointing out the prolongation of the depression had slowed down progress throughout the nation, as a whole, he cited figures to indicate the south, both agriculturally and industrially, was making gratifying progress, greater than elsewhere in the country.

"This is a record that should cheer," he said, "especially when the south is considered the great storehouse of undeveloped wealth, which, although great progress has been made in its development and industrialization, is still hardly touched."

But the south needs a new spirit of assurance and triumph, added the well-known industrialist. Many already have caught that vision and are working creatively, indicating that man moves forward despite tremendous handicaps.

Manufacturing particularly, Landgrebe pointed out, has made excellent headway within the past few years. The value of factory output increased 35 per cent from 1935 to 1938. Steel mills of the south have operated at a greater capacity, consistently, than elsewhere, as is also the case with rayon, paper pulp and other mills. Between 1910 and 1936 mineral output in the south increased over 400 per cent against a national increase of only 40 per cent.

It takes very little exploring of statistics and of general conditions to convince, as Karl Landgrebe has been convinced, that the south is in better economic position than other parts of the nation. And the south will continue to go forward. It has that new spirit of assurance.

Southern Land Use And Southern People

"Land use planning" is an important term in agriculture and agricultural economics these days. For in well-planned land use lies one of the soundest hopes for improving the economic position of farmers, who make up so large a part of the "submerged third" of our country's population.

Land use planning is especially important with regard to the South, for several reasons. One is that so large a proportion of the Southern people are engaged in agriculture or are indirectly dependent on agriculture. The South has less than one-third of the nation's total acreage, but it has more than a third of the nation's farming land. Another reason is that the Southern farmers, on the whole, fare worse than farmers elsewhere in the United States.

A discussion of the farm problems of this section which deserves wide attention in the South appears in the July issue of *Commercial Fertilizer*, published in Atlanta. It is an article entitled "Southern Land Use and Southern People," by Bert Johnson, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Johnson, incidentally, is an Alabamian, a former newspaper man of Birmingham and Anniston, and as such he has a first-hand knowledge of agricultural conditions in the South. His article, therefore, is written not only out of information available to him as a member of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, but also out of his personal knowledge of conditions in the South.

"In all sections of the United States," Mr. Johnson writes, "the problem of adjusting systems of farming to local resources and to general market conditions is closely bound up with the achievement and permanent maintenance of acceptable living standards as well as with the protection of soil fertility. This is particularly true in the Southern states—that group of 13 states which President Roosevelt has said are 'the nation's No. 1 economic problem.' "

These states form "a region of great resources and of widespread personal poverty; of potential abundance and actual malnutrition; of vast natural wealth and little machinery or credit for development." The problem is "how to start finding remedies for these interrelated sicknesses."

A start in this direction, Mr. Johnson says, is being made right now in the Department of Agriculture's attempt to work out with the state land-grant colleges a practicable system of farmer planning. By this is meant county planning of land use by the farmers themselves in each county. While county planning is no panacea, agricultural leaders regard it as the beginning of an answer.

"When the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in Secretary Wallace's recent reorganization of his department, was made the central planning agency of the department," Mr. Johnson writes, "one major task imposed upon it was the job of helping to bring farmer opinion to bear on federal farm programs, of integrating the knowledge of farmers and technicians in solving agricultural problems, of helping the action agencies of the department to align their programs with farmer thought and particular local situation; and of correlating federal with state and local programs in dealing with prob-

lems."

The department went about doing this by entering into agreements with each land-grant college and state extension service whereby the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the state agencies would help farmers to set up county and community committees to plan the agricultural economy of their counties. "If this project is successful in bringing farmers to grips with their problems, in giving them an actual hand in shaping the federal programs in their counties," says Mr. Johnson, "then a long step, many of us think, will have been taken toward solving the infinitely complex problems of Southern land and Southern people."

Mr. Johnson's article then proceeds with a discussion of some of the South's farm problems. The first he lists is that of erosion and soil deterioration. Year after year the South has grown cotton, corn and other row crops on at least three-fourths of its cropland. Because of the character of the soil, slope, and climate, Southern soils are often particularly subject to erosion, and "with this persistent and continuous growing of inter-tilled crops on Southern land, soil deterioration is further advanced than in any other broad region of the United States." If a list were made of the field crops that allow soils in the South to wash most readily, cotton, corn and tobacco would stand at the top, he points out. Obviously, more and better local planning is needed for measures to prevent erosion and for the growing of soil-protecting cover crops.

"But land use problems are not alone those of the soil: the basis and the final test of all solutions to them must be primarily the welfare of the people on the land and of the communities and activities that depend on farm wellbeing," Mr. Johnson continues. "Underlying all concern with land use problems, therefore, is the realization that farmer wellbeing is always improved by land improvement and proper adjustments of farming practices to meet market conditions, but is always harmed by deterioration of land and improper adjustments in farming practices." Thus it will be seen that there are many interrelated problems to be dealt with through county planning.

Closely related to the land use problem is the growth of farm tenancy in the South, for example. Both the land use and the tenancy problems are complicated by the question of what to do about submarginal land. "Submarginal incomes and submarginal living standards are, generally speaking, the inescapable results of the cultivation of submarginal land," Mr. Johnson points out. Shifts in the use of such land, to forestry and grazing land and other uses, are desirable; but, of course, such shifts raise enormous problems. Here again county planning by farmers might be effective.

Farmer-planning on a county basis ought to be encouraged as one of the soundest methods of dealing with Southern farm problems.

SOUTHERN CAUCUS REVIVAL IS SOUGHT

8-30-39 Birmingham Age-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29—(AP)—Richard B. Kelly, former state commander, announced Tuesday a movement was under way to revive "the Southern caucus" of American legionnaires in time for it to function at the organization's forthcoming Chicago convention.

Kelly said the caucus would function only "in the legion's national politics," Southerners acting as a unit.

Such a coalition of Southern legionnaires prevailed at one time in the organization, but has been inactive in recent years, Kelly said.

Serving with Kelly on an Alabama committee to revive the caucus are Gov. Frank M. Dixon, former Gov. Bibb Graves, Representative John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), Dr. F. Marion Inge, Mobile; Col. W. P. Screws, Montgomery, and Col. William S. Pritchard, Birmingham.

REVIVE THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Recently the house of the legislature voted unanimously to revive the Alabama Historical Quarterly, an innocent, but brilliant publication which had a distinguished career until the depression caused the state government to kill it in the black winter of 1930. It will cost but $1,000 a year to revive and maintain The Quarterly, which now is sponsored aggressively by the Alabama Writers Conclave.

9-13-39 Montgomery Advertiser

The bill to revive The Quarterly is pending in a senate committee and should be called up today. The Advertiser trusts that it will be called up, reported favorably to the senate and passed unanimously.

In a letter to The Advertiser, Dr. Emmett Kilpatrick of Troy State State Teachers College, who as president of the Alabama Writers' Conclave has been in active charge of the bill authorizing re-establishment of this worthy cultural journal, says:

"The Alabama Historical Quarterly is an important journal which presents in a scholarly fashion the history of our state. All articles for this publication are presented free by our own historical writers. It does not attempt to form policies or to deal in politics. The last issue of The Quarterly appeared in the winter of 1930. Since that date many articles have accumulated and there is at present enough material to run this publication for several years.

"The Quarterly is to be furnished free to the state officials and to our colleges and schools as well as to nearly all the other Southern states from which we are at present receiving such publications."

At this point it should be interesting to recall a partial table of contents of the last number of The Quarterly, as it appeared in 1930.

The table is as follows:

"Alabama's First Licensed Lawyers.

"Alabama History in Bridges.

"Charles Teed Pollard, Industrialist.

"The Indians of the Alabama Coastal Plain, Robert C. Macey.

"Diary of Captain Edward Crenshaw, of the Confederate States Army.

"The Birmingham Public Library, Lila May Chapman.

"Southern Emigration to Brazil, Peter A. Brannon.

"Early History of Madison County, Thomas Jones Taylor.

"Louisiana Purchase and Mobile, Harry Pillans.

"Then as Now Tax Assessments Was a Problem."

This is the type of magazine that the legislature is asked to revive in the interest of our common spiritual estate in Alabama.

Gentlefolk—Or Hoodlums

A couple of years or so ago a book, written by an Atlanta woman and about the Atlanta of three-quarters of a century ago, was published. It is "Gone With the Wind," by Margaret Mitchell. Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

This week a motion picture made from that book, said to be one of the greatest screen productions of all time, is to have its world premiere in Atlanta. For that occasion many famous stars of the screen are coming to Atlanta, to be the guests of the city and its people. Some of the most famous figures in modern Hollywood will be here. 12-10-39

In addition to the premiere itself, there is to be a great ball at the auditorium, with all the famous actors present. There will be parades, luncheons and banquets, and other programs to signalize the occasion.

And the wonder has arisen, in many quarters, as to whether the people of Atlanta of 1939 will demonstrate, in their behavior this week, the historic courtesy and good behavior which is associated with the period about which "Gone With the Wind" was written, or whether some of them will injure the city's good repute by behaving as hoodlums.

There will be tremendous crowds of visitors in the city, in addition to the world-famous guests who will center attraction. Every possible precaution is being taken, in advance, to assure, in so far as possible, that every event will run smoothly, that no incident shall occur to mar the week.

It would be so easy for some unfortunate thing to happen. Overeagerness by the crowd to see, to get close to, the passing stars, could easily result in tragedy.

Let us, for our own good name and for our own safety, so conduct ourselves at all times, in the exciting events of the week now beginning, that our visitors may return to their homes with the memory of a modern city that yet retains the proverbial courtesy of the Old South. Let us all determine to avoid anything which might be afterwards regretted. Let us to be sure, show our appreciation of the event and of the distinguished guests, but at the same time let us do it in a manner befitting ladies and gentlemen of both the Old and the New South.

Cullman, Ala., Tribune
March 16, 1939

Pull Them Up

Since the South has been branded the major economic problem of the nation, remedies have been pouring into this area faster than the medicine men have been able to learn the formula.

A novel, such as 'Gone With The Wind', which gives a vivid description of life as lived in this section during the days of the large plantations, illustrates that at that period there were the poor dependent white folks who fared worse than the negroes.

In a brief news article in the Birmingham Age-Herald Wednesday, we noted a very important statement made by Jonathan Daniels, famous Southern editor, lecturer, author and political observer, "Contrary to what appears to be the generally accepted view, less than one fourth of Southerners are from families that were slave owners. There has always been poverty and it has long constituted a major problem."

Too often we allow racial smoke screens to hide this too true situation which exists within our midst. Our poverty stricken white brethren are in need of a helping hand. Our own county with its overwhelming majority of whites has just a handful of people who are eligible voters. This condition is unfavorable when one compares the limited poll with the present population of nearly fifty thousand.

Every move which is made to help the poverty stricken folks in our county will in turn help those in business and those pursuing a profession here. We will gain strength in this county to a marked extent in the manner in which we allow those who are down to join in shouldering the social and the economic load.

Regardless of one's political ties, or his petty likes and dislikes, we believe every citizen of this county, who wants it to really make a healthy comeback, will agree with this other statement of Dr. Daniels, "There can be no advance for the South unless there is advance for all, and the South must realize we are in a hole and cannot get out unless we do something to help the fellow down below."

Franklin, Va., News
March 17, 1939

SAVING THE SOUTH

Since President Roosevelt's national recognition of the South as the "nation's number 1 economic problem," and the inference that he would lend a sympathetic ear to plans for the alleviation of that problem, much has been written on the subject. Summaries of the South's sore spots have been drawn up side by side with highly generalized programs for applying the salve. The New York Times, taking editorial cognizance of Dixie's sorry plight last Sunday, itemized eroded land and a largely one-crop tenant agricultural system; high prevalence of malaria, hookworm, pellagra, tuberculosis and syphilis; low wages, and suffrage depressants as factors contributing to both economic and social evil in the South. Proposals for aid, and The Times is no exception, usually take the form of increased Federal funds to combat agricultural, health and housing deficiencies.

The disparity between Northern and Southern wages is destined to diminish each year as the Fair Labor Standards Act takes its course. At the end of a seven-year period starting October 24, 1938, minimum wages of 40 cents an hour and a work week of 40 hours straight time with time and one-half for overtime labor will be in effect in Southern industry. Foreseeing that in the North the guaranteed minimum wages may drag down higher wages to a point where in many cases the minimum and the maximum would be identical, one may expect a future differential constituting only a fraction of the existing gap. Evolution of the wage-hour bill will give Southern statesmen their strongest argument for revision of the freight rate discriminations that make it more expensive for Southerners to ship North than for Northerners to ship South. The discrimination has been defended by Northern interests on the grounds that higher wage costs North of the Potomac justified this form of protection. This argument will have to be abandoned when something closely approaching wage parity is attained during the next few years.

Strangely enough, what is perhaps the crux of the whole situation is rarely, if ever, touched upon. That is the peculiarly bi-racial composition of the South. If we had had industrial and agricultural statisticians from 1800 to 1865 they would have even then pronounced the South an economic problem of the first magnitude. From the beginnings of the cotton and tobacco empires there existed a class of "poor whites," poor mainly because of the competition of slave labor. The Civil War and the liberation of the Negroes altered the situation very little. Accustomed to a lower scale of living than the whites, the Negro could still offer his services at a price lower than the white man, unless the latter was willing to depress his already meagre standards. This situation, even with larger migrations of Negroes to Northern cities during the past 25 years, has been aggravated by technological unemployment in industry and agrarian unemployment due to America's loss of its cotton supremacy. With wage scales now being raised by arbitrary government decree unemployed whites are often hired rather than unemployed Negroes when there is a choice to be made. By the same token, some industries have dismissed Negro workers when it was a question of boosting their pay, and have hired whites instead. Theorists may rave that this is so, but the fact is that the dominant one of the two races will inevitably give the advantage to its own race. The record of Negro exploitation in the North gives that section no room to criticize the prevailing Southern attitude on this score.

Negroes in the South have never paid their share of government costs for roads, schools and other services because they have been too poor to do so. They can never pay their share unless they are raised to an economic level equal with the whites. Since economic levels imply social levels the South has preferred to pay the large part of the Negroes' cost for government by taxes levied about 99 per cent upon white wealth. This is the essential problem of the South. Until the theorists realize that racial complications enter into every single thread of the economic and social fabric of the South no basically sound approach to the dilemma can be made. The government can give away free housing and health services but it cannot erase the fact that two races completely different in historical and social tradition are placed side by side. The Southern white will quietly see to it that his race dominates, and with an understanding of the Negro that his critics cannot appreciate from the distance of Washington, New York, Boston or Chicago will continue the way of life that has produced a record of racial concord without racial amalgamation unequalled in the world's history. The South is not too proud to accept suggestions or aid from the Federal government, but it will insist that its position be appreciated while the processes of salvation are going forward.

EDITORIAL BY MR. ROOSEVELT

The President of the United States often has complained about the treatment he has received at the hands of the American press. But this Monday morning he should have no complaint with The Advertiser, for we are printing as an editorial part of the excellent speech he delivered the other day at Auburn. Incidentally, we repeat what we have said often before: Franklin D. Roosevelt should become editor, or columnist, of a great American daily early in January, 1941.

At Auburn the President said:

"I have been talking with your Governor and the Senator and the Congressman from this district, driving over from Tuskegee, about land. I have been horrified, as I am always horrified, at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South.

"That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive. But it is tied up with other needs as well, and perhaps I can illustrate by telling you of my first experience with the agriculture of the South.

"The first year I went to Warm Springs, fifteen, nearly sixteen years ago, I had a little cottage that was about a thousand feet from the old A. B. and A. tracks. The first night, the second night and the third night I was awakened out of a sound sleep by the sound of a very heavy train going

through at a pretty high speed and, as it went through town the whistle blew and woke everybody up.

"So I went down to the station and said to the station master, 'What is that train that makes so much noise and why does it have to whistle at half past one in the morning?' 'Oh,' he said, 'the fireman has got a girl in town.'

"I asked him what that train was and he said, 'That is the milk train for Florida.' Well I assumed of course, knowing that the climate of Florida, especially South Florida, is not very conducive to dairy purposes, that this train on the A. B. and A. contained milk and cream from Alabama and Georgia. I was wrong.

"That milk and cream for Florida came from Wisconsin and Minnesota and Iowa and Illinois and was taken through all the intervening States of Indiana and Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessee and Alabama and Georgia in order to supply milk and cream and butter for Florida.

"That gave me a feeling that something was wrong with the agricultural economy of these States of the lower South because you and I know from what we have been taught and from the experiments that have been made that these States can produce perfectly good milk and cream.

"A little while later on I went down to the village to buy some apples. Mind you, this place is only seventy-five miles from here. I knew — I had heard of the magnificent apples raised at the southern end of the Appalachian system. I had tasted them; no apples in the world were better.

"Yet the apples in Meriwether County, Georgia — the only ones I could find—came from Washington and Oregon.

"I went to buy meat—and I know that we can make pastures in these States—and the only meat that I could buy came via Omaha and Kansas City and Chicago.

"I wanted to buy a pair of shoes and the only shoes I could buy had been made in Boston or Binghamton, N. Y., or St. Louis . . .

"I believe that this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things.

"I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this State and a lot of other States. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, State needs. I hope to be able to come back to this State and to the State of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part."

What's Wrong With Alabama?

Alabama is as Southern as the cotton boll and cornbread. Alabama is the heart and soul of the South. All that the South can offer in romantic tradition, in gallantry and loyalty, Alabama can offer. All that the South must admit in laziness, lack of imagination and lack of faith in its own people Alabama must admit. Alabama is typical of all that is fine and glorious about the South. Alabama is typical of all that is backward and ignorant about the South.

When the South is commended Alabama is commended. When the South is condemned Alabama is condemned. When the South is analyzed as a problem Alabama is analyzed. When the South is prosperous Alabama is prosperous. When the South suffers from poverty Alabama suffers from poverty. For Alabama is the South and the South is Alabama. The one cannot be removed from the other in any pattern, whether it be historical, economical, political, traditional.

The people of the South are Southerners first, then Alabamians, Georgians. Mississippians, Tennesseans, Kentuckians, Louisianans, Arkansans, The problems of each of these states are first of all Southern problems. That is why Southerners are prone to think so much more often of the South rather than of an individual state, while Easterners, Westerners and Northerners think first of the state, not nearly so often of a region.

* * *

Four speeches were made this week by friends of the South. In every instance the word "South" could be substituted with the word "Alabama," without changing one whit the sense of the phrase.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke at Auburn of Southern economy, Southern people, Southern agriculture, Southern soil, Southern capital, he might well have been directing every word to Alabamians and Alabamians alone. For the economic shoe that pinches the South makes exactly the same blister on Alabama's heel. The shoe misfits both the region and the state in painful equality.

When Birmingham's Gen. John C. Persons spoke in New Orleans of the lack of capital to develop Southern industry; the slow development of technological educational facilities and the failure of a people to appreciate local products, institutions and opportunities, he might well have been speaking to and about Alabamians.

When Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, spoke at Memphis of "a colonial possession shackled by unfair, discrimatory freight rates," he easily could have meant Alabama. And when his fellow editor, Jonathan Daniels, of North Carolina, at the same meeting said that the South too long has been sitting in an economic "rocking chair," he uttered a broad truth about a section that could be applied specifically to Alabama.

* * *

These four men, the President of the United States and three Southerners, all know and admit that this section has suffered in the following order:

1. From the War Between the States.

2. From the long, dark period of reconstruction.

3. From a "feudal economic system" that could not suddenly be abolished merely by a declaration of emancipation, not even with bayonets.

4. From limited capital, limited economic imagination, limited educational facilities.

5. From a strange inertia that is linked with all of the foregoing explanations and which brings confusion at times between cause and effect.

As each of the four friends of the South—and so special friends of Alabama—have said, this section should have some relief from the East and the North, some help from the nation as a whole. But, as each of them says, this section, and this state, can do more for themselves than all the other sections and states can do for them.

* * *

Despite all that the nation can do for the South—and Alabama—this section and state must depend first of all on its own leadership, its own people, to develop initiative, to educate our people, to encourage and expand our own capital, to save our soil, to make that soil feed and clothe our people.

Not until we develop and grow better crops; not until we breed and raise better livestock; not until we cultivate more courage to invest, more faith in the people and the things that are our own; not until we take advantage of the opportunities offered in this section from *within* as well as from *without*, can we, as Southerners and as Alabamaians, take the foremost place in the foremost nation of the world.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"With Pickett leading grandly down
To rush against the roaring crown . . ."

SEVENTY-SIX years ago today the Confederacy came to high tide. Gen. George Edward Pickett may have lost at Gettysburg in 1863 but he scored a victory there in 1938. The high-hearted West Pointer who led the Confederates to high tide on Cemetery Ridge was recalled last year at the anniversary celebrations not only as a soldier but also as a personality, a poet, a lover, a man of charm, and a magnificently human being. In letters he wrote his bride-to-be, Sallie Corbell, Pickett disclosed characteristics of heart and mind that made him more than a soldier. One of these has been called to our attention by Miss Rachie L. Dynes, of Birmingham, whose forebears fought on the Union side and who is impressed with its great generosity of spirit. It was written in Pennsylvania the week before Gettysburg: "Yesterday my men were marching victoriously through the little town of Greencastle, the bands all playing our glorious, soul-inspiring Southern airs, 'The Bonny Blue Flag,' 'My Maryland,' 'Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still,' and the soldiers all happy, hopeful, joyously keeping time to the music, many following it with their voices, and making up for the want of the welcome they were receiving in the enemy's country by cheering themselves and giving themselves a welcome."

"As Floweree's Band, playing 'Dixie,' was passing a vine-covered home a young girl rushed out on the porch and waved a United States flag. Then, either fearing that it might be taken from her or finding it too large and unwieldy, she fastened it around her as an apron and, taking hold of it on each side and waving it in defiance, called out with all the strength of her girlish voice and all the courage of her brave young heart: 'Traitors, traitors, traitors! Come and take this flag, the man of you who dares!'

* * *

"Knowing that many of my men were from a section of the country which had been within the enemy's lines, and fearing lest some might forget their manhood, I took off my hat and bowed to her, saluted her flag and then turned, facing the men who felt and saw my unspoken order. And don't you know that they were all Virginians and didn't forget it, and that almost every man lifted his cap and cheered the little maiden who, though she kept on waving the flag, ceased calling us traitors, till finally, letting it drop in front of her, she cried out, 'Oh, I wish I had a Rebel flag—I'd wave that, too!'"

* * *

"The picture of that little girl in the vine-covered porch, beneath the purple morning glories with their closed lips and bowed heads waiting and saving their prettiness and bloom for the coming morn—of course I thought of you, my beautiful darling. For the time, that little Greencastle Yankee girl with her beloved flag was my own little promised-to-be wife, my Sallie, receiving from her soldier and her soldier's soldiers the reverence and homage due her. We left the little girl standing there with the flag gathered up in her arms, as if too sacred to be waved, now that even the enemy had done it reverence."

One of many secrets of success at Tuskegee Institute is the long-time policy there of taking the enlightened Southern white man into account, seeking his interest, courting his approval. The policy is apparent in the introduction to the beautiful pictorial bulletin just issued by the institute. "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute," it recites, "had its beginning when two residents of Macon County, George Campbell, white, and Lewis Adams, Negro, feeling the need of an educational institution in Macon County, wrote Gen. Armstrong at Hampton Institute asking that a teacher be sent to Tuskegee, Ala. Booker T. Washington came in answer to the call." It means something to all concerned that Tuskegee owes its origin to a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. It means as much that the fact is held in mind at Tuskegee.

South Needs Food, Feed, Fertilizer, Delegates Told

Dean Chapman Says First Problem Is To Produce Enough on Farms To Be Self-Sufficient; Reads Obituary on 'Cotton Economy.'

The immediate need of southern agriculture is the production of sufficient food and feed crops to make the farm people self-sustaining, Paul W. Chapman, dean of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture, yesterday told delegates to the fifteenth annual southern meeting of the National Fertilizer Association.

The convention adjourned yesterday after a three-day session at the Biltmore hotel. Other speakers yesterday were: H. R. Smalley, director of soil improvement work for the association, and Dr. H. H. Zimmerley, director of the Virginia truck experiment station, at Norfolk. John E. Sanford, of Atlanta, is president.

"Cotton Economy" Hit.

With the changing agriculture of the south as his theme, Chapman read the usual obituary notice of "cotton economy," and said southern agricultural leaders hoped to hasten readjustment by pointing out that the circumstances which brought that economy into existence no longer prevail.

"Periodically in the history of commercial agriculture, there come times when the type of farming must be changed," the dean said. "We of the south are living in such a period today.

"As a result of the decline in markets for cotton, we have both land and people in the south that have lost their former jobs," he continued. "But more significantly, we have in the southern states two and one-half million people on cotton-type farms that are just as much without a job—in terms of our former system of farming—as if they continued working in a factory that had ceased to exist."

Chapman said Georgia's number one farm problem is the low per capita farm income. Other problems listed in order of their importance, he said, are: living at home; eroded and impoverished soil; the one-crop system; landlord and tenant relations; inadequate markets; low yields per acre; lack of pastures and roughage; poor utilization of land resources, and lack of functioning farm organizations.

He told the fertilizer men it was their duty to present facts to the farmers that will show how applications of plant food will pay dividends when applied to crops other than cotton.

"There is not a state," Chapman said, "that today uses as much fertilizer per acre as is recommended as the optimum application by its experiment station."

Zimmerley's talk was a technical dissertation on recent plant food developments, while Smalley told the executives that a recently completed survey showed the average farmer today was "more intelligent, better informed, and more discriminating" than the farmer of 10 years ago.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION HELD HOPE OF SOUTH

Excess Farm Population Means Poverty, Expert Says

BIRTH CONTROL IS URGED

'Tomorrow's Children' Meeting Hears Sociologist Declare Status Of Marriage Is Bad And 'Getting Worse'

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—A belief that the South's excess farm population will "sink into an almost unendurable poverty" unless its problem is handled constructively was expressed tonight by Dr. Roy L. Garis, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University.

He called for an expansion of Southern industries as a stepping stone to overcoming the problem.

Bound to the Soil

"The typical Southerner is a poor man with many children," Dr. Garis declared at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children. "Population pressures in the agrarian South have been made acute by the fact that such a large per cent of the people are virtually bound to the soil.

Such pressures are relieved somewhat by emigration of what often is the cream of the young men and women. Industrialization of the South should give an important major outlet for the surplus population," he said.

Prudential control (making birth control information available to all who need it) is another major hope for solving Southern problems, he said.

Legislation Urged

Uniform legislation to "stabilize the marriage institution" was suggested by Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. This should be designed, he said, to prevent the indigent from marrying too young, too hastily and under disease of mental weakness, thus preventing a marriage "foredoomed to failure."

People have a "craving for security and certainty, but a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty," Professor Klaiss asserted.

"This bewilderment carries over into our thinking about marriage and family life. We don't know exactly what the status of marriage in our country is but we have a feeling it is in a pretty bad way and getting worse.

Barrier to Marriage

"Economic insecurity is a barrier to marriage. The future generation will be better off in marriage only if some solution of the economic tangle has been worked out."

W. E. Garnett, a rural sociologist of the Virginia Experiment Station, declared one of the Nation's greatest problems was the tendency of indigent families to produce a disproportionate share of children.

The conference, backed financially by the Birth Control Federation of America, will close its three-day sessions tomorrow.

REFUNDED SOUTH IS TERMED NEED

Publisher Says National Recovery Hinges Upon Spread Of Capital

ATLANTA, Nov. 9—(AP)—Redistribution of industrial capital is this country's only hope of a better economy, Publisher Barry Bingham, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, declared Wednesday night.

Asserting industrial sections have drained the riches off the South's raw materials, he said the Southern need for a return of "some of that money" is not selfishness but "is the only way to give the whole United States a better balanced economy. This country can never enjoy economic good health as long as one section is economically sick."

The South is the nation's greatest potential market for the manufactured goods of the East but Southern people must have more money before they can buy more Bingham told civic and educational leaders at a Southern conference on "Tomorrow's Children." He is honorary chairman of the conference.

Urging Southerners to "admit" problem exists and study its nature to find the proper method of solution, the publisher cautioned the South that its "disfranchising 75 per cent of its people" to vote through poll taxes is "slowly breaking down respect for democracy."

Dixie's Poll Taxes Cited

Eight Southern states require a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, limiting their balloting to only one out of every four adults, Bingham said, compared with an average of three out of four who vote in other states.

"We all know what the psychology of defeat can do to a nation," he asserted. "We saw that oppression settle over Germany in the early 1920's and out of that feeling of despair grew the hunger for a leader like (Adolf) Hitler. The South of 1865 (reconstruction days) allowed itself no such indulgence.

"The South stands ready for a second reconstruction and this time it must build more soundly than before. The most encouraging thing about the South today is the evidence that active leaders in Southern affairs are coming to grips with their problems. There is a stirring, a ferment among Southern people that I do not believe has ever existed before."

Pleading for improvements in Southern education, farming, health, slums, poverty and Negro-white cooperation as means of helping America solve national problems, Bingham said fate may "force the South out of its agricultural rut."

Soil "Squandered"

For generations Southern states have "squandered" their soil to raise cotton and tobacco, largely for export markets, which have been reduced continuously by tariffs, he asserted. "Now fate in the form of a European war has stepped in to curtail still further our foreign markets. Millions of acres will have to be taken out of cotton in the next few years and put into other crops which can be consumed in America."

The South's industrial productivity could be increased one-third by overcoming malaria alone, he declared, saving an estimated loss of $500,000,000 annually. Southern farmers—chiefly tenants and sharecroppers—are permitting erosion of carry away more than $300,000,000 worth of fertile top soil yearly, the publisher said, yet the South pays three-fifths of the nation's fertilizer bill with only one-fifth of the country's income.

"First we throw away the fertility of our soil by careless farming and then we try to buy it back with expensive fertilizer. If we don't try to understand the shortcomings of the share croppers and do something to correct them, they are going to ruin our land and end by starving us all along with themselves."

He charged that the federal government, under "influence" of the industrial East, converted the Mason-Dixon line into a "Chinese wall" to surround the South and prevent its competing in industry. The "barrier" of freight rates that was thus erected cut the South off almost completely from the development of American industry."

Bingham Says South's Ills Holding All of U. S. Back

Louisville Publisher Asserts Return of Money to Dixie Needed Before Nation Can Hope To Regain Substantial Prosperity.

The south must retain some of the wealth now being drained off by industrial sections if the United States is to be nursed back to economic health, Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, declared last night in opening a southern conference on "Tomorrow's Children."

The speaker said a return of some of the money leaving this section is not selfishness, but "is the only way to give the whole United States a better balanced economy."

"This country," Bingham said, "can never enjoy economic good health as long as one section is economically sick."

Draining Riches.

The industrial sections, he asserted, are draining the riches off the south's raw materials.

At the same time, the Louisville publisher warned that the south is "slowly breaking down respect for democracy" through poll taxes which he declared were "disfranchising 75 per cent of its people."

Eight southern states, he pointed out, require a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, limiting their balloting to only one out of every four adults as compared with an average of three out of four who vote in other states.

Bingham urged southerners to admit a problem exists and study its nature to find the proper meth- of of solution. He continued:

"We all know what the psychology of defeat can do to a nation. We saw oppression settle over Germany in the early 1920's and out of that feeling of despair grew the hunger for a leader like Hitler. The south of 1865 allowed itself no such indulgence.

"The south stands ready for a second reconstruction and this time it must build more soundly than before. The most encouraging thing about the south today is the evidence that active leaders in southern affairs are coming to grips with their problems. There is a stirring, a ferment among southern people that I do not believe has ever existed before."

Bingham predicted fate may "force the south out of its agricultural rut" as he pleaded for improvements in southern education, farming, health, slums, poverty and negro-white co-operation as a means of helping America solve national problems.

He pointed out that for generations southern states have "squandered" their soil to raise cotton and tobacco, largely for export markets which have been reduced continuously by tariffs.

"Now fate in the form of a European war has stepped in to curtail still further our foreign markets," he asserted. "Millions of acres will have to be taken out of cotton in the next few years and put into other crops which can be consumed in America."

He estimated that the south's industrial productivity could be increased one-third by overcoming malaria alone, saving an estimated loss of $500,000,000 annually.

Southern farmers—chiefly tenants and share-croppers—are permitting erosion to carry away more than $300,000,000 worth of fertile topsoil yearly, the publisher emphasized, yet the south pays three-fifths of the nation's fertilizer bill with only one-fifth of the country's income. He added:

"First we throw away the fertility of our soil by careless farming and then we try to buy it back with expensive fertilizer. If we don't try to understand the shortcomings of the sharecroppers and do something to correct them, they are going to ruin our land and end by starving us all along with themselves."

Rate Barriers.

Turning his fire to freight rate barriers, Bingham charged that the federal government, under "influence" of the industrial east, converted the Mason-Dixon line into a "Chinese wall" to surround the south and prevent its competing in industry.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 10, 1939

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Smear Bombs Drop On Alabama

The Tuscaloosa News in a recent editorial took the editors of "Dixie Demagogues" to task for what seemed to them a smear of Alabama and the South. The editorial particularly went about to refute with examples the allegation that Alabama with the exception of Justice Hugo Black and Senator Lister Hill had produced no pol[illegible] Atlanta Daily Herald

The editorial quotes the following passages on the Black Belt taken from this book edited by Allan A. Michie and Frank Rhylick:

"Nowhere in America," they proclaim, "is human slavery so much a reality. The worst part of the Black Belt of Alabama is a triangular area, extending south from its apex at Montgomery, to Houston County, and the east and Escambia on the west. Here thousands of Negroes are forced to live in conditions unfit for animals. The area includes Alabama's famed turpentine camps, in which Negro laborers are herded to work by armed quick-trigger white overseers." Atlanta, Ga.

The editorial protests the inaccuracy of geographic description and location of the Black Belt and the erroneously stated turpentine camps with gun-toting foremen. 11-21-39

Probably a valuable service could be performed by fair presentation of the actual conditions of Negroes in the Black Belt. While the picture given by the two editors of "Dixie Demagogues" were violently unfair, unfactual and unfriendly, there exists widespread the impression that all is not well in the Black Belt.

Fact that the Negro population in this section weighs more evenly with the whites than in any other part of the state adds to the problem and compiicates the situation because of political traditions of the state. As a result of these political traditions perpetually curb any effort for Negro suffrage, Negroes have apparently suffered innocentl yin ealms quite disconnected and removed from the field of politics. Likewise the general progress of this section has been adversely affected.

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World.

The South Should Help Keep Herty's Work Alive

The trail for the South's great kraft paper industry was blazed by an earnest Georgia chemist who devoted many years of his life experimenting with Southern timber products as a source of paper and who eloquently sold Southerners and the world on the South as a great potential manufacturing center for paper. The work of this earnest man now is going forward in the name of the Herty Foundation, with headquarters in Georgia.

Although Dr. Herty never claimed the credit himself, others who know give him credit for the establishment in the South of many of the giant paper mills. Certainly his groundwork greatly aided the development of the Southern paper industry. His faith in Southern pine and other timber products for use in paper-making never failed, even when he could not convince Southern capital that a golden opportunity lay hidden behind the bark of the humble slash pine tree.

Now that Dr. Herty is gone, some of the projects of which he dreamed are under way. A newsprint mill soon will be operating in Texas, for the first time turning out newsprint in the South. Most of the white paper used by newspapers is imported from Canada and the Scandinavian countries. A small portion comes from the Northwest and Maine.

The Herty Foundation, established by the state of Georgia to carry on the work begun by Dr. Herty, is widening its experiments in the commercial uses of Southern timber for paper-making. The foundation has conducted successful experiments with Southern gum as well as pine. White paper has been manufactured by the foundation's laboratory from gum tree pulp.

Alabama, as all other Southern states, has a stake in the work being done by the Herty Foundation. There is an abundance of timber, suitable only for paper-making, in Alabama. Already this state has begun to realize actual commercial results from the pioneer work of Dr. Herty.

Alabama should cooperate in keeping alive this good work undertaken by our neighboring state. While the work was started in Georgia, its good results will be felt by all Southern states.

It would be well for Alabama to consider taking a more active part in the program. Certainly the governor and the Alabama Legislature should be interested in the program.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
July 2, 1939

DESCRIBES SOUTH AS 'UNIQUE' AREA

(The Associated Press)

Richmond, Va., July 1.—Dr. Arthur Raper of Atlanta, Ga., director of research for the commission on interracial co-operation, Friday said the South, characterized as the nation's "economic problem No. 1" is unique because of its "unlimited possibilities and unrelieved privations, its potent adequacies and deficiencies."

"The South has a chance of developing a great civilization," Dr. Raper told the 13th annual conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. "It is correctly named Economic Problem No. 1. On the other hand, its resources make it Economic Opportunity No. 1. And it is beyond question the nation's Human Challenge No. 1."

Because of the increase in Southern population, Dr. Raper said, cheap labor had been used as "the bait to attract industries which are more interested in exploiting the South than in developing its resources."

The South's Place In The Nation's Progress

During the long years since 1929, the South has shown, on the whole, greater recuperative powers than other sections. The natural resources of this section have tended to cushion for us many of the shocks of hard times. In many respects we have more quickly come back. And in that forward march from the depth of the depression, Alabama has held a place close to the top.

These general statements find support in the *Blue Book of Southern Progress*, the 1939 edition of which has just been released by *The Manufacturers Record*.

Between 1935 and 1937, the book reports, the number of manufacturing establishments with an annual output in excess of $5,000 increased by 803 in the South, in contrast to the decline of 3,120 establishments for the rest of the country. Alabama is well up in the list of Southern states with 1,874 such establishments, with an output in 1937 of $573,763,522.

The value of the mineral production of the Southern states increased nearly 400 per cent from 1910 to 1936, compared with only 40 per cent for the rest of the country. Since 1936 there has been a gain in the South of more than 20 per cent, and for the remainder of the country 15 per cent. The total value of the mineral production of the South in 1937 was $2,066,000,000, as compared with $2,633,000,000 for the rest of the nation. Reports for 1938 of a number of minerals indicate the South increased its vantage position during that year. Alabama stands sixth among the 16 states classified by *The Manufacturers Record* as Southern states in the value of its minerals produced, being outranked only by Texas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Louisiana and Kentucky.

Last year the South produced 20 per cent of the country's pig iron, 17 per cent of the hot rolled iron and steel, and 18 per cent of structural and ornamental iron work. Alabama stood at the top of the South in all these respects.

Nearly 50 per cent of the country's bituminous coal was produced in the South last year, with Alabama digging one-sixth of the South's total.

Southern cash farm income in 1937 increased $393,000,000 over 1936, while the cash farm income for the remainder of the country declined more than $721,000,000. The 1938 farm income was 10 per cent off in the South as well as in the nation. The most encouraging feature of the 1938 report is the increased number of livestock.

Life insurance companies of the United States wrote more than 25 per cent of their business in the South.

Chemically, the South is progressing rapidly. There are in the South 1,643 establishments classed as chemical industries, with 71,754 wage-earners, and an annual payroll of $71,669,746.

Aggregate resources of Southern banks in 1938 were $46,000,000 greater than in 1937, while the rest of the country showed a decline of $639,000,000. Individual deposits gained in the South in 1938 over 1937 by $27,038,000, with the rest of the nation declining $469,000,000. Bank clearings both in the South and the nation reflected general business conditions in 1938, but the South's drop of $3,061,000,000 was considerably less in proportion than the $7,889,000,000 drop in the rest of the country.

Foreign trade from Southern ports declined only 8 per cent during the year from the previous year, while the nation's drop was 10 per cent.

Water power plants in the South have almost one-third the capacity of all such plants in the United States. Alabama in 1938 produced nearly one-third of the South's output of electric current from waterpower plants.

The South's gain in the textile industry is well known. In the two-year period 1935-1937 the South gained 57 new textile mills, while the rest of the country lost 42 establishments.

This report by the *Blue Book of Southern Progress* supports the conviction that the South is the nation's No. 1 Economic Opportunity. Surely a section which is advancing faster than the rest of the nation in these respects does not deserve to be stigmatized as being chiefly an economic problem. The South does present an economic problem, it is true, and we would do well not to forget that, if we bear it in mind in order to remedy matters; but that is only part of the picture, and it should not be emphasized more than the abundance of economic opportunities to be found in this section.

Public Opinion Calls A Halt In "The War Between The States"

The battle of trade barriers between states, fought with such weapons as discriminatory taxation and regulations designed to keep out of one state certain products from other states, is coming to a close. At last the country has become so aroused over the evils of this situation that public opinion has called a halt on such vicious practices.

The turn of the tide in this destructive warfare has been apparent for some time. Now, in its latest issue, *Business Week* publishes "A Report on the War Between the States," in which the findings of a careful study of the situation are presented to show the progress that has been made in curbing this misguided movement.

Already there have been a number of important conferences seeking to put a stop to the raising of trade barriers and to tear down existing discriminations. "Every indication," says *Business Week*, "points to an increasing number of trade barrier conferences in the future."

This, the magazine says, is important news for business. "For, at last," it reports, "interstate conferences have begun to make headway toward lowering these obstructions to free trade within the United States."

It is particularly important news for the Southern states, which have been among the worst sufferers from discriminatory legislation against Southern products. The most notable of these discriminations have been those directed against the sale of oleomargarine and other cottonseed oil products in some states.

The Southern states, however, have not kept their own records entirely clean. They, too, have erected some barriers to interstate trade. As a matter of fact, there is not a single state in the Union that has not resorted to this practice.

Business Week has compiled some startling facts and figures on the subject. Its tabulation of 13 principal types of such restrictions reveals a total of 304 of them in operation, an average of 6 1-3 per state. Colorado has the highest number of restrictions of any state, with 11, and West Virginia has the lowest, with 2.

The Constitution of the United States specifically forbids the states to levy tariffs or otherwise interfere with commerce between the states. The state legislatures, however, have circumvented the constitution by disguising restrictive regulations as acts that make only proper use of certain state powers, which are either reserved to the states in the constitution or lie in the twilight zone between federal and state powers.

Business Week cites the powers employed, with some examples of their use by state legislatures to discriminate against other states:

1. Taxing power. Example: the oleomargarine taxes.
2. Police power in the protection of health. Example: quarantines on milk and other agricultural products.
3. General regulatory powers in the interest of public safety and morals. Example: restrictions on the size of motor vehicles and censorship of motion pictures and publications.
4. Sovereign proprietary powers over conservation of natural resources and ownership of public works and property. Example: embargo on export of electric power; preference for home suppliers in the purchase of state requirements.

All these powers have their proper uses by the states; but it is very clear that they have been widely abused in the efforts of states to raise barriers against goods or services from other states, in the mistaken notion that they were thus "protecting" the interests of their own people.

Most of this preferential legislation has come since 1929, when the depression "put a premium on keeping wages and trade at home"—or so many persons thought. In 1932 and 1933, particularly, legislatures "went on a spree of localized patrioteering," as *Business Week* puts it, with the results "visible in today's hodge-podge of regulations."

Such legislation has gone beyond its original purpose of favoring local interests. It has turned into "a series of vendettas of reprisal, some of them as difficult to trace as the origins of a Hatfield-McCoy feudin' party," the magazine points out, citing the following illustration:

> This past Winter saw the Arkansas Legislature debate at length a bill which frankly planned to levy a 25 per cent duty upon the agricultural products of Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, because these states had imposed a tough set of taxes on oleomargarine containing cottonseed oil, an Arkansas mainstay. The bill was defeated, but only after a tough fight; and many another bill, almost as vindictive in spirit, has actually found its way onto state statute books in recent years.

The result has been what Gov. Stark, of Missouri, has called "Balkanizing the United States." Gov. Stark, a vigorous opponent of this tendency, has induced the Missouri Legislature to repeal its discriminatory liquor marketing law. Other states have also acted to do away with some of their barriers. State and regional conferences are being held to combat the evil. Last month, at the Annual Conference of Governors, Gov. Lehman, of New York, called on his fellow state executives to cooperate in a plan to discourage them. In May the Council of State Governments held a three-day conference on interstate trade barriers. The result is, says *Business Week*, that "the epidemic has virtually been stopped in its tracks."

The magazine gives credit to public opinion for bringing this about. People have realized that these barriers are uneconomic and that they raise costs to consumers and breed ill will. The topic has "become a commonplace in club car conversations, and newspaper columnists take a crack at the subject to keep pace with the editorial pages."

The consequence is "a public opinion that makes itself felt in the legislatures and provides the first hopeful signs of reform after a seven-year debauch of erecting bigger and better business barriers."

Business Week's report is excellent news, indeed. And, incidentally, it goes to show what public opinion can accomplish once it is aroused.

WARNING IS GIVEN COTTON GROWERS

AUBURN, Ala.—Cotton producers who misused their marketing cards in 1938 to help other producers sell cotton in excess of farm quotas will lose both the conservation payments and the cotton price adjustment payments to which they might otherwise be entitled under the 1939 farm program, according to A. W. Jones, state AAA administrative officer.

This ruling of the AAA, recently approved, is based on a provision of the program that all or any part of a farmer's payments may be withheld if he has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the farm program, Jones states.

Under the marketing quota regulations, the holder of a red marketing card is required to pay a penalty on that part of his cotton marketings in excess of his quota. The new ruling provides that if a cotton producer who held a white marketing card, indicating that all his cotton was penalty free, ginned or sold cotton for a farmer who held a red card and the county committee determines that this action was contrary to the cotton marketing quota regulations, neither the white card holder nor the red card holder will receive conservation or price adjustment payments in connection with the 1939 program.

The AAA found last year that in some cases farmers with red marketing cards managed to sell their excess cotton through other farmers who held white cards and whose cotton was not subject to penalty. As a result records kept by ginners and buyers credited the white card holders with more cotton than they actually produced and this erroneous data gave their farms a higher yield per acre than that to which they were entitled. The purpose of the new regulations, Jones says, is to keep cotton producers from defeating the purpose of the program by having erroneous yields established for their farms. As conservation and price adjustment payments are based on normal yields, it would be possible for a farmer to increase his payments under future programs by having excess cotton from other farms sold on his white card and credited to the yield of his farm, he points out.

Governors Draft Plans For South's Next Decade

ATLANTA, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Prospects for the coming decade will be discussed by Southern Governors drafted and in detail by a three-man committee and submitted to the conference ambitious program of Southern economics for the 1940-'50 decade to-at a later meeting. day—then participated in a spectacle The committee is composed of portraying the South of the 1850's. President Frank Graham of the Uni- The Southern Governors' Conference versity of North Carolina, Editor Clar- will seek to achieve at the next tenence Poe of The Progressive Farmer years a program of prosperity bal- and Dean Paul Chapman of the ance" pegged upon balancing farms Georgia State College of Agriculture. with factories, crops with livestock Chairman Rivers at today's session and economic gains with human wel- read a column from The Atlanta Con- fare advancement. stitution, by Executive Editor Ralph After a two-hour session, the five McGill, commenting it was "splendid attending governors joined festivities and appropriate" reading matter for heralding the coming premiere screen-the conference.

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Primary purpose of the governors conference is to obtain parity rates on all articles. The Southern Association of Public Service Commissioners was named co-ordinator of cooperating in the fight and met in the governors today.

Those attending from Georgia besides Rivers and McDonald were Public Service Commissioners Matt L. McWhorter, and James A. Perry, A. J. Cooper said the conference Young, P. S. C. rate expert, and Carmittee on class rates had retained roll Downes, industrial consultant for counsel at $25,000 J. Van Normar the governors' conference.
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The States in the conference proposed funds for the freight rate campaign.

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas were represented at the conference by J. A. Murray, rate consultant of the Arkansas Corporation Commission. Louisiana officials attending were Chairman Wade O. Martin, of the Public Service Commission, Secretary P. A. Frye and Ellis Irwin, assistant attorney general.

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Govenors Draft Plans For South's Next Decade

ATLANTA, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Frock-coated Southern Governors drafted an ambitious program of Southern economics for the 1940-'50 decade today—then participated in a spectacle portraying the South of the 1850's.

The Southern Governors' conference will seek to achieve in the next ten years a program of "prosperity balance" pegged upon balancing farms with factories, crops with livestock and economic gains with human welfare advancement.

After a two-hour session, the five attending governors joined festivities heralding the world premiere screening of "Gone With the Wind," novel of the War Between the States. A costume ball tonight will be followed tomorrow night by the showing of the picture for the first time.

Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, was host at the festivities for the other chief executives, Fred Cone of Florida, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, Burnett Rhett Maybank of South Carolina and Frank Dixon of Alabama.

The economic program will be drafted in detail by a three-man committee and submitted to the conference at a later meeting.

The committee is composed of President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, Editor Clarence Poe of The Progressive Farmer and Dean Paul Chapman of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Chairman Rivers at today's session read a column from The Atlanta Constitution, by Executive Editor Ralph McGill, commenting it was "splendid and appropriate" reading matter for the conference.

McGill cited the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling granting the South parity freight rates on certain articles and added:

"Parity does not exist for many others. This freight rate differentia for years held a tariff wall in front of the South, was a tariff by a United States Commission, unfairly and without reason penalizing the South.'

Primary purpose of the governors conference is to obtain parity rates on all articles. The Southern Association of Public Service Commissioners is cooperating in the fight and met with the governors today.

Rivers was named co-ordinator of the efforts of Southern and Southwestern States in their parity fight.

Gov. Cooper said the conference committee on class rates had retained as counsel at $25,000 J. Van Norman of Louisville, Ky., and Washington D. C. He also said Henry J. Saunders, Washington cost accountant would work for the committee in the preparation of a class rate case to be submitted to the I. C. C. The latter's fee was not given.

The States in the conference provide the funds for the freight rate campaign.

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Those attending from Georgia besides Rivers and McDonald were Public Service Commissioners Matt L. McWhorter, and James A. Perry, A. J. Young, P. S. C. rate expert, and Carroll Downes, industrial consultant for the governors' conference.

Dr. Johnson Sponsors Plan to Help South

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 — (ANP) — Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, one of the foremost southern sociologists, was the only Negro among the 20 southern leaders who last week offered a five point plan for advancement of Dixie's economic position.

The group urged continued expansion of the FSA rehabilitation work, endorsed the program of the National Health conference, recommended appropriation of federal funds for equalization of educational opportunities in all states, endorsed the federal program for guaranteeing the rights of labor, and urged elimination of freight rate differentials.

NOTE ON HOW TO GET MAD IF YOU HAVE THE TIME

Southerners have read with surprise a recent article in The American Mercury by Miss Isabelle Post, a Northern lady, which gives her opinions of Southern cooking. They are surprised because of the reckless disregard of facts shown by the lady who nevertheless assures us that she has spent much of her time in the South, and so should know what she is talking about.

The article is a curiosity and because it is we follow the lead of The Lousville Courier-Journal in reproducing much of it as it appeared in the November issue of The Mercury. Says Miss Post in her singularly caustic and inaccurate manner:

Are you one of that vast American contingent whose mouths water at any reference to good ole Southern cooking? Do the strains of "Dixie" conjure up before your eyes visions of white-haired colonels and crinolined belles seated at a festive board groaning beneath mountains of delectable fried chicken, hot biscuits and sweet-potato pie? Do pictures of corpulent negresses yclept Jemima cause your nostrils to quiver with the scent of incomparable delicacies prepared according to to secret Southern formulae? If you are one of these —then alas for your fair dreams!

The truth of the matter is, to be brutally frank, that the South's overpublicized Epicureans subsist for the most part upon its three traditional M's meat, meal and molasses; that the meat is usually limited to a fat salt pork realistically termed sowbelly; and that these three foundation foods find their way from the raw to aristocratic Dixie palates via the type of cook who, when asked if she can feed fifteen men, replies, "Yes, suh, jes gimme de grease."

In fact, it was this unbalanced diet, more than Northern bullets which lost the War Between the the States for the Confederates. Dysentery killed off the volunteers faster than new ones could be trained. Southern soldiers who penetrated into the North, or were taken prisoner, came back amazed at the superior Damyankee rations. And ever since then, those Southerners able to get away have migrated North in search of better grist, or have made periodic pilgrimages into territory where meals are not such challenges to gastronomic bravery. For undoubtedly dear ole Dixie is the land of pellagra, rickets, and the eternal bellyache.

The reasons for these frightful conditions in the Bicarbonate Belt are the only two possible ones — first the type of food available, and second, the manner in which the food is prepared. Bluntly speaking the trouble lies in rank rations and still ranker cooking.

Take the question of rations. Have you ever hunted for a good cut of meat down South? I searched despairingly for years, until a kindly butcher, whipped from his normal somnolence by my insistent wailing, explained to me that nowhere in the South is it possible to beg, borrow or steal a first-rate cut of meat, since the prime cuts are shipped from the meat centers of the Middle West to the large cities of the North and East.

Even in Texas, the big Southern beef-producing State, discriminating housewives buy from butchers advertising "Kansas City Beef." Texas beef, in general, is poorly fattened, and frequently veal and yearlings are passed off as mature beef. A really good steak in Dixie is as hard to find as a good Republican and infinitely tougher. And by the way, did you ever order lamb chops in a Dixie restaurant? If you did, you were probably astounded at their generous dimensions as well as at their faintly unfamiliar smell. No, the climate doesn't swell the aanimal; the chances are you were eating the South's common substitute for lamb—goat meat.

Chickens are small and scrawny compared with those up North, which fact probably accounts for the genesis of Southern fried chicken—a foul system of covering the bird with a thick layer of flour or cracker-meal before frying—otherwise there would be nothing to bite into. And, mirabile dictu, the best Virginia ham in the world is served in New York restaurants.

In the matter of fruits and vegetables, conditions are hardly better. Except during the short growing season, fresh ones are practically non-existent. The festive board is usually laden with greens fresh from the can. During the growin gseason, fresh foods are limited to those raised locally.

Good sweet corn is scarcely known. The average Southerner, unaware of such delicacies as Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, stoically munches field corn in the milk stage and then passes the night in awful agony. Broccoli is unheard of. Oranges brought in on trucks from Florida are the sickly greenish kind, nine-tenths seeds and pulp and one-tenth bitter juice. I never tasted a good plum, cherry or pear in Dixie. I never even saw a nectarine there. And for five years I searched in vain for a Macintosh apple.

If meats are inferior and truck foods rare, then what besides canned stuff do the Dixie denizens live on? Well, among other things are certain staples that deserve mention as a tribute to Southern heroism. For instance, there is the universal dish of boiled okra, a fuzzy concoction oozing mucilage from every crevice. In the Gulf States, everything is served with grits, a grain whose name is onomatopoetic. Breakfast consists of unadulterated grits, or eggs with grits; luncheon is meat with grits; supper is fish with grits.

Then, there are the famous breads — born-bread, spoon-bread, banana-bread and other gelatinous masses of incredible specific gravity, which in the North would probably be used as ballast for ocean liners, but hardly as food. There are a limited number of Southern cooks who can turn out fairly creditable biscuits.

While the current program for the retirement of cotton land is encouraging the growth of the dairy industry, at the present time the average Southerner is scared stiff by most dairy products. The connoisseur's delight in the infinite variety of imported cheeses in Northern markets would amaze the South, where cheese runs the gamut from American to Cream. Fresh sweet butter as we know it is unknown in the South, and even the packaged, salted variety is found only on the tables of the better class. The poorer families use a substitute made of cottonseed oil.

Last but not least, there is Southern ice cream, which is a sorry apology for the real thing. Even barring the synthetic fruit flavors, all Southern ice cream undergoes a unique blowing-up process whereby large quantities of air are injected into it, so that a normal person can put away a pint of the stuff, providing any normal person would care to continue after the first taste.

Meager and unsatisfactory as are the ingredients of Southern food, the preparation renders them even worse. True, tradition has exalted the fat mammy of the ante-bellum kitchens — and who am I to cast aspersions on one so securely enshrined? — but it is remarkable that, Mendel's law to the contrary notwithstanding, no whit of Mammy's talents was passed down to her descendants. Evidently those celebrated recipes have been so successfully concealed that not even the South can find them. Mammy's granddaughter, for the princely sum of three dollars a week, rules the kitchen today, and despite her wide, white smile and her general air of well-being she is the world's worst cook.

Nor is the word "cook" appropriate in any discussion of Southern victuals. Cooking in Dixie means frying. Many a home I know boasts as its sole culinary equipment an assortment of frying pans — and little else. Everything fryable is fried as well as many foods that are not. All meats, poultry and fish, are consigned to swim endlessly in deep pools of smoky, smelly grease until Mammy bestirs herself to rescue them, by which time they are brown, shrunken, and oozing oil all over.

The subtler and healthier flavors emanating from tender roast chicken or beef are as yet undiscovered by the Colonel and his Lady. Even innocent fruits are coated with egg and cracker-meal and sentenced to the grease ponds for their baptism. Fried apples and pineapples are Southern staples. I used to wonder what Southern ladies did with the roasting compartments of their stoves until a little private sleuthing revealed their purpose—the storing of the frying pans.

Squash, corn and cabbage are fried, but the string-bean, and carrot, as far as I know, have escaped. Instead, they are put into a pot filled to the brim with water and left to boil until the water has completely evaporated—for custom decrees that a vegetable isn't ready until it has shrunk to one-fourth its original size, lost its natural color, and absorbed the odor of the salt pork which has been thrown in to give the food a degree of taste.

It depends upon the economic status of the home what foods are served, as a matter of course. All over the South in the poorer homes of whites and blacks bacon, bread and syrup are the staples. This is a problem to which our leadership has given much attention. But in all homes where the income is higher and where the housewives are better trained, no such condition exists. One doubts that Miss Post visited only in the homes of Southern share-croppers. Surely she was received in homes where some palatable victuals were served, and maybe even in homes where luxurious dishes were served.

In Montgomery, heart of the Deep South, first (and best) capital of the Confederacy persons of moderate incomes and relatively high incomes do not understand what La Post is trying to say. They only regret that she left the South in the throes of tummy-ache. Perhaps if she would stop eating pastry pies for breakfast her stomach disorders would decline, or so say Montgomerians.

It is common knowledge that in communities touched by railroads and trucks the freshest fruits, the freshest meats and the freshest vegetables of the North American

continent are at their command in almost every block, and at reasonable prices. Our fruit stores, our grocery stores and our local curb market provide us with the luxuries of the soil the year round.

The choicest fruits of Florida and California, to mention no other States are accessible the year round and Montgomerians eat them constantly.

So far as fowls are concerned Montgomerians eat turkeys, chickens, duck, guinea hens and geese, to say nothing of quail and doves (in season). We go in strong for fried chicken, to be sure, but we also enjoy broiled chicken, baked chicken and chicken-pie, and they are not expensive. Thousands of us Montgomerians eat them daily. Some of us fry chicken covered with flour, some of us do not. All of us must accept these small-bodied chickens that are necessarily more famous for their egg-laying powers than for the flesh on their bones. That is the style nowadays. But a tender chicken remains still the choicest of all the fowls, and all Alabamians except those that are impoverished enjoy chicken prepared in many ways, including even Chicken ala King, which is considered a delicacy by all stingy people, but a poor substitute for victuals by others.

As to a "good cut of meat down South," that depends upon what the customer desires and is willing to pay for. In every restaurant in Montgomery — the only town for which we are speaking—one can get a tender, juicy steak at any time, provided he has the taste and money necessary to get it. Travelers in other regions inform The Advertiser that they, too, have their troubles in selecting edible steaks . . . Old cows, sister, finally go to market, whether in the North or in the South.

In Montgomery are available, at low prices, the most succulent foods ever offered to man — fresh vegetables, fresh meats, including a variety of sea foods and fresh dairy products—and in thousands of instances they are prepared by cooks that do not depend upon hog lard for flavor.

The article in The Mercury is of no great significance as a social document, for plainly it was not written in good faith, neither was it published in good faith.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
March 10, 1939

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

The geography which Science does not destroy must be a science.

* * * *

What's the good of all this "united Southern front" business? Is it mere sectional sentimentality? Editor L. S. Laprade, of The Durham (N. C.) Herald, wonders—and his wonder is both intelligent and legitimate. He wishes we would "elaborate somewhat" in proof that such a front is either needed or desirable. He wonders whether "united fronts" based on sectionalism or geographical lines have a proper place in political conventions to nominate presidential candidates, and if anything is really to be gained in an attempt to "bargain" with the candidate who promises to do most for the South.



MR. GRAVES

* * * *

"The South", he writes, "has tried placing its political faith in sectionalism and 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours' political bargaining long enough . . . We couldn't do worse and may do better if, for a change, we tried playing at statecraft rather than at political bargaining. If we made headway in no other field, we would probably make a beginning toward developing a new set of political leaders in the South. And that, to our mind, is one of the things that must precede any resurgence of Southern influence in national politics or . . . government."

* * * *

With all our heart we agree that the South needs a new set of political leaders. Leaders who will realize that the New Deal is dealt, that the game is going on, and that we have fresher things now to fight about. Leaders who will serve the South against both external and internal exploitation (today too many who cry out against external exploiters are in cahoots with internal exploiters). Leaders who will lead in ways of science as it comes South, who will associate this region with the march of time and the new impulses of America.

* * * *

But leaders, too, who will appreciate the South's possible contribution to America as time marches on. This is one of the most critical periods in the South's history and it can never be handled by denying the fact of regional competition. We are losing the export cotton trade which has been the greatest single item in our economic inventory. We are attracting industry, and with it the jealousy of regions where industry is established. We are going in for agricultural science and diversity and threatening therewith the farm markets of other regions. Our all-pervading Negro problem is being made acute by the suddenly developed fact that the Negro vote in the North and West has become more important than the Southern vote to the only political party in which the South counts. We are outnumbered politically at a time when political control enters into economic and social life as never before. Whatever the answers to these large new facts of life for the South, they involve a competition between regions. The statecraft for which Editor Laprade so properly calls could never deserve its name unless it took cognizance of this competition.

* * * *

It may be that our politicians are too little statesmen today to bring about an honest Southern front, that they are capable only of using the need and call for it as a blind for a class front or a national front with nothing really to do with the South. But it may be, on the other hand, that the very need and call will bring forward some of the new men who can be true statesmen of the South's regional need. It was gradual recognition of the out-numbered South's vital interests as a region in competition with other regions that turned John Calhoun from extreme nationalism to regionalism. We are not so sure now that a united Southern front is a political possibility, but we are sure that some sort of Southern unity is necessary. If Editor Laprade doesn't behave we are going to tell his neighbor, Howard Odum, on him.

A BREAK FOR THE SOUTHERN HOEHAND AND PLOWBOY

The hoe-hands, the cotton-pickers, the plowboys, the factory workers, the clerks, the school teachers, and also those that pay them their wages in the south, had a great day in court Thursday when the Interstate Commerce Commission relented, softened, cracked up and hit the sawdust trail!

Tough old skinners soften a little at the time. They do not turn from stone to mush in a day, and thus it came about that the decision in favor of sectional rate parity was one of those 5 to 4 things that have become historic. But Haden Alldredge and William Patterson, presumably for reasons of propriety, did not vote. Alldredge, an Alabamian, once was a free-handed advocate of the southern cause, and when the issue which he had helped to make came before him as a judge he recused himself. The Advertiser is not advised as to the reasons which impelled Mr. Patterson to recuse himself, but they must have been good.

At all events the great concrete dam has yielded to the pressure of the living waters! On 12 commodities north and south freight rates have been reduced from 5 to 35 per cent.

This is the bright beginning of a new day The fight for other reductions will continue The south has broken through the Hindenburg line — no it must rally 'round the flag and mop up! It must make new gains and then consolidate its position. The fight will be continued.

Former Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama deserves a round of applause for what has been achieved to date. In a burst of enthusiasm, upon hearing the news from Washington, he said to The Advertiser: "I regard this as the greatest achievement of my life! . . . I think it is the greatest victory for the south since the War Between the States" (Miss Dixie has at long last made him stop calling it the Civil War).

Because he was recognized as the rate expert of the group, Colonel Graves, then Governor of Alabama, was asked to be chairman of the Southeastern Governors' Conference when the fight was started. It was his showing before the Interstate Commerce Commission that brought conviction of sin to the wayward Yankees who until now had denied our hoe-hands and plowboys freight parity with the hoe-hands and plowboys of the Thaddeus Stevens Belt.

Governor Frank M. Dixon is an equally zealous worker in the same cause. He has made parity his pet and has lost no opportunity to advance the cause of the under-privileged south. Said he to The Advertiser when the good news came: "It is a real victory and it is a sign that we will ultimately win out . . . It is of major importance in view of the class rate investigation which has recently been ordered, and which we intend to follow through vigorously."

If this first victory in the grim economic struggle of the sections is to be followed by other victories, then the southern hoe-hand and plowboy, to say naught of the counter clerk, will yet have more coins to jingle in their pockets at picnics, they can buy better food and better clothes, and also marry when ready!

They stopped us at Gettysburg, but we have reformed our lines. Before the battle is over we shall make Boston our neighbor and friend.

We are not out to injure anybody—we are out to get justice for the issue of our American Joins! Dass all, cap'n!

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF*- 1939

THE ECONOMIC SOUTH IN CURRENT LITERATURE

Constitution 11-26-39

By ROBERT STRICKLAND, President Trust Company of Georgia.

During recent years, the economic and social status of the Southern states and of their people has been the inspiration for many books, plays, magazine and newspaper articles, reports, studies, speeches and other forms of publicity. While some of this avalanche of literary effort has had a sincere purpose, much of it has failed to fully present the picture. Most of it, the well intentioned, has been influenced by predetermined judgments of the authors, and no small part is the result of deliberate effort to present sordid and sensational aspects of our section and its life. Little, if any, of it has attempted fairly to present the full facts, or to array alongside these criticisms the many phases of our national life in which the South holds, and has held, undisputed leadership. Only as rebuttal has been offered by leaders of Southern thought has it become clear that the sources of this stream of unbalanced comment, sensationally and partially presented, has been in either the ignorance or prejudiced viewpoint of the author.

Ranging from the helpful compilations and honest presentations of facts about the South in Odum's "Southern Region" to the vulgar, unrepresentative, and misleading McIlwaine's "Poor White," with its suggestion that the hill-billyish legends it presents are typically Southern, the whole gamut of literary treatment has been employed. Even so Southern a background as that of Jonathan Daniels, providing the opportunity for accurate observation, has not prevented "A Southerner Discovers the South" from a one-sided portrayal of the section and the problems of its less fortunate people. Even Mr. Daniels fails to recognize the progress so steadily improving their condition, largely as a result of interest and effort by their fellow citizens.

"Tobacco Road" no more truly portrays the condition of even an average tenant farmer in Georgia than the selection of the worst sweat shop in New York city would be typical of the conditions of labor in the average well-conducted industrial plant in the great Northern or Midwestern manufacturing areas.

The photos of hovels in some substandard textile community paraded as "typical" of Southern industrial life by sensational magazines are a reflection of this stream of unfair, misguided and magnified comment on isolated extreme conditions in the South. For each such photo, of either industrial or rural living conditions, hundreds more, depicting the happy existence of literally millions of Southern factory and farm people, could be presented—and should be presented if the purpose of these publications is not to purposely injure the South. This fashion of critical observation and prejudiced expression has gone so far that it is even reflected in a story about Southern college football in the current issue of a prominent weekly magazine.

It is the one-sided, prejudiced presentation to the nation about life in the South that evokes quick retort from Southerners. Fully recognizing that there are many problems demanding solution, and equally confident that the South moves steadily to their solution, they properly feel that any author who writes about the South, any publisher who issues books or periodicals on the South, and even the playwright, ought to present his story fairly and fully.

This applies with no less force to the governmental and quasi-public groups who, springing up everywhere, are seeking to offer hundreds of plans to save the South. As often as not solely the product of academic or social approach, without any knowledge of the practical day-by-day needs or limitations, with regard for which any such plan must slowly evolve, these groups almost daily present some theory to cure all our ills overnight. They likewise fail to take account of the fine things the South is doing for itself daily. To present them is to weaken the sensational or sordid base on which their pet plans are founded. To mention them is to demonstrate that all is not lost, and that, left to its own devices the South can and will, as it is already doing, remove surely and soundly all obstacles which have blocked it from its share of the national income and purchasing power for the past seventy-five years.

Whenever a Southerner makes reference to any difference in the South of ante-bellum days, the days of the War Between the States, or of the more recent period of our industrial growth, he is immediately told, "Oh, the war is over—you should not be so prejudiced," even though the statement has been made without the slightest prejudice.

But facts are facts, not prejudices. Ravages of war and the destructive hand of an invading army are real—not prejudices. Pensions of millions of dollars levied on bankrupt, prostrate states to pay the pensions of Federal soldiers, by states already paying pensions to their own soldiers, was a real, no matter whether a wise, expenditure by impoverished people—not a prejudice. These economic facts explain much of the South's backwardness in the past in education and health. These two deficiencies are being remedied. That they are belatedly attended to is as distressing and as deplored by Southerners as by these carping critics. Steadily, surely, the remedy is being applied. To it much of the truly astounding progress of the South in these tragic decades may be ascribed. But full realization must come slowly, hand in hand with the return of economic parity. No harsh, untruthful or incomplete presentation of prejudicial data to the exclusion of more creditable facts will hasten that day. The hastily considered plans of immature theoretical groups, with reference to realities, will add little.

Constitution 12-6-39

A distinguished Southern newspaper editor, himself a close student of the South, and a true liberal in his views, has only recently written "The South, through newly inspired effort, will benefit from this campaign of misrepresentation. Accepting the true, rejecting the untrue, and with sure knowledge of the task to be done, its people will outstrip those of other sections. Partly because of the superior advantage of climate, partly because with their every fault called to their attention and unfairly magnified, they will soon cure the most of them."

And so while it may try our patience and test our tempers, it is well to remember that the literature about the South, good or bad, is deserving of our attention. First, because it is about the part of the world where we live. Second, because we have a duty to meet every challenging problem and aid in its solution, no matter by whom or how presented. And, finally, because this vogue to criticize the South didn't come by accident. Whatever may have inspired its beginnings, it has been a growing realization that it is America's land of opportunity that has focused attention on us as never before and brought this mounting stack of literary encomium and prejudice down on us.

Books and editorials tell us that the South is just beginning to "stir"—it is just beginning to awaken. Why, the South has been stirring for lo, these seventy years! The attention of the nation is now being focused on the South—not because of literature branding it as "backward," "illiterate"—but because America knows that the South, with its rapidly accumulating capital, unexplored natural resources, improved tax laws, favorable climatic conditions, is ready to step out in front.

The South has shown its resourcefulness, its courage, its undaunted spirit by staging one of the most remarkable comebacks in the history of the world, and any literature designed to refute this fact should meet with the disapproval and protest of every true Southerner. These are undying qualities—not sentimentalities — and our people shall continue to progress, to build, and to welcome others to share with us the wealth of good things which make for good living in the South.

A Fine Victory For The South

Justice, long denied, has won a victory in the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting the plea of the Southern Governors Conference for elimination of freight rate discrimination against the South.

That decision is evidence of the fact that right, if it makes itself heard and is persistent, generally wins its way in a free system of life. But in order to carry its point right has to make itself clear and it sometimes, as in this instance, has to fight against entrenched positions.

The finest thing about this decision of the I. C. C. is its clear-cut acceptance of the South's contention that freight rate parity has not existed between the various sections of the country, and that parity should exist regardless of such questions as costs of production and quality of labor. The decision sets up a precedent that will be of tremendous value to this section in further rate cases, whether before the commission or in the courts.

Further rate cases there will be of course. The present decision merely decides on a number of commodities, and not all of them favorably. Many commodities are yet to be fought out before the commission. There is, for example, the question of freight rates on agricultural products. The cases just passed upon by the commission all dealt with manufactured products.

Figures recently released by the governors' conference show that freight rates on livestock from the South to the North are now higher by 8 to 12 cents a hundred pounds than the rates for equal distances between Northern points. For example, from Cincinnati to Boston (890 miles) the rate on livestock is 48 cents on each 100 pounds. From Montgomery to Baltimore (863 miles) the rate is 60 cents, a disadvantage to the South of 12 cents.

Discriminations of this sort must also be removed. The South is a growing factor in livestock production. Its rate of increase in that phase of agricultural output has been greater in recent years than the nation's rate. If we are to enjoy the natural benefits of a longer grazing season for our livestock, then we must be able to ship our cattle and hogs to Northern markets without the handicap of unfair freight rate differentials.

One fundamental principle in rate-making is reaffirmed by the commission in its decision. It is a principle which has not prevailed in freight rate-making in all instances. That principle is that freight rates shall not be used in efforts to equalize competitive conditions. The majority of the commission said, very properly, that "the fixation of transportation charges for the purpose of equalizing opportunities is not the purpose of the act which we administer."

If the commission and any courts which may be called upon to settle rate discrimination questions hold to that principle, then the victory of the South for justice and fairness will be won. The South wants no advantages over other sections except those advantages inherent in geographical location or climate or like factors. All the South wants is that no other section shall hold unfair, man-created advantages over it. We seem to be in a fair way to win that point for good, in all respects.

Incidentally, Birmingham may well be pleased that the decision just made decided favorably regarding so many products manufactured in this area. The ruling should result in a stimulus to the stove and pipe and plumbing goods industries of this section.

Victory For The South?

By a 5-to-4 decision, with two commissioners not participating, the ICC has ordered reductions in freight rates on a limited number of commodities shipped from Southern into Northern territory. The adjustments, designed to bring freight charges into line with those applicable to similar articles shipped from Northern centers, is being widely hailed as a first step toward elimination of artificial freight-rate barriers which handicap Southern manufacturers.

After examining the text of the majority opinion and the two dissenting minority views it seems much less certain that this interpretation is correct.

The majority enunciated certain general and unassailable principles concerning the desirability of providing reasonably uniform rate levels from "adjacent producing sections of the country to common markets." They further held that differences in cost of production and wages of competing producers cannot properly be considered in passing upon the reasonableness of freight rates. "It is not our province," they concluded, "so to prescribe rates as to enable shippers of any section to neutralize, through differences in transportation charges, higher production costs or other economic or natural advantages."

On the other hand, it was conceded that the cost to the carriers of performing transportation services is of great importance and that various other factors, such as the revenue needs of the roads, must also be considered in adjusting rates. The evidence in the present case persuaded the majority that certain specified commodities are not moving freely from the South to the North over all-rail routes and "will not move freely at rates higher, distance considered, than those applicable within the North."

In a lengthy dissenting opinion, concurred in by Commissioner Porter, Commissioner Eastman charged that the majority in fact made "freedom of movement" the controlling test of the reasonableness of the rates in question, despite the emphasis placed upon cost of transportation.

It is apparent that Mr. Eastman's opposition to the majority ruling is based chiefly upon a fear of radical changes in rate structures, developed over a period of many years, which would affect commercial and industrial conditions and carrier earnings in unforeseen and possibly undesirable ways. He made it clear that he does not oppose adjustments, but is not prepared to concede that all apparent inconsistencies are discriminatory and indefensible.

Commissioners Miller and Mahaffie, in a separate dissenting opinion, directed their criticism at the "fragmentary and incomplete" nature of the evidence introduced to show that the rates complained of were prejudicial to the South. The cost data in their opinion are inadequate. Because of the lack of full information they feel that the majority decision is arbitrary and will not endure.

In view of the closeness of the decision, and the emphatic character of the dissenting opinions, it would be rash to assume that the present ruling will, of itself, lead to a general leveling of rate differences between the North and the South.

SOUTHERN YAMS PRODUCE SYRUP

Discovery Raises Hope For New Industry And Farm Profit

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1—(AP)—Chemurgy's effort to free the South from the complete domination of King Cotton already has resulted in the manufacture of numerous products from the lowly peanut and the utilization of slash pine for newsprint.

Now comes the sweet potato and an announcement the tuber can be used commercially for the production of syrup comparable to Midwestern corn syrup in quality and lower in cost.

Dr. Lawrence E. Stout, professor of chemical engineering at Washington University, reported Friday in a professional journal (Industrial Engineering Chemistry) that the process had been developed after three years of research. A check under industrial conditions was made in a 20-gallon pilot plant.

The importance of the new method of making syrup from sweet potatoes may be far-reaching by opening a new agricultural market and a new industry in the South, Dr. Stout said. Corn syrup now is widely used in a variety of food products.

Sweet potatoes are ranked among the more important vegetable crops grown in the United States, but only about 70 per cent is marketable. The rest of the crop could be utilized for syrup.

Government investigators have shown, Dr. Stout said, that the South can produce sweet potatoes more cheaply than the Midwest produces corn. The cost of manufacturing syrup from either corn or sweet potatoes is approximately the same.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF -1939

Challenge To The South

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a loyal Southerner and a devoted and penetrating student of the South and its problems, presents a stirring vision of this area's future that is in sharp and stimulating contrast to the current repetition of emphasis upon its problems and handicaps.

"The glory of the South lies in the future, not in the past," Dr. Embree declared in the commencement address yesterday at Birmingham-Southern College.

Not that Dr. Embree sees no glory in the South's past. It developed a tradition of good living upon which he would build for the greater glory of the future. But that good living has been limited to only a comparative few. It must become the increasing possession of the many.

Nor, in picturing a greater glory to come, was Dr. Embree unmindful of the numerous and difficult problems that exist. For it would be by an informed, aggressive and courageous attack on these problems that he would bring the renascence that he foresees.

First, the South should forget its nostalgia for the old days and its war alibi. The old days were not good enough and three generations are sufficient to offset even the devastation of conflict.

The South possesses incomparable natural resources. It affords a setting for civilized living of magnificent potential and actual beauty.

Its 36,000,000 people are capable of building such a life with steadily growing success. The labor, the zest and the creative ability of the section's 9,000,000 Negroes, far from being the traditional drag of some conceptions, are among the region's great assets.

Courage and intelligence are our main needs in achieving full realization of our possibilities. And in seeking our goal we should remain ever alert that we strive not only for material well-being but develop at the same time a way of living that will save our souls and strengthen "a culture in which enjoyment and expression are regarded as worthy goals, in which reverence includes man and nature as a part of God."

Only awakened, vigorous, determined and brave men and women can bring such a vision of glory into broad reality. So. Dr. Embree addressed himself directly to the college's graduates as potential makers of the greater South that is to be. But his was a challenge that should go forth to every Southerner. Our destiny is, barring national or international calamity, in our own hands and hearts.

FUTURE OF SOUTH DECLARED BRIGHT

Industrial Development Is Watched, Railway Official Tells Traffic Club

A "great future for the south" was envisioned here last night by J. R. Coulter, general traffic manager of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, in a speech featuring the first of a series of meetings sponsored by the Traffic Club of Atlanta, held at a downtown hotel.

"We are watching the development of the south industrially with a great deal of interest," said Coulter, "and today its future looks brighter than ever." More than 300 persons attended the event, known as "Frisco Night."

J. W. Mahany, club president, presided. Officials of the line who attended were S. S. Butler, assistant chief traffic officer; J. R. Nourse, passenger traffic manager, and G. L. Oliver, assistant freight traffic manager, all of St. Louis, and R. E. Buchanan, of Memphis, traffic manager, and T. H. Bannister, of Birmingham, traffic manager.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
, April 21, 1939

SOUTH IS WARNED ON OWN MINORITY

Dr. Julian Miller Addresses Commission for Interracial Cooperation

Charlotte, April 20. —(AP)— Dr Julian Miller, editor of The Charlotte Observer, said today that excitement over the suffering of racial minorities in Europe is "hardly consistent with our attitude toward our own minority—the Negro."

Miller spoke at a meeting of the North Carolina Commission for Interracial Co-operation, under the chairmanship of Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh.

"America is frightfully ignorant of the Negro and his problems, tragically so in the South," said Miller. He termed the rule of Negroes by the whites in the South as a "dictatorship" and said that "we have a racial minority of our own, with problems akin to those abroad. It is a minority whose presence is a challenge."

The speaker cited the achievements of the Negro race, which he said started from nothing three-quarters of a century ago, and now has:

A million farms, with 40,000,000 acres; 70,000 business enterprises; $75,000,000 in banking businesses; $2,500,000,000 in wealth; 42,000 churches with 5,000,000 members; 4,000 doctors, 5,000 nurses, 2,000 dentists, 1,000 lawyers, 6,000 actors and 48,000 teachers.

The race, he added, is taking an active part in municipal life, with Negro police in 89 cities, members in ten state legislatures, Negroes in Congress, and many Negroes employed in expert capacity by the Federal Government.

The Good South

I speak as a Southerner to Southerners. My ancestral home and my interests are in the Southern region. When I criticize the South I am censuring myself and my people; when I dream of the Good South I am picturing the future of my own land.

The glory of the South is not in the past but in the future. There are serious handicaps that must be overcome before the renaissance of Southern greatness.

Economically the South is poor—far below the American average in prosperity and standards of living. In 1937 the average per capita income in the South was $314, scarcely more than half the average of $604 for the rest of the country. With 28 per cent of the nation's population, the South has only 16 per cent of the factories, machines, and tools. With over half the nation's farmers, it has less than one-fifth the nation's farm implements.

In finance the South is in a condition of colonial dependency on the banks of the North and East. This means control of Southern business and resources for the benefit of other regions. It means blood-sucking interest rates especially for farm operations. In the South today the ancient mot of Louis XIV is bitterly true: "Credit supports agriculture as the rope supports the hanged."

Largely because of lack of money, education and health are far below national standards.

Most deplorable of all is the picture in agriculture. The South's heritage in soil has been sadly wasted. At least 22 million acres of once fertile Southern soil has been ruined beyond repair. Worst of all, the resources of agriculture have been spent not in raising food for the farmers' families but in commercial crops, chiefly cotton and tobacco. These crops, raised to sell rather than to use, have made sweatshops of what should be pleasant and bountiful farms. Tenancy of the worst sort has reduced 1,800,000 families to poverty and dependence. And this is not chiefly a question of Negroes. Two-thirds of Southern tenants are white. A system condoned partly because of the customary neglect of Negro rights has exacted an ironic penalty by enslaving twice as many white families as colored.

In spite of past and present ills, the South is now rapidly moving forward and beginning to realize its potential greatness. In natural resources the South exceeds any comparable region in the world. Some 552 million acres sweep in a great crescent from Virginia to Texas with a climate ranging from temperate to sub-tropical, with a topography as varied as it is rich. It has two-thirds of all the land in America receiving a 40-inch annual rainfall and nearly half the land on which crops can grow for six months without danger of frost. Two-thirds of the nation's oil and gas and 40 per cent of the nation's forests are in this region. It has in abundance marble, phosphates, sulphur, asbestos, bauxite from which aluminum is made, clays, gypsum, limestone, salt, silica, coal, iron—300 varieties of very valuable minerals. Fish and game are bountiful.

In the second great resource—the population of 36 million people—it is customary to assume that the nine million Negroes are a drag on progress. But there is no evidence to support this myth. While under exploitation, poor schooling, and discrimination the Negro has been greatly handicapped, there is evidence that he will continue to add to the prosperity and culture of the South as rapidly as he is allowed. He has performed much of the hard and exacting labor of the region for 200 years. In scholarship and the professions he is slowly but steadily proving himself able to meet the highest American standards. In certain fields Negroes have brought distinctive gifts—folk music and dance, and now increasingly in the more formalized fine arts: literature, music, drama, painting, and sculpture. Far from a drag, the Negro's labor, best for life, and creative ability are among the region's assets.

Already many signs appear of fresh and vigorous development of these great natural resources. Industry is coming rapidly to the South to create a more favorable balance with agriculture. The school system is moving forward. Illiteracy is being reduced. Southern universities are beginning to take a high place. Literature is fresh and vigorous.

It is going to take intelligence and courage to turn into full realization the present prospects for a good South.

In business, for example, it will take sense and hardihood to insist that good wages and decent working conditions must be a part of industrial development. It is the quaint fashion to believe that low wages are an asset to the South. We have the strange spectacle of Southern politicians pleading that standards be kept low for the South in wages and hours. We had a few years ago the even stranger sight of Southern spokesmen urging that relief be less for Southerners than for other Americans, as though our people must never be allowed to realize even the minimum national living standard. This is the spirit of serfdom gone mad; the folklore of capitalism merging with the will to regional suicide.

In schools and health the South may have an approach to national equalization of opportunity and support if we will only demand it. Before Congress today are bills for large subsidies to schools and to health services. Vested interests — including many individuals and forces in the South—are fighting these proposals for national equalization of opportunity. Unless the South, which will get the overwhelming share of these benefits, stands firm in defense of them—then it deserves its illiteracy and disease.

In the development of universities, courage also is needed. This is still the region where fresh thinking and free research are most hampered. It is but a few years ago that a Southern Legislature laid down the law as to the findings that biological study might make. Money is already coming to many Southern universities far beyond anything known even a decade ago. Distinction will follow just as fast as there is equal wisdom in selecting the faculties, equal courage in supporting the search for truth.

In race relations wisdom and valor are es-

pecially needed. As a matter of fact, white people have been harmed more than Negroes by the dreary decades of bitterness and discrimination. Booker Washington's saying, "You cannot keep a man in the gutter unless you stay down there with him," has been tragically vindicated. A people cannot be healthy with one-third of their number ridden with disease which knows no color line. A region cannot be orderly and safe with one great group uneducated, undisciplined, and goaded beyond endurance. A people cannot maintain true religion by professing brotherly love and the Golden Rule on Sunday and practicing caste and discrimination the other six days of the week. A region cannot be prosperous with one-third of the populace so untrained that it cannot work skilfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods. That the welfare of the Negro is inextricably tied in with the welfare of the South is clear.

One of the greatest problems which is just beginning to face the South is that of organized labor. Heretofore labor has been split because of the schism between white and colored workers. Labor if it gets anywhere at all in the South, will have to have sense enough to see that the interests of workers are common regardless of race.

In agriculture it is going to take wisdom to plan proper use and proection of soil and fair balance of crops and livestock. What the millions of farm families need is food. That this rich temperate region should be importing butter and eggs and meat and vegetables is as absurd as it is tragic—especially since the land on which to grow abundance of all these foodstuffs, is being sacrificed in a kind of voodoo ritual to a crop which, save in the most exceptional year, brings profits neither to the tenant nor to the owner.

But when I think of "The Good South" I mean something more than prosperity and industry. I mean a way of life.

However much exaggerated, there was a tradition of fine living in the old South. Therefore I look longingly for a new South that will not be simply a copy of the industrialized North. We have a tradition, a climate, and a population that may create a life not only prosperous but satisfying. We may build, on the leisurely and somewhat rural patterns of ancient Egypt and China and Greece or of modern France, a culture in which enjoyment and expression are regarded as worthy goals, in which reverence includes man and nature as a part of God.

What shall it profit the South to multiply steel mills and cotton factories simply to become another South Chicago or Pittsburgh river front? What is the benefit of an increase in agriculture if it merely means that two stalks of cotton grow where one grew before—while the farmers starve? Why bigger schools if the children simply learn more rote lessons? Even better health is but little gain unless robust bodies house minds and souls. The South needs material betterment and there is every prospect that she will get it. But the great problem before the region is that in getting possession of an abundance of things she may save her own soul.—Summary of commencement address delivered at Birmingham-Southern College, May 30, 1939, by Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"It's a long time between drinks."

* * *

THE governors of North Carolina and South Carolina have more to talk about now. Even though the one is a conservative and the other a New Dealer, they have in common the regional tasks, needs and desserts of their Southern states. They have a common sense of the little necessity of tearing the South to pieces over a New Deal that is dealt. In Durham last week Gov. Hoey told this writer that he did not consider political division so sharp among Democrats there that North Carolina could not present a harmonious front at the next Democratic national convention. In Columbia two days later Gov. Maybank expressed much the same sentiment. He told us of a telegram he had just sent to the committee on agriculture of the Wisconsin State Assembly at Madison urging that proposed additional restrictions on Southern cottonseed oil products in that state be denied. He seemed to feel that South Carolina, too, could go to the Democratic national convention instructed for some favorite son behind whom all elements could rally in the South's critical interest. South Carolina selects its delegates in a state convention. From more than one well-informed quarter there we were told that the delegates will be instructed for Senator Byrnes.

* * *

Forty years old, able, determined, magnetic, with a fine record as mayor of Charleston and as head of the state public service authority, and blessed with a talented and beautiful wife, Burnet Rhett Maybank ought to go far, it seems to us. He reminds us of our own Alabama governor who is also young, able, determined, magnetic and similarly blessed. He belongs to what we like to call the "post-New Deal" era in Southern politics. If, as seems likely, he sticks to the business of being governor of South Carolina and does not let himself be used in the quarrel over the New Deal he can mean a world of fine things for his people, it seems to us.

* * *

"The first Charleston aristocrat since the Civil War with the energy and ability to win over enough low-born upstate farmers and mill hands to get himself elected governor," said Time Magazine of Gov. Maybank last week. The South will come to glory road, we believe, when more of these men of birth, background and education go in for statecraft, and do it not as defenders of the privileged but as champions of the public. Too often the championing is left to the fanatic or the demagogue and the first-class men appear in office as agents only of a special class. What the South needs, and the country, too, is more aristocratic democrats, more high-born servants of the low-born, more men secure enough in background, and proud enough of their blood not to toady to prospective purchasers of their social and spiritual plantations.

* * *

American journalism has many faults but it is just about the most American thing in America now. In the South the press is defeating almost single-handed forces ranging from venal to lunatic which would make a shambles of the American bill of rights and a mockery of government by the people. In the country at large, the press is making itself a clearing house for facts and a forum for opinions in a degree which may not satisfy some but which contrasts blessedly with the press across the sea—and that lowest form of journalism which offers facts or alleged facts with design only to influence opinion is happily rare. And in Wisconsin, where interstate barriers have their worst example and where love of planned economy has led to such a lust for getting things done by law that the state's place in the family of states has been impeached with laws hostile to other states, the press is speaking up in amazing vigor for a more enlightened point of view.

* * *

Listen to The Milwaukee Journal, for fine example: "Wisconsin farmers, it seems to us, should now be willing to admit that the tax on oleo has not increased the market for butter or stabilized butter prices. It has merely driven persons who cannot afford butter to lard, peanut butter and jams. These people might just as well be permitted to have oleomargarine, which is wholesome and nourishing and really a butter substitute—that is, a substance which keeps alive the taste for the creamery product. Common sense would suggest that the tax be dropped, for there is no question that it has had a bad effect on our general business in states which produce vegetable oils. Only foolhardiness would suggest that our difficulties be increased by taxing vegetable shortenings as well as margarine."

* * *

And from Janesville, Wis., the enlightened Gazette editorializes: "Figures for seven years of prohibitive oleo taxes show that while oleo was kept out of the state there was no apparent effect on the sale of dairy products. . . . What Wisconsin legislators must decide is whether the state can afford to go on the South's blacklist for such questionable benefits. All of this Begs the moral issue of the right of any state to erect trade barriers against another."

White Urges West To Join South's Fight

Mississippi Governor Asks Economic Pact In Speech In Kansas

WICHITA, KAN., June 16.—(AP)—Democratic Governor Hugh White, of Mississippi, called tonight for an economic coalition of Southern and Western States to rescue them from "regional imperialism," "economic blood-sucking" and "corporate greed."

"May God speed the day when your State and mine, and your section and mine, will forget to snap at each other over the bones that are cast to us in the guise of agricultural hand-outs, and combine our energies to demand our rightful place at the nation's economic table," he said.

Governor White addressed a Kansas State Chamber of Commerce banquet.

"Not alone through manipulation of economic controls, but through manipulation of national politics, is the pressure applied to keep us as financial provinces," he charged.

"As the next step in our mutual goal," Governor White extended to Republican Governor Payne H. Ratner, of Kansas, an invitation to address a meeting at Jackson, Miss.

Invites Leadership

"And may I call on you of Kansas to assume leadership in the closer union of your section and my own," he urged.

"I see in that leadership a vision of mutual progress. I see the ultimate assembly of a council of mid-Western governors. And I see those governors in joint session with the governors of the South, discussing our common problems and our common objectives, lending the combined strength of all of their States to reestablishment of our nation as an economic as well as political democracy."

A study of "our industrial privation," he said, finds "towering above us a regional imperialism which has concentrated 25 per cent of this nation's manufactured wealth in seven geographically small communities.

"We find that 34 counties, all but one of them located in one relatively small area, annually gathers unto themselves one-half of America's manufactured wealth. We find that 217 counties, most of them concentrated in the same area, gather in another one-third, while the remaining 2,600 counties of the land are left to divide the remaining sixth.

"And we find that States like yours and mine, excluded from the nation's economic feast except for occasional sop of an agricultural appropriation, are expected nonetheless to contribute the best of our resources and a portion of the best of our manpower to support a financial absolution with which our States individually are unable to cope."

Pressure was applied to these regions, he said, "not alone through manipulations of economic controls, but through manipulation of national politics."

Hits Freight Rates

He asserted freight rates "set by a political agency...foster continued concentration of industry."

"And now in a new and still more intolerable effort to freeze forever their domination of the nation's economic system, and put to scorn the hope of industrial progress in States like yours and mine, our economic dictators have forged a new political chain to bind us.

"Under the disgustingly obvious false pretense of national uniformity, they have erected an internal tariff of wage standards which refuse us the privilege of normal and gradual education of our farm workmen to become competent industrial employes—which refuse us the right to nurture our necessarily infant industries through their early development period—compulsory standards for you and me which the government itself does not recognize in its own operations."

White told the meeting of steps Mississippi had taken to foster industry through its law declaring plants for processing raw materials to be of "public convenience and necessity;" a law permitting municipalities to issue bonds for construction of industrial plants. The plan was meeting with much success, he said, in returning Mississippi "to an ancient heritage."

REVAMPED WPA TO TEST NEW METHODS OF RELIEF

Changes in the Law Promise to Make Trouble, but Much Depends on Course Of Business in the Near Future

By HENRY N. DORRIS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Work Projects Administration, like Ol' Man River, just keeps rolling along despite the drastic changes made by Congress. As the national guardian of those who for one reason or another have been unable to locate private employment, the WPA has entered a new fiscal year under conditions that should determine whether it will continue to be the No. 1 budget requirement, or whether the one-third reduction in expenses projected for this fiscal year of grace may be continued—in short, whether private industry can take the surplus unemployed or whether the nation must bear the burden, as it has done for the past six years.

Congress, and more particularly the House Appropriations Committee, which wrote the new set-up into law, had visions that by altering the procedure that had governed the employment of the unemployed for four years, it might produce a change for the better.

The first change that was made, in accordance with President Roosevelt's recommendation, was that the funds for WPA be cut by a third—from $2,300,000,000 to $1,477,000,000. This reduction means that the WPA, which had employed an average of 3,000,000 persons last year, must reduce this number to an average of 2,020,000 during this fiscal year.

Rolls Already Cut

Colonel F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner and an old army man to whom orders are sacred, has embarked already upon the program of cutting down the rolls. The WPA had on Aug. 2, the latest count, 2,100,000 persons on its rolls. The estimates for September are that this number will decline to about 1,800,000, with the rolls remaining at that level during the Autumn months.

WPA officials expect that a rise in the number on the rolls will begin in late November and that it will continue until a peak of 2,400,000 is reached in January or February.

From that point a decline is expected to take place that will see the figure lowered to approximately 1,500,000 next June. By this fluctuation the WPA expects to average on its rolls no more than the 2,020,000 for which Congress made provision in its appropriation.

Congress wrote into the 1940 Relief Act a provision that those who have been on WPA rolls for eight consecutive months must be laid off. Those separated from the rolls may be taken back after thirty days if the original certifying agency certifies them for re-employment.

Re-employment Prospects

With the decline in the number to be employed, however, the chances are none too good that any of those separated under the "rotation" provision may be re-employed. In many instances those affected by this rule are in the older groups, where chances of re-employment in private industry are relatively small.

The question arises, naturally, as to what is happening to these people laid off under the "rotation" provision. The answer is not at all clear. In the South, for instance, there is generally no direct relief for them to turn to. And private industry, it is feared, will be hard pressed to absorb even half those who must turn to other means for livelihood.

The picture in the North is none too rosy. Even though home relief is more generally available, the cities and communities are already taxed to support those now on the rolls. The chances of industrial employment in the North are much greater, provided there is an upswing in business.

The WPA found from a study that those who were dropped from the rolls last April and the first part of May were as a rule just out of jobs. Only a relatively small percentage found private employment. In communities where the study was made it was found that local relief agencies were unable to cope with the problem.

Further Study Possible

With the recent resumption of dismissals—looking to the eventual separation of some 600,000 who have been on the rolls for eighteen consecutive months—the problem probably can be studied with a greater degree of certainty.

While this reduction is going on, there is another provision of the 1940 Relief Act that is subject to close scrutiny. This is the limitation of $52,000 on the amount of money the WPA may spend on a non-Federal construction project.

Last Winter the WPA employed 8.5 per cent of its workers on public building projects, and through March this type of project accounted for employment of 10.2 per cent of the WPA workers. If the present construction cost limitation had been in effect then, the WPA estimates that half of the projects would have been affected. Yet the WPA anticipates no adverse effect from this provision on such projects as highway, road and street construction and repair, which were the largest of all WPA projects.

The WPA has not yet carried out the Congressional mandate that wage differentials by geographical areas shall not be greater than a difference in the cost of living justifies.

Difficulties Met

To begin with, the WPA had no accurate knowledge of what the differences in living costs were, and it has had to assemble this data. Pending a study of it, wages are now generally what they have been in the past. But in carrying out the provision instituting a "national" WPA wage scale the WPA is expecting trouble on the order of that caused by the abolition of the prevailing wage for skilled workers.

In New York City, for instance, the subsistence wage is $56, while in some States of the South it is $26 a month. So if the study indicates the difference in the living costs between New York City and some community in the South does not justify the present scale, then changes must be made. Either the South must be brought up to a figure nearer that of the WPA worker in New York, or the New Yorker's wages must be reduced.

The WPA, and Congress, await public reaction to the two most violent changes—that affecting the wage of the workers, and the "rotation" dismissals. The WPA and Congress, it must be said, await the public reaction with about the same degree of confidence. Each feels the blame will not attach to it and both hope that no blame will attach, and that the ultimate goal of placing the WPA workers in private employment will have been accomplished by a healthy upturn in business and industry.

W.P.A. Cuts Pay Here, Increases Scales in South

City's Wages Reduced $2.60 a Month Over Mayor's Plea; U. S. Average Is Up $2.50

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. — Col. F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, announced today a new schedule of monthly security wages for W. P. A. workers throughout the United States, which increases the national wage average by approximately $2.50 a month. All types of W. P. A. wages in New York City will be reduced $2.60, but increases in wage scales in Southern states range as high as 30 per cent. The new schedule will affect 2,200,000 workers.

The greatest increases in the new wage scale are in the Southern states, where unskilled labor receives $10.70 a month. In the Northern states the present wage scale is retained or in some cases reduced.

Col. Harrington said that the new rates were in accordance with the requirements of the emergency relief appropriation act of 1939, and the intent of Congress as expressed in debate. The reduction in the Northern cities was made despite a plea from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, who petitioned Col. Harrington to raise the wage scale in the South but not to decrease the scale in the North.

"Any reduction of the present rates in Northern and Western cities would bring the mere subsistence wage down to the point of actual want," Mayor LaGuardia told Col. Harrington in a petition made public last Friday. "A reduction in these cities is simply unthinkable."

The order provides for three wage regions by geographical areas and within these wage regions provides for five classifications of workers—professional and technical, skilled, intermediate, unskilled "A" and unskilled "B." Each of the wage regions is broken down by counties into four population classifications. These provide differentials in wages for counties, first, with no town of over 5,000 population; second, with the largest town between 5,000 and 25,000; third, between 25,000 and 100,000, and fourth, those in which the largest city has 100,000 or more population. This will make a total of sixty wage schedules, as against the present number of more than 4,000. Unskilled W. P. A. rural wages in the Southern states will jump from $26 to $35 a month. Unskilled wages in this region in cities of 100,000 or over will be $50.70 a month as against a present schedule of $50.

In Northern and Western cities of 100,000 population and over the unskilled wage rate will be $57.20 as against the present schedule of either $55 or $60 a month. Previous to revision under the new law the basic security wage for unskilled workers in these cities in the North was $55 a month, with discretionary authority given to increase this by 10 per cent.

In a number of cities, including New York, Cleveland and Detroit, this increase had been granted, resulting in an unskilled wage of $60.50 a month, whereas other cities, including Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, had continued at the $55 base level. The new wage schedule gives all such cities a W. P. A. unskilled rate of $57.20 a month.

	New York		Dallas	
	Old	*New*	*Old*	*New*
*Unskilled.	$59.80	$52.00	$40.30	$46.80
Intermed'e	71.50	68.90	57.20	61.10
Skilled....	92.30	89.70	72.80	79.30
Technical..	97.50	94.90	79.30	81.90

*The pay of unskilled workers is that of the lowest classification in that group.

Col. Harrington said that in determining the new wage schedules the controlling factors were the language of the act and the obvious intent of Congress as to the application of the wage provision.

TOBACCO PRICES WORRY SOUTH

8-27-39

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—The flue-cured tobacco farmers of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia are not particularly happy, for they raised the largest crop of bright leaf in the country's history, with the result that the price has broken below last year's levels.

In one sense, many farmers have themselves to thank for this, since they voted down the AAA control program in 1938. The 1939 crop is estimated at more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, 200,000,000 pounds in excess of the world demand. About 60 per cent of the bright tobacco farmers voted for control, and a two-thirds vote was needed.

With a view to avoiding a recurrence of this condition next year, and perhaps bolstering the price on the old belt markets of Virginia and North Carolina, which will not open until late September, Secretary Wallace has announced that a referendum on control for 1940 will be held, probably very shortly.

Since almost enough farmers voted for control last year to make it effective, it seems highly probable that the necessary two-thirds will favor it in the approaching referendum, in view of the relatively low prices paid for the leaf in the markets so far opened.

The average price on the Georgia and Florida markets this year, the first to open, was from 13 to 14 cents, as compared with better than 22 cents in 1938. A smaller drop in price was noted on the border markets of the two Carolinas.

In Eastern Carolina

On the great Eastern Carolina markets, largest of all, which opened this week, the 18 cents which was hoped for failed to materialize at the onset, but some authorities feel that this figure might be reached as a season's average. This is somewhat more than the old belt growers of Virginia and North Carolina hope to get for their leaf next month.

While the situation in the flue-cured States is not particularly good, it is far from what it was in 1931, when the leaf brought only 8.4 cents, or a total of $58,000,000

Southern Emigration

Southern states, including Alabama, long have produced more than their share of young recruits for the army, navy and marine corps. The South has been one of the major sources for the armed branches of the defense service.

Perhaps one of the reasons why the South furnishes so many young men for the service is that the spirit of adventure still lingers here, the Southerner is more romantic, more restless for the type of action provided by the armed forces. But, as *The Atlanta Constitution* points out, doubtless many of the young men who leave the South to join the army and the navy do so because they can get vocational education in the service that they cannot get in their home communities.

Some of the young men return to their communities after their enlistment period is over, but many of them never return to the South.

Now while this section can take some just pride in the number of young people who enter the navy and army from the South and no person can begrudge the boys taking the opportunities for vocational training they cannot get in their own communities, this presents a definite problem.

Emigration of brains, enthusiasm and youthful energy from the South is to be discouraged. And the only sound and fair way to discourage it is to offer our young men better opportunities at home than they can get elsewhere. Vocational training is one of those needs.

If we are to keep ambitious young men in the South, then the South must make it worth their while to remain here.

The South Loses.

The south long has been one of the major sources of recruits for the United States army. The marine corps and the navy have obtained much of their roster from the Dixie states. From these three there has been returned to the southern states a group of youngsters with a vocational education probably unequalled by any civilian school in the region.

Many of them have not returned. They find security and advancement in the service ranks and remain soldiers, sailors or marines. Still others, probably the majority, leave the service but do not return to the south, finding skilled employment in other sections. It is the old story of the export of southern brains and skill.

This year the south will be thus drained, more than ever before in peacetime, of the youth it has seen grow to manhood. The army is expanding, and extra quotas unfilled elsewhere will be allotted to the south. Few will return, since the south offers them little in the way of opportunity once they have mastered the skilled trades which the army offers in the way of an education.

No one begrudges the services the youth of the south, nor can one wonder that southern youth, particularly from the rural areas and the smaller towns, choose to enlist in a field offering travel, steady pay and education.

One does wonder, however, that the south can be so blind as to make it necessary for southern youth to join the army, the navy or the marine corps to obtain a vocational education, which then is placed to the service of other sections, when it is the south which so sorely needs that mixture of skill and brains.

The drain made by the army, the navy and marine corps and the permanent loss to the south would be well worth serious study. If they are to leave, these youth should have an opportunity to return. The export has been too heavy.

A Cotton Christmas To Help The South

The Cotton Christmas program being sponsored by the National Cotton Council is bound to be of benefit to the whole South. Eight hundred and fifty "Cotton Belt" counties have indicated their intention of fostering the program, which is designed to stimulate the sale and use of cotton through emphasizing Christmas gifts containing cotton.

Birmingham, Ala. 12-1-39

These 850 counties are found in all states of the South and include nearly half of the counties in those states. If the movement would lead to only one family in 10 spending an extra dollar on cotton presents for this Christmas, the result would be highly beneficial.

News 12-1-39

With a carry-over of 14,000,000 bales of American cotton, the largest on record, before this year's crop started moving to market, any effort tending to encourage more use of goods manufactured from cotton is bound to be helpful.

The South has an additional incentive for joining in this movement in the fact that last year the South manufactured five-sixths of all the cotton consumed in the United States. In this section there were 18,152,000 active spindles compared with only 5,814,516 for all the rest of the country. Stimulation of cotton sales, therefore, will help not only the cotton farmer, but also the manufacturers of cotton goods here in the South.

In the North at this season hopes are rising strong for a "white" Christmas. In the regions where snows fall, Christmas seems incomplete unless snow is on the ground. Here in the South, where we can have little hope for that kind of white Christmas, we can hope for a Christmas whitened by cotton. Such a Christmas will mean a more prosperous Christmas and new year.

Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun
March 31, 1939

LEADER SAYS SOUTH SHOULD MAKE ADVANCE

Executive Declares Section Should "Get Out Of Hock" to North

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30— (AP) —President Roosevelt began a ten-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here late today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the south faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the north."

From an automobile rostrum facing gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard field, the chief executive again took cognizance of southern economy—termed in a new deal report the "nation's economic problem number one"—and asserted:

"I don't believe that the south is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the north and west, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But the president, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, said much remained to be done, adding:

Enterprises Urged

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the south out of hock to the north. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students assembled on the famous Auburn football field that he had been talking about land with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Rep. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation.

"That is part of the necessary economy if the south is to survive."

Responsibility Cited

The president said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in Alabama and a lot of other states.

"I would like to live long enough," he continued, "to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true."

The president started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock, central time, this morning.

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous negro school at Tuskegee, stopping enroute to greet the patients and staff at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts.

After driving around the vast campus with its 110 buildings, including 28 trade schools, the president's car was stopped on a knoll in front of Carnegia Music Hall overlooking the negro cadets spread out on a sunken greensward.

He listened to the rich voices of the negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former presidents of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted.

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow.

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women, cooperate in your own state and throughout the country."

Dr. Patterson advocated a "broad program of sound education" to combat world unrest and social and economic problems facing this nation. He said much that Tuskegee had accomplished would not have been possible without the "whole-hearted cooperation of friends of both races, north and south."

Dr. Moton declared "inter-racial feelings" was better today than ever before and added he did not believe "the negro race, or any race, high or low, had a better friend than the president of the U. S."

A very dark man, Dr. Moton brought a smile to the president's face when he said he thought he could "bring a little more color" to the ceremony than anyone else present.

The president spoke the third time to a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags.

He urged the children to be good citizens for they were to be the "voters" of tomorrow. He told a story of Dick Connell, a democrat in his New York district, who gained a seat in congress after many years of futile effort only by visiting the school children in three counties and waiting for them to grow up to be voters.

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of crowd in front of a school house and talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbor five and ten miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

Enroute to Warm Springs from Opelika, the president slowed down his car to wave to cheering citizenry in the Alabama mill towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett, and the Georgia mill centers of West Point and LaGrange.

March 31, 1939

SOUTH'S GAIN DRAWS PRAISE OF ROOSEVELT

More Done in Last Six Years Than in Previous 60, President Declares

NEED OF CAPITAL CITED

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt began a 10-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here late today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum facing gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the chief executive again took cognizance of Southern economy—termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem number one"—and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'

Low Wages Mentioned

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these Southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But the president, speaking informally as in all his talks in Eastern Alabama during the day, said much remained to be done, adding:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students assembled on the famous Auburn football field that he had been talking about land with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation.

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

New Means Suggested

The president said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under 30, the people who have got American ideals and

are not afraid of trying new things."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in Alabama and a lot of other states.

"I would like to live long enough," he continued, "to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true."

Negroes Sing Spirituals

The president started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock Central Time, this morning.

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro school at Tuskegee, stopping enroute to greet the patients and staff at the Negro veterans hospital on the outskirts.

After driving around the vast campus with its 110 buildings, including 28 trade schools, the president's car was stopped on a knoll in front of Carnegie music hall overlooking the Negro cadets spread out on a sunken greensward.

He listened to the rich voices of the Negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former presidents of Tuskegee by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"We All Take Part"

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow.

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to co-operate with your fellow men and women, co-operate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

Dr. Patterson advocated a "broad program and sound education" to combat world unrest and social and economic problems facing this nation. He said much that Tuskegee has accomplished would not have been possible without the "whole-hearted co-operation of friends of both races, North and South."

Race Feeling "Better"

Dr. Moton declared "inter-racial feeling" was better today than ever before and added he did not believe "the Negro race, or any race, high or low, had a better friend than the president of the United States."

A very dark man, Dr. Moton brought a smile to the president's face when he said he thought he could "bring a little more color" to the ceremony than anyone else present.

The president spoke the third time to a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags.

He urged the children to be good citizens for they were to be the "voters" of tomorrow. He told a story of Dick Connell, a Democrat in his New York district, who gained a seat in congress after many years of futile effort only by visiting the school children in three counties and waiting for them to grow up to be voters.

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of the day, he addressed another crowd in front of a school house and talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors five and 10 miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

En route to Warm Springs from Opelika, the president slowed down his car to wave to cheering citizenry in the Alabama mill towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut, and Lanett and the Georgia mill centers of West Point and LaGrange.

COAL DEADLOCK IN STATE FIELD STILL UNBROKEN

Continuation Of Talks Among Negotiators Is Awaited

5-15-39

Both union representatives and coal operators said Sunday that no new developments had arisen over the week end in the controversy ranging around operation of the state's bituminous coal fields.

James H. Terry, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America, miners' negotiating group, said no definite time had been set for resumption of negotiations in the state tieup. He said William Mitch, head of the U. M. W. A. in this area, was waiting for further information on the Appalachian region contract before beginning further negotiations.

A contract negotiating group, composed of operators and a union committee, adjourned Friday until some time early this week. Mitch had submitted a list of 26 demands to the operators.

Information Sought

Adjournment was agreed upon, according to Terry, in order that "clarifying information" on the Appalachian contract could be obtained. He said Mitch probably would receive this information Monday, but could not say when further discussions would be held.

Observers of the situation declare an early settlement of the dispute is not likely unless the U. M. W. A. forego their demand for a union shop or the coal operators give in to the demand. Indications were that neither side would give in on this point immediately.

Appalachian Contracts Signed

Associated Press reports said the national coal crisis had been relieved Saturday when 15 of the 21 coal associations participating in the tieup signed a contract in the Appalachian region concluding negotiations and breaking a deadlock which has existed for two months.

Gratification at the results was expressed by Dr. John R. Steelman, of the U. S. Labor Department, and personal representative of President Roosevelt in the negotiations. He predicted anthracite coal operators in Northern Pennsylvania would sign a new contract with U. M. W. A., sending between 100,000 and 125,000 miners back to work.

Southerners' Refusal Described As Magnified

NEW YORK, May 14—(AP)—H. S. Homan, secretary of the Big Sandy-Elkhorn Coal Opeartors Association of Kentucky, said Sunday that expectations of "disastrous consequences in Southern coal area no signing the bituminous union shop agreement have been greatly magnified."

Homan, one of the last representatives of the soft coal conferees remaining in the city following several months of negotiations with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers (CIO), said incorrect interpretations had been placed on refusal of the six Southern associations to sign the new two-year contract completed Saturday.

Homan said practically none of the 30 mines in his district operated Saturday and that the association had taken the position it would not operate until a vote on the new contract had been taken by the operators.

He said he would fly back to Ashland, Ky., Monday morning.

Closed Shop Opposed In South

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 11—(AP)—Southern Appalachian coal operators stood unanimously opposed Thursday to a "closed shop contract" with the United Mine Workers of America (CIO)—and indicated present demands of John L. Lewis, U. M. W. president were unacceptable.

Awaiting the final outcome of negotiations in New York, the operators met here Thursday and announced they had "unanimously instructed their representative in the New York wage conference, L. C. Gunter, to continue indefinitely his unqualified support of the operators of the entire Appalachian area in refusing to sign a closed shop contract."

Union leaders assert they have demanded a "union shop" and not a "closed shop." The former does not require non-union employes to join the union, but usually stipulates new employes must join within a certain period of time. The "closed shop" requires all employes to be union members.

"When they speak of the 'closed shop' and the 'union shop,'" said Calvin Holmes, veteran coal man, "it is tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

Holmes said most of the Appalachian area had been operating under the "union shop" but were unalterably opposed to a "closed union shop."

C. M. Moore, of the Moore Coal Company, asserted the operators' opposition included both the union and closed shops.

"It's all the same thing," he declared, "and I'm not going to have John L. Lewis tell me how to run my business."

Lewis telegraphed William Turnblazer, Jellico, Tenn., president of District 19, U. M. W. to open negotiations for contracts with mines in outlying sections of the Appalachian area.

First Rural Housing Agency Set Up In North Mississippi

Special to The C

TUPELO, Miss., Oct. 2.—The Board of Supervisors set up a five-man Lee County Housing Authority here today to launch the first Federal rural housing program in the Nation—an experimental project which if successful in Lee County will be expanded in a drive to eliminate poor housing conditions throughout the South.

Named to the Lee County Housing Authority were Chairman R. W. Reed, local business man and head of the State Welfare Board, E. C. Norton of Guntown, Herman Jones of Saltillo, Earl Gammon of Verona and P. K. Estes of Shannon.

The group is given authority to borrow money through the United States Housing Authority to finance an initial project of possibly 200 farm homes in Lee County this Winter. Farmers or tenants receiving the houses will make no initial cash outlay and the payments will be amortized over 40 years in the form of rent. U.S.H.A. will grant an annual subsidy to the Lee County Housing Authority, enabling it to cut payments on each house to perhaps $3 to $5 a month.

Begin Project Soon

Owen Cooper, USHA representative, said construction would get under way this Winter.

He listed only two restrictions for farmers receiving the new homes: They must tear down or divert to other use an old shack dwelling for each new house built, and they must turn over title of the plot of an acre or two on which each house is built to the Government for a period of 40 years.

The farmer or tenant, however, will occupy the house as long as he lives on the surrounding farm. One farmer could obtain several new tenant houses on his farm if he set aside the ground on which to construct them.

Congress has provided USHA with $800,000,000 to provide good housing for low income families of the Nation, but up to the present time, all this fund has been spent in cities, with 152 projects now under way.

No New Taxes

The proposed undertaking will in no way involve the credit of the county or impose any taxes, Mr. Cooper said, nor will there be any cost to the county for construction. The rent from the dwellings will be pledged to the Government, but nothing more.

Co-operation of the State Extension Department, agricultural experiment stations, State Planning Commission, Farm Security Administration, and other state and Federal agencies will be available in putting over the program.

Need for the rural housing program is shown in a recent survey of the State Planning Commission: "In 1930 69 per cent of all farm homes in Mississippi were valued at less than $500. This is over twice the Nation's average of 33.3 per cent. Decline in value and deterioration has doubtless reduced the value of 75 per cent of the rural dwellings in Mississippi to less than $500. Such a large number of homes valued at so low a figure is not proof positive, but is strong evidence of bad rural housing.

"The rural housing survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture in 1934 showed that of the rural dwellings in Mississippi 39.7 per cent had poor foundations, 28.5 per cent had poor exterior walls, 39.6 per cent had poor roofs, 40.2 per cent had poor doors and windows; 45.6 per cent had poor interior walls and ceilings; and 30.8 per cent had poor floors. In each instance, the percentage of structural defects is at least 50 per cent greater than the average of the Nation."

COWS, NOT DOGS, NEED FOR SOUTH

Jonathan Daniels Scores "Rich Past," Says Area Must Be Improved

BY REBECCA FRANKLIN

The South, a region whose "opulent lushness" nutures more hound dogs than milk cows, "thinks too much of a rich past—for most of us it never was true."

With this quick stab at the "aristocratic pretenses" of Dixie, Jonathan Daniels, last night began his pulling-no-punches picturization of the nation's No. 1 economic problem area. He spoke at Birmingham-Southern College.

Offering no panaceas, no quick cures or remedies, the distinguished young editor of The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer dispassionately presented the South's long history as a poor country whole betterment is imperative to the nation as a whole.

To Gov. Dixon the speaker gave an approving nod early in his talk. Said he: "The pace of real progress in the South is somehow the pace your governor is setting in Alabama."

The germ of the South's future economic improverishment was evident even in Revolutionary days, he asserted, pointing out that the problems of this region have been reiterated throughout the years. He harked back to those two militant Southerners, Henry Grady and John C. Calhoun, who also stated the problems in their days.

"Yet," he said, "still in 1938 we were being called the Economic Problem No. 1, and the professional patriots were again protesting." He added, "I think the people are beginning to be ready to face the problems and deal with them."

Daniels denied the South has a "monoply on poverty." Men face the same problems everywhere, he said.

"The Negro problem is no longer just Southern. There are more 'Mammys' in Manhattan right now than there are in Birmingham," he declaimed. "Nor are our agricultural problems the only ones in the nation. Duplications can be found elsewhere."

The South's high birth rate is a major problem, he maintained—"a South too poor to adequately feed its young is replenishing America." The South is crowded with children born to scarcity, and every year thousands of these become refugees from the poverty of this region, moving into other areas to create economic problems." It was at this juncture he mentioned the plenitude of hound dogs and the scarcity of milk cows.

Later, following the speech, a questioner in the audience asked, Daniels. "Is there any sound reason for Southern children to be undernourished?"

The speaker retorted: "I should say if we can get the old man to get out and grow the greens we're on our way out. It's certainly a shame for us not to be growing the things we eat."

The South, as Daniels sees it, "offers a unique problem and a unique opportunity. It provides a potential market such as no other nation provides. If its average income could be brought up to the average of incomes over the country, our buying power would be increased by the billions."

John Temple Graves III introduced the speaker. Mr. Graves was presented by Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern College.

In the audience were Joseph Bentonelli, Metroplitan Opera tenor and his mother.

SOUTH IS BUGABOO OF NEW ENGLAND

Further Moving Of Industry Dixieward Is Feared If Rates Adjusted

PROVIDENCE, R. I. —(AP)— Further migration of New England industry to the South would result, the New England council was told today, if "current propaganda" regarding freight rates out of the South was successful.

Harry G. Ames, transportation counsel of the New England governors railroad freight rate committee, told the fifty-fourth quarterly meeting of the development organization that if "political rate makers succeed in their efforts New England might just as well abandon any attempt to produce and distribute commodities in competition with the South."

Asserting that New England's dominance in the number of spindles in 1910 had gradually waned until now it was a "fourth rate" factor in the industry, Ames declared: "The disastrous effects of this migration cannot be measured by considering the textile industry alone."

He declared the South had advantages in the costs of raw material, labor, plants and taxes and that the only New England advantage was in transportation costs.

"If the problem of making rates were limited to the sole question of the costs entailed in the physical handling of a given train of cars," Ames continued, "I doubt very much whether there would be any substantial difference in the cost of handling a train of 50 cars in the South and in the North.

"But freight rates cannot be made on such a simple formula and they never have been. On the contrary, the cornerstone of rate-making always has been that the total revenue received by a carrier must or should be sufficient to enable it to pay its operating expenses, taxes, etc., and have enough left over to provide for a fair return upon its investment or upon its rate making value."

Ames contended that all the agitation now current in the matter was purely political and that it was utterly lacking in merit and logic.

COTTON SUBSIDY FEARED AS START OF PRICE CUTTING

George Warns Roosevelt Proposal Would Destroy Integrity of Lint on Markets of World.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP)—Senator Walter F. George said today President Roosevelt's proposal for a government subsidy on cotton exports "would destroy the integrity of cotton as an article of world commerce."

In an interview the Georgia Democrat said that such a policy, once started, "would cause an international price-cutting war on world cotton markets."

The Georgia senator also announced that he had asked the Surplus Commodities Corporation to increase distribution of food to the needy in Georgia, in view of prospective suspension of old-age pensions.

Discussing the cotton situation, he said southern senators had assumed government officials would not try to put the export-subsidy plan into operation without obtaining approval of congress. If they try to do so, George said, he would demand a congressional investigation.

The senate agreed yesterday to consider a cotton surplus proposal when it convenes Monday. The measure before the senate would return to growers 3,000,000 bales of cotton on which the government has made loans. Farmers would get this at 3 cents a pound, provided they reduced new crop production this season an equivalent amount. The government loss or write-off would be about $90,000,000.

Expanding his statement regarding distribution of surplus commodities to the needy he said he had acted at the request of the Georgia State Welfare Department.

Already the Commodities Corporation has responded by sending 24 to 26 carloads of flour to Georgia, he said, and had assured him that "the increased needs of the state would be met as far as possible."

MIDDLE WESTERNERS FORM OWN BLOC

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP)—Middle western senators, ignoring party lines, formed a corn-wheat-dairy bloc today similar to the older and powerful cotton bloc of southern senators.

The presence of Secretary Wallace at the birth of the new legislative group gave rise to immediate speculation it was formed to oppose the cotton bloc, now engaged in controversy with Wallace over his proposed cotton subsidy program, but the middle western senators emphatically denied that.

Senator Lucas, Democrat, Illinois, leader of the new bloc, said the middle westerners would designate a committee of three to meet with a similar group of southern senators to "reach an agreement upon broad questions of general farm policy."

The Times Looks South

"Alabamians, Georgians and Southerners generally," thinks *The New York Times*, "must have found President Roosevelt's address at Auburn pointing right up their alley. The South has been a poor relation long enough."

But the New York paper believes that President Roosevelt over-simplified the problems of the South in his Alabama speech. For instance, *The Times* wonders if the South should not be glad to use money from any source to develop its resources. "It is the uses to which capital is put, not the source from which it comes, that matters," the newspaper wisely reminds Southerners.

"It is in keeping with soil-conserving agriculture that the middle tier of the Southern states should raise more dairy cattle, more beef, more vegetables and a wider range of fruits, and perhaps not so much cotton, tobacco and corn," *The Times* says. "But it is not wise to be dogmatic in this field. Southern milk, beef and apples would compete with similar Northern products and some sort of adjustment would have to be made there. We cannot very well urge the people of Wisconsin to balance things by growing cotton."

And it is well for Southerners to heed such a voice as that of *The New York Times*, which realizes that "the South has to be thought of as a part of the total national economy." How true.

A new War of the States would be grossly unwise, even an economic war in which bullets are substituted with tariffs; shells become business competition; cavalry raids become industrial thefts. When the North and the East agree with *The Times* that the South actually is a part of the total national economy and that a nation which chains its feet cannot hope to run, then the nation and the South will profit.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN SOUTH GROWS

Estimated $200,000,000 Is Already Invested In Producing Pulp

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3—(AP)—The South already has invested an estimated $200,000,000 in developing its newest industry—making paper from pines.

More than $27,000,000 was spent in paper and pulp mill construction last year, D. G. Moon, consulting engineer here said Monday, "and $21,000,000 more will be spent in 1939. Approximately $100,000,000 has been spent since 1935."

Moon, who is managing director of the first Southern paper festival here April 16-19, said experimental work is now under way with hardwood and gums to supplement pine in the making of newsprint and other forms of white paper.

Paper Consumption Increasing

"Consumption of paper is increasing annually at the rate of 1,000 tons daily," Moon said, "and this country is still importing a large percentage of its paper.

"But in the South we have 125,000,000 acres of forest land, of which 90,000,000 acres are in pine in eight Southern states alone.

"The normal growth of this area would produce 40,000,000 cords annually, enough to produce 25,000,000 tons of pulp annually or twice the present pulp demand of all grades in the United States.

"Forest management and conservation can increase this growth rate many times."

Conservation and new uses of paper will be discussed during the four-day festival here, he said, along with merrymaking which includes parades, carnival events and pageantry.

New Use Described

"One of the new uses is packaging," he said, "packaging for the many articles in use daily. Paper packages will supplant wood, metal and cloth containers in many cases."

One of the reasons for gravitation of the paper industry to the South is the natural supply of raw materials in fast-growing forest lands, Moon said.

"A plant is now under construction at Fernandina, Fla., which will make pulp for rayon manufacture from pine. Thus it will be possible for milady to wear a frock of rayon taken from the pine trees growing in the abundant forests of the South.

"Newsprint will soon be a commercial actuality from pine. The Southland Paper Mills are under construction at Lufkin, Tex. By Fall this mill is expected to be in commercial production, with a 150-ton daily capacity. The groundwork and laboratory research necessary for this mill to turn out newsprint was accomplished at Savannah.

"There are other valuable by-products of pine pulp—resins, fats and oils. The fats can be reduced to edible fats in commercial quantities, so that in the future the breakfast eggs might well be cooked in pine butter.

"Imitation leather is another process and result of the by-products."

Regarding the coming pine festival, Moon said conservation would be one of the principal topics, but that it will not interfere with the merrymaking. Governors of 12 Southern states have been asked to take part, he said, and to send beauty representatives to serve the royal "Court of Paptrus," which will rule throughout the festival. Each day a pageant known as "The Story of Pines" will be given, and there will be numerous dances and balls. A tour of famous Savannah gardens has been arranged as a part of the entertainment activities also.

Speakers at the technical meetings arranged include L. A. Hawkins, executive research engineer of the General Electric Company; I. F. Eldredge, of New Orleans, regional director of the U. S. Forest Survey of the South; Frank Heyward, of Atlanta, general manager of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, and others.

The Southern Paper Trade Association, the Southern States Pulp and Paper Club and the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association will meet here during the festival.

TOWARD A NEW SOUTH

For more than two generations the South has been this country's orphan child, climatically a land of sunshine, fictionally a land of romance, economically a land where the depression that followed the War between the States never completely lifted. The bleak facts of soil erosion, of wasted or undeveloped resources, of low living standards, poor health and inadequate schools, of a distressing system of land tenure, of the high cost and scarcity of credit, of the complication of inter-racial relationships by unhappy economic factors—these were unflinchingly set forth last Summer in the report of the National Emergency Council, to which an advisory committee of Southern citizens gave support and approval.

Lowell Mellett, executive director of the council, stated the conclusion clearly in his letter of transmittal. "There is," he said, "no simple solution. The solution must be part political, with the Federal Government participating, along with State, county, city, town and township government. But there must be participation also by industry, business and schools—and by citizens, South and North."

The admitted need for such a solution must not be taken to imply that the South has heretofore been supine. Its people have struggled courageously against great obstacles to develop colleges, schools and libraries; to improve their systems of cultivation; to create industries; to establish better relationships between employer and employed and between the races. But it became apparent that they could not attain full success unless their problem was treated as part of the nation's problem.

The present national Administration, to its credit, has recognized the peculiar conditions existing in thirteen or fourteen Southern States and has done much to remedy them. In the agricultural areas it has earnestly attempted to substitute rehabilitation for relief. Under the Resettlement Administration and, later, the Farm Security Administration it has made loans through which it was hoped impoverished farmers, tenants and croppers could become self-supporting. The record of repayment on such loans is strikingly good. Another new Federal agency, TVA, is cooperating with national, State and local agencies in promoting a scientific agricultural program, with the use of phosphate fertilizers, not only in the Tennessee Valley but in other regions. TVA is also campaigning energetically for a wider use of electricity in Southern areas. If we can separate this campaign from the vexed question of the relations between TVA and private enterprise, we can see in it a powerful force for Southern prosperity. A Government policy of pegging the price of cotton above the world market has been a costly experiment; on the other hand, in the Government's efforts to diversify Southern farm products, to conserve the soil and to rehabilitate the farmer a constructive influence must be recognized.

But the situation in the South demands a long-range plan, developed cooperatively out of the needs and interests of thousands of localities, with every kind of public and civic agency doing its part. Such a plan must be formulated in the South itself, by Southerners. Tentatively, it is already taking form. Early this year a group of representative Southern men and women, including educators, journalists, sociologists, public officials and labor leaders, met at Atlanta to formulate a program.

They agreed that further Federal aid was needed to help agriculture and to rehouse the rural population; that malaria, hookworm, pellagra, syphilis and tuberculosis could be and should be brought under control; that adequate wage standards should be achieved through peaceable collective bargaining; and that the States should formulate new land policies through land-planning commissions, modernize laws affecting owner-tenant relationships, take full advantage of benefits available under the National Social Security laws, strengthen the guarantees of civil liberties and abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

Such a platform obviously needs fuller interpretation. Yet it is a hopeful sign that it should have been formulated and that the subsequent movement to establish a Council of Southern Regional Development is reported to be making good progress. The South has rich gifts for the nation, not only in tangible resources but in the intangibles. Intellectually and culturally it has made remarkable progress against heartbreaking odds. It now needs the stimulus and encouragement which will make it not merely a rich market for Northern goods but an equal partner in the march toward economic recovery.

Honored Again



HON. J. C. NAPIER, whose commanding ability won him many honors, has just been honored again. Nashville citizens have named the South Nashville Housing Project the "J. C. Napier Homes", in appreciation of the veteran leader's services.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OFFICIALLY HONORS HON. J. C. NAPIER

Veteran Leader is Called "Outstanding Negro Citizen" in Announcement

The big housing project to be erected in South Nashville, it has been confirmed, will be called the "J. C. Napier Homes" and be a landmark attesting to the high esteem in which Nashville's outstanding Negro citizen is held by the present city administration.

While a previous announcement of the decision of the Nashville Housing Authority to name the project for Mr. Napier has been made in the Nashville Globe, it was only on August 30th that the official letter naming the project was released. On that date, Mr. Gerald Gimre, the efficient and popular director of the authority sent the following communication to the notable man it had honored:

Nashville, Tennessee
August 30, 1939

Hon. J. C. Napier,
345 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Napier:

The Nashville Housing Authority is pleased and honored to notify you that it has named the proposed new Negro Housing Project in Nashville after yourself.

At the suggestion of Mayor Thos. L. Cummings and with the hearty concurrence of the members of this Board we were pleased to honor you as an outstanding Negro citizen of Nashville.

This Board has, therefore, determined that the new Negro Housing Project will be named in honor of you and as such will be designated "J. C. Napier Homes."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Gerald Gimre
Executive Director

Cotton Men Predict Growth In Domestic Consumption If Business Upsurge Continues

Possibility That American Mills May Consume More Than 8,000,000 Bales Is Seen If Improved Conditions Are Maintained

By WALTER DURHAM

If general business conditions in the United States continue to improve with an upward trend in wages, employment and the general price level during the next two years, it is probable that domestic cotton consumption will average considerably higher than in 1938-39, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday at Washington.

"A combination of improved domestic conditions, reduced imports of cotton textiles and products made from other fibers, and possibly increased exports of cotton textiles might result in domestic mill consumption reaching the record high of nearly 8,000,000 bales established in 1936-37," the bureau said. "For the 1939-40 season, however, a more reasonable estimate would seem to be between this figure and the 6,860,000 bales consumed in 1938-39."

There is little reason to expect American export trade in cotton textiles will increase sufficiently to greatly affect mill consumption, the report continued. While competition from British textiles may be considerably less than during the past season, a part of any such reduction may be offset by increased exports by Italy and Japan, it is pointed out.

Slump Seen in Europe

"Cotton consumption in Europe seems likely to be much lower in 1939-40 than in the past season," the bureau said. "American cotton may represent a somewhat larger proportion of the total than in 1938-39 because of larger total supplies of American cotton and in the indicated smaller supply of foreign cotton, and because of the domestic cotton export subsidy.

"In Great Britain, the recent exchange of rubber for approximately 700,000 bales of American cotton may also tend to temporarily encourage use of larger proportions of American cotton. However, in belligerent countries the increased use of cotton for war purposes is likely to be materially offset by reduced consumption for other purposes. Some increased cotton consumption may occur in European countries actually involved in the conflict but not enough to offset the decline elsewhere," the report asserted.

Expect Oriental Increase

"In the Orient, cotton mill consumption may show some increase current season. Should food prices during the current season be substantially higher in relation to cotton prices than in the last few years, it is possible that cotton production in India, Egypt and possibly some of the other countries might decline to some extent. In China, however, the crop might easily be somewhat larger than the small crop of 1939," the report said.

In Japan there is the possibility of some increased consumption as a result of larger exports because of reduced competition from British goods. In India, mill consumption may increase somewhat as a result of the reduced imports of cotton textiles from Great Britian. It is significant, however, that Indian mill consumption during the past season reached an all-time high. In China, a return to somewhat less unsettled conditions in many areas is somewhat more favorable to increased cotton mill consumption, but this is offset, at least in part, by poorer general crops during the current harvesting season.

"In areas other than the United States, Europe and Asia, cotton mill consumption may also show some increase over that of the previous season. These possible increases, together with the other possible increases may about offset the probable decline in Europe. At best, however, it seems improbable that the total world mill consumption will show any substantial increase and might decline by a considerable amount.

Depends on War

"Should the war continue throughout the 1940-41 season, cotton consumption in Europe would likely show a still further decline, but this decline might be largely offset by increased consumption in the United States and elsewhere. From the standpoint of supply, the situation may be more favorable in 1940-41 than during the current season. Should world consumption in 1939-40 equal that of 1938-39, it would result in a smaller world carry-over of cotton on Aug. 1, 1940, than at the beginning of the

Tobacco Men For Control

Growers of cigaret tobacco in six states, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida and Alabama, have just voted nearly nine to one for a return to Federal crop control. The unrestricted crop this year reached a record of 1,014,670,000 pounds, as compared with an average annual consumption of 750,000,000 pounds. Foreign buying ordinarily takes care of 400,000,000 pounds and the European War has caused at least a temporary curtailment of purchases from abroad. The combination of circumstances promises a slump of about one-third in growers' incomes.

The vote was 205,409 to 23,016 for acreage quotas planned to limit the supply to 660,000,000 pounds next year, but even if that goal is nearly attained, the cigaret tobacco producers are still gambling heavily. The return to crop control, however, does not necessarily mean anything in the long view, for the producers quite properly figure that the war for them means a period of extraordinary emergency in which unusual measures may justify themselves. Acreage control is neither very sure nor very satisfactory, of course, but in the pinch it is better than nothing.

These tobacco growers would be on far sounder ground if they adopted and followed out a sane live-at-home program, putting food and feed crops first, and letting the cash crop come in where it naturally would after home needs were as fully met at home as possible. The tobacco sections have long suffered under the delusion that they can make enough money from their cash crop to allow them to buy everything else. Under average conditions it can't be done, and even when it can the land is none the better for it.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 8, 1939

DR. H. W. ODUM TO SPEAK HERE

U. N. C. Man to Address Banquet Meeting of Charlotte University Women.

Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina will speak at a banquet meeting of the Charlotte branch of the American Association of University Women at the Charlotte hotel Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

He will discuss the South at its best and attainable standards of culture and economy for 1950. Dr. Odum is well-known in Charlotte where he has been heard in a number of addresses. In addition to his duties at the University, he has numerous offices of honor and distinction. He was a member and assistant director of the President's research committee on social trends from 1929 to 1933 and was chief of the social science division of the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago in 1933. He is a former president of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service and has been president of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation since 1937.

Dr. Odum is the author of a number of books and a contributor to various outstanding magazines. He will introduce the University Women's study of the South, their topic for this year's work.

LOWLY PEANUT IS GAILY FETED

Tri-States Area Honors Cherished 'Goober' On Pageant And Parade

10-17-39

DOTHAN, Ala., Oct. 13—(AP)—In pageantry and parade, this Wiregrass region Friday glorified the peanut, a lowly product of the soil but one whose economic importance rivals that of cotton in the Alabama-Florida-Georgia belt.

Street dancing and a carnival atmosphere preyailed in the second annual National Peanut Festival Friday night, following a parade which attracted an estimated 40,000 onlookers.

Houston County (Alabama) High School won a tri-states spelling bee over Climax, Ga., in Dothan's Wiregrass Memorial Stadium Friday afternoon. Leon Jernigan led a Geneva, Ala., high school team to victory in a track meet.

By far Friday's outstanding event was the parade, placing the lowly peanut on the agricultural throne. Hundreds marched. Frivolity was entwined in a serious mein.

A band of Dothan High School football players, clad in gridiron armor, won the most applause. Two sturdy tackles carried a banner "Youth in Europe Is Marching to Arms—Thank God, We're Marching for Fun."

Virginia Strong, 21-year-old Ashford, Ala., brunet, and John Turner McCalls, Dothan, ruled over festivities as queen and king, respectively. Miss Strong was chosen over 30-odd beauties in a pageant preceding Dothan High's 7-0 football victory over Opp, Ala., High Thursday night.

As the street dancing and downtown frivolity began, the stadium program was being climaxed with a wrestling and moxing show. On one street, modern jitterbugs cut capers, while on another the old folk and middle-aged went through square-dance routines.

While attendance was below a pre-festival forecast of 60,000, Harry Hall, Chamber of Commerce secretary-manager, pronounced the occasion "a decided success."

Since the boll-weevil forced crop diversification in this Alabama-Florida-Georgia triangle in the 1920's the peanut steadily has advanced as an economic factor until now it rivals cotton as a money-producer.

Arkansas' Cotton 'Croppers' Are Fast Merging Into Ranks Of Migrant Day-Wage-Labor

And They Do Not Like It Very Much, Survey Undertaken By State University And AAA Reveals—Higher Level For Group Is Indicated

10-15-38

By The Associated Press

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 14.—Arkansas' cotton-country sharecropper continues to disappear into the ranks of migrant day-wage-labor, and the 'cropper doesn't like it very much, the State University reported today.

These were outstanding conclusions drawn in a University of Arkansas College of Agriculture bulletin based on a 1938 survey made in co-operation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The and 423 sharecroppers and wage laborers had been on the upgrade since 1931.

Of all the workers interviewed 311 said they preferred a sharecropper status to that of day labor—principally for economic reasons.

J. G. McNeely, assistant economist who represented the college in the survey, said that probably the most significant thing shown by the study was the change in the plantation workers' status.

Fixes No Reason

Although the report did not attempt to fix a reason for the trend, it noted that plantations using tractors during the period under examination not only had the greatest decline in the number of resident families, but also had experienced the greatest tendency toward cotton production by wage labor rather than sharecropping.

Covering the period from 1932 to 1937, the statistics were gleaned from the plantation areas of Jefferson, Phillips and Miller Counties—each comparatively far removed from the other two with reference to the geography of Arkansas' cotton belt.

Incomplete surveys in recent years have indicated a growing tendency by plantation operators to use "day" laborers instead of "croppers," but the college-AAA survey put a definite finger on the trend, showing that the proportion of cotton acres worked by sharecroppers had decreased and the proportion worked by wage laborers had increased.

Mr. McNeely described as significant the attempt of some landlords to keep a dependable labor supply available through the assignment of small cotton acreages to families, expecting by this method to keep families near at hand to be called upon for work as wage laborers.

Higher Level Seen

Notwithstanding the wage-labor trend, Mr. McNeely said, all indices of social and economic progress pointed toward a higher level for the sharecropper group. He noted, however, that the economic status of both sharecroppers and wage laborers had been on the upgrade since 1931.

Mr. McNeely asserted that cash settlements in 1937 were 89 per cent higher than in 1932, although such settlements to sharecroppers vary with cotton production and prices, and no consistent trend was apparent.

Social participation in the community by wage labor and sharecropper groups alike centers in the church, the survey showed. Sharecroppers, however, attend church and Sunday school more regularly and hold more church offices.

About 40 per cent of all occupancies were found to be for only one year, and about 60 per cent did not exceed two years. The majority moved short distances, more than one-third involving less than three miles, and 62 per cent involving less than eight miles.

Average Declines

The average number of resident families employed on the plantations declined from 349 per 10,000 acres of crop land in 1932, to 327 in 1937. A decline of the number of share renters from 53 in 1932 to 43 in 1937 accounted for a large part of the decrease.

During the period, cotton acreage per 10,000 acres of crop land decreased by 20 per cent. The number of tractors increased from 10.2 in 1932 to 17.2 in 1938, an increase of 68 per cent.

Mr. McNeely said the failure of the number of resident families to decline in line with the reduction of cotton acreage and the increase in tractor use was explained largely by the fact that the peak labor requirements in cotton production—chopping and picking—have not been mechanized.

Plantation operators feel that it is too great a risk to depend too heavily on off-farm labor for these operations, Mr. McNeely said.

Arkansan Tells Farmers To Throw Off Yoke Of AAA

To The Commercial Appeal:

In the period of Medieval Europe, when people were lacking in education and understanding, the feudal system was in flower, and under petty overlords, with their own militia, a complete sovietization was in effect—because these petty overlords had taken complete economic control away from the people. All products of the land was regimented into the hands and control of the feudal lord, the people were in complete servitude and became feudal serfs. This is plain history.

Mr. Wallace with economists with names such as Ezekiel Mordecai, Hiss and Haus, which smack of Old World thought, has introduced into America the identical deology, through the AAA. No man with any intellect can separate the AAA set-up from this feudal lordship of the Dark Ages, except in one thing, and that probably temporarily, the injection of green checks to bait and sweeten the individual to surrender his liberty under our constitutional government, which they cannot attack directly, which check is in turn charged to the poor dupe to be collected out of his hide later three times over, from this very man, or his children.

It seems that Mr. Wallace is fearful that the very thing will happen that he claimed this great AAA racket would bring about, e.g., to raise prices on cotton and wheat to parity. And now great propaganda is spread from Washington over high-priced radio time, again proselyting the poor and gullible, that the common man has to be taken care of and prices must not go up—the same Stalinite double-double crossing that such vultures feed upon, to keep prices down, so that this AAA racket will not be destroyed by the very thing it was created to bring about—higher prices.

This enormous surplus, paid for by the taxpayers, was no accident. The wisest men in the U. S. A. advised and proved beyond question at the start that this very thing would happen, but they failed to understand that the Socialist mind, or more nearly correctly, the Communistic mind, had this very thing in mind but could not afford to expose themselves—more Stalinism—and they knew that this surplus would place a stranglehold for them upon the throats of every independent farmer in America, and in such away that the Communistic flustration would be complete and would be able to dodge the issue, as the war is now about to allow them to do, indirectly. This has brought about a people economically enslaved, regardless of the form of government. Therefore, people have lost their freedom.

It is time for the American farmer to throw off these local extension agents and the AAA officials, and their racketeers and henchmen, and inside pressure group of parasites, the Farm Bureau Federation, whose members always, if farming, are overallotted, undermeasured, and have a license to do as they please, rules and regulations to the contrary, and by the set rule in Washington no action can be obtained except through channels, and that means if you report them, the report is mailed back to the local office for comment and recommendation, and this same bunch acts as their own judge and jury as to their innocence or guilt, and there is no way to get this procedure reversed, as it has evidently been made a fast and bound law among this bunch of racketeers to hold together, if the whole ship sinks, and believe me they are doing it.

Remember, farmers, we elected a President on the slogan, "He kept us out of war," and just as soon as he was elected, to war we went. Do not make this mistake again. The propaganda to pull this same deal is again being broadcast all over our country, and I sincerely believe that, regardless of party, we need another man in the White House as soon as we can get him there, war or no war. But may God direct us so that, regardless of the pretext or alibi, and this alibiing in Washington reached the professional stage a long time ago, we must not be ground to pieces in a fool move to save anything or anybody in rabid Europe, which cannot be done, never has, and never will.

R. W. SIBLEY.

Conway, Ark.

UNITY IS TERMED NEED OF SOUTH

P. O. Davis Tells Florida Workers Cooperation Of Factors Vital

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17—(AP)—Close cooperation between agriculture, industry and labor was described Tuesday by P. O. Davis, Alabama agricultural extension director, as "the first essential thing for hastening an advance South."

Davis addressed Florida extension workers at the annual meeting at the State University here.

The "biggest need" of rural people, he said is "teachers and leaders who can teach efficiently and effectively for practical results, and inspire mass application of the lessons taught."

"The paramount economic problem of the South is out on farms where the people live," the extension director continued, describing the material assets of the section as "so abundant that there is enough for all under a standard of living far above the current level."

Wealth grows and the people prosper where there are resources and cooperation, Davis told the Florida workers.

"Above all," he added, "we need leaders in agriculture who understand the problems of industry and labor; and we need leaders in both industry and labor who understand the problems of agriculture, plus their own problems. In government we need leaders who understand and evaluate properly the problems and needs of all three groups.

"We need in this country greater abundance in production, distribution and consumption of the products of farm, factory and mine.

"Such can be attained through mutual understanding, goodwill and cooperation under constructive leadership. We have constructive leadership in this country but, of course, there is always opportunity for improvement."

Selling Alabama Farmers On The Art Of Salesmanship

The jars of honey were neatly displayed on the counter of a Birmingham store which specializes in fancy groceries. The honey was of a crystal clear quality and was put up in unusual containers designed to be used on the table.

It was not necessary to read the label on the container to know that the product did not come from Alabama.

In our efforts to develop new sources of farm income, it must be recognized that at present we are conspicuously backward in one important respect, namely: The choice of varieties, grading, packaging, advertising and marketing of what we have for sale.

For instance, there are a few honey producers in Alabama who have their own labels. Some of them are marketing their product successfully. At the same time most of our honey is sold in tin buckets with a very poor label, or no label at all. The average buyer seldom knows whether he is getting a good product or an inferior one when he makes a purchase. Alabama is producing fine honey, but only a fraction of it draws premium prices.

The operator of a vegetable market was asked about this problem. "You see those Spring onions," he said, pointing to a pile of bundles. "Notice the variety of sizes in each bundle. Most customers want either small onions, say the size of a lead pencil, or large ones. But the farmer who brought those in mixed them up, and as a consequence I could not pay him as much for them as I could if they were of uniform size."

This particular retailer continued:

"Frequently a farmer comes in and says he has some Irish potatoes to sell. When I ask what kind of potatoes, he seldom knows the exact variety or grade. He brings them in just as they were dug. They are just potatoes to him, and it is difficult for him to understand that I can sell the product for a higher price if it is clean, graded and of a good variety."

For many years California has demonstrated the value of cooperative marketing, grading and advertising. It has helped to "sell" the buying public on particular brands of such products as artichokes, avocados, oranges, lemons, prunes, lettuce, etc. Florida has likewise made some progress. For out-of-state consumption, certain sections of Alabama have made progress in building up a reputation for strawberries, Irish potatoes, green corn, cucumbers and satsumas. But little progress has been made in selling consumers within our own state.

If markets are to be developed, means must be found to make salesmen of our farmers. Shoppers no longer buy eggs simply by the dozen. Color, weight and age play an important part in the marketing of eggs. Our farmers must become conscious of standards that apply to various products if they are to sell more and at a higher price.

This problem is one which every agency interested in the improvement of agriculture in Alabama should be concerned with—our elementary schools, high schools, Auburn, the State Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service, 4-H Clubs, farmer organizations and chambers of commerce. We are aware of the fact that efforts already have been made in this direction. However, is it not possible that all of these agencies could coordinate their efforts in educating the producer and consumer in building greater markets for Alabama produce?

The Bankhead Plan For Reducing Cotton Surplus

One of the recognized weaknesses of the administration's cotton control program has been the accumulation of tremendous stocks in government warehouses. While the lending provisions of the AAA have prevented a price collapse, there seems to have been no way to forestall market losses.

Senator Bankhead has proposed, and the Senate has approved, a move to reduce the surplus now held by the government and at the same time continue acreage reductions in the future. Under this plan, farmers would be permitted to purchase government cotton for 5 cents a pound. The amount the individual farmer could purchase would be limited to the amount by which he reduces his acreage.

In effect the individual farmer would be permitted to make an average profit on the acreage which he takes out of production, since it would cost him at least 5 cents, or more, to produce the cotton which he can purchase from the government. At the same time there will be a reduction in the surplus stocks held by the government. This reduction is essential since it will continue to have a depressing effect on the world, as well as the domestic market, as long as it is held.

As originally introduced by Senator Bankhead, the plan called for the sale of cotton to farmers at 3 cents a pound, but the increase to 5 cents was made on motion of Senator McNary, the Republican leader.

This proposal, though far from ideal, seems to be about the most workable yet advanced for disposing of the cotton surplus, or at lease a considerable portion of it, and as such it probably should be passed by the House, where it is now under consideration.

HARMFUL EVASIONS OF CONSTITUTION

When the federal government permitted the creation of discriminatory measures under which advantages were given to some states at the expense of other states, it started something that is wholly opposed to the American theory of government and which has led to tremendous and costly confusion.

The constitutional inhibition relating to tariffs between the states was adopted at the outset because it was recognized that if the welding of the colonies into a single government was to be a success it would not do to have these colonies—now states—adopting legislation which might interfere with the free movement of commercial products between them.

So to make interference of this nature impossible, it was decreed that no tariff barriers should exist. This fundamentally sound theory remained operative for a long time, but a change came about when the South, which had been wholly agricultural, began to develop industrially and to present a new form of competition to the North.

In order to check the South's industrial growth the Northern and New England states unquestionably would have raised tariff barriers against Southern products but for the fact that the constitution stood in the way. So something new had to be evolved, and thus discriminatory freight rates came into being—violative of the principle if not of the letter of the constitution.

Thus was set in motion a long chain of evils which still are multiplying. The nation having gotten around the constitution by the utilization of the freight-rate authority, various states began to evade the constitution by utilizing the taxing power as a substitute for the outlawed tariff system as between states.

In consequence of this movement, there exists today a great many discriminations against the South, one of the most familiar practices being to impose prohibitive taxes upon the products of Southern cottonseed oil.

The whole system is wrong, having no place whatever in a nation which is assumed to have a distinctive oneness, and the Congress should take steps to correct the evil before it gains even greater proportions.

The Congress should not only outlaw rate discriminations as between states in the Union, but should declare unlawful any tax measures which are designed as substitutes for illegal tariff exactions upon goods moving from one state to another.—Gadsden Times.

SOUTH DEMANDS LABOR ACT CHANGE

Dixie's Legislators Will Seek Five-Member Board To Administer Law

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Congressional demands to amend the hotly disputed Wagner labor relations act apparently had won support this week from all Southern members of the House and Senate labor committees.

These Southerners, however, agreed that changes were needed. They differed widely on details—and indeed, on the urgency of the amendments.

In the House, where Southern legislators were outspoken in seeking a revision of the labor relations act Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.) wanted to replace the present three-man board with a five-member group to be appointed geographically.

He and many other Southerners complained that all members of the present board came from the Northeast. They declared the South had labor problems not found elsewhere, and therefore was entitled to representation.

Sponsors Amendments

Representative Barden (D., N. C.) sponsored the American Federation of Labor's amendments.

These measures, among other things, would dub the agency the "National Labor Board." Too, they would increase the board's membership to five, and would make various changes in its methods of procedure.

Representative Norrell (D., Ark.) was less critical of the board itself than were Ramspeck and Darden, but he declared certain changes were needed. For example, he said employers, like employes, should be privileged to call upon the NLRB for elections.

"I believe," he said, "that the board has carried out the letter of the law. Changes should come by amending the law itself."

On the other side of Capitol Hill, Senator Ellender (D., La.) said the present board was "uncompromisingly hostile" towards unions af-

filiated with the big labor organizations. He declared an independent union came before the NLRB "with two strikes on it."

He sponsored an amendment to prohibit the administration of the board in such a way as to "cause the disestablishment or destruction" of an unaffiliated group.

Favor Employer Rights

Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Hill (D., Ala.) contended that employers should be given equal privileges under the act, and Hill said he believed steps should be taken to assure the South of representation.

On another labor matter, Southerners asked congressional or court action this week.

Dissatisfied with Administrator Andrews' interpretation of the wage-hour law as he applied to fruit and vegetable processing plants, some Southern legislators began a campaign to write into the act an exemption for this industry.

They declared his definition of the term "area of production" would require that the majority of canning, packing and storing plants comply with the act's provisions. The law exempts processing plants located within the "area of production."

South Is Portrayed As Important Area

CHAPEL HILL, April 4.—(AP)—Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, said in an address here last night that "the south is the nation's economic problem No. 1 in that the security of America depends on the solution of the south's problems."

Daniels spoke at the University of North Carolina's human relations institute.

"The south represents both a unique problem and a unique opportunity, both threat and promise," Daniels said. "Dixie is no longer content to stir in its own juice—its own pot likker. Its children are no longer content to starve on the old red hills.

"Perhaps fortunately for it, the north cannot escape the consequences of the southern problem without a new firing on a new Fort Sumter on its own account. It cannot therefore build a Chinese wall where Mason and Dixon ran their imaginary and entirely penetrable line."

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Hymn well the great Confederate South—
Virginia first, and Lee!"

HOST this Thursday and Friday to Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, who comes to deliver the Dancy lectures at Alabama College, this state may be counted upon for all welcome and attention to the distinguished Virginian whose name is associated immortally now with that of Lee. The same devoted and factual approach which made a classic of Dr. Freeman's "R. E. Lee" may be anticipated in the addresses he will deliver at Montevallo on the South and its literature since 1865. It is good for Alabama to have this experience of Dr. Freeman, and it is good for Dr. Freeman to have this contact with the Deep South. He is a Virginian who understands that in spite of present trends Virginia would no more be Virginia without the South than the South would be the South without Virginia.

* * *

James A. Peoples, of Asheville, N. C., agrees with Editor Hederman, of The Jackson Clarion-Ledger, that Mississippi has managed always to be represented with distinction at Washington. "I believe," he writes, "that it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that no state in the union, with the possible exception of Virginia, has been more ably represented from the beginning than Mississippi."

* * *

"Oklahoma and Texas have just accepted membership in the Southeastern Governors Conference," writes that organization's industrial consultant, Mr. Carroll Downes, "and the name has been changed to 'Southern Governors Conference.'" This is good news but we are one of those old-fashioned people who can't think of anything as truly Southwide unless it includes Virginia. The Old Dominion is not in the governors' conference, and it seems to us that Mr. Downes and Mr. Robert need to do some work on Gov. Price. They need to let him know that the conference does not live on the freight rate controversy alone. Virginia isn't interested in that controversy, naturally, because most of the state is in the favored "official territory." But Virginia is vitally interested in other matters with which the Southern Governors Conference deals.

* * *

Reminder that some of our own Southern states impose a tax ranging from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound on margarine comes from Executive Director L. J. Folse, of the Mississippi State Planning Commission. Tennessee, for example, has a tax on margarine, and a recent attempt to repeal it failed. Mississippi passed a law in 1934 taxing the product but Gov. Connor vetoed it, and Gov. White today is strongly opposed. "Until the South does some repealing," writes Mr. Folse, "we cannot with good grace complain about the attitude of Wisconsin."

* * *

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, agrees with this column that he has been in better form than he was the night he undertook to prove at a Town Meeting of the Air in Chapel Hill that the South is not the nation's No. 1 economic problem, and in the same breaths that the South is a long sufferer from adverse national policies. But he sees no inconsistency in the two positions. "I could not possibly in 10 minutes state the terms of the economic problem of the South," he writes, "I had to be content with a brief statement indicating that with respect to income the Southern level is fairly comparable with that of other sections of the country. This is confirmed by many official reports. The second part of my address was intended to explain the disparity between the accumulation of capital in the South and other sections, and also to suggest that the principal task of the people of the South is to obtain a correction of adverse national policies, and the last portion of it was intended to compare the Southern economic problem with the national problems with a view to showing that the Southern problem is by no means the primary problem in this country . . ."

* * *

"I have observed with satisfaction your statements concerning the state taxes on oleomargarine. I take it you are familiar with the federal taxes against which the late Oscar Underwood protested so vigorously. . . . Let me add that I always read your column with much interest and very frequently with unusual satisfaction."

* * *

Long before Roosevelt suggested that the South would do well to invest more of its money at home, Southerners were saying the same thing, just as they were saying that this region was a primary national problem. Isn't it time for some of our leaders to get over being diverted from all judgment and truth by their dislike of Roosevelt? It is amusing to imagine how they would have howled even louder and made even more indignant speeches if the president had said the exact opposite of what he did say, if instead of calling us a No. 1 problem he had said we were not a No. 1 problem. We can imagine them denouncing it as one more example of discrimination against the South, one more piece of evidence that the president and the Democratic party presume so much on the South's loyalty and vote that they feel free to neglect this region. We can picture them eloquently demanding that the president's insulting words be repudiated.

Death of Dixie Leader Recalled After 50 Years

Four New Orleans chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Wednesday observed the 50th anniversary of the death here of President Jefferson Davis by placing wreaths at the base of his statue on South Jefferson Davis Parkway at Canal street.

A wreath also was offered by the Louisiana division of the organization, of which Mrs. E. L. Rugg, third vice-president, is the ranking officer here.

President Davis, who lived at Biloxi, was visiting the Fenner family at the house on the upper river corner of First and Camp streets when he died. His body was buried here, but later was moved to Richmond, Va.

The local chapters which honored his memory Wednesday and their presidents are General Francis T. Nicholls, Mrs. John G. Harrison; New Orleans No. 72, Mrs J. J. Ritayik; Stonewall Jackson Mrs. J. S. J. Otto, and Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. George Quevrouze.

Diverting Aid From the South

The extent to which the New Deal makes the South the stepchild of the nation is once more revealed by Secretary Wallace's use of federal funds voted by congress for relief of the farmer.

Mr. Wallace appeared before an agricultural subcommittee of the house on Friday and while it was an executive session, it leaks out that he was cornered by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver, of Georgia who accused him of failing to use 14 million dollars which had been specifically earmarked by congress for the distribution of cotton goods through the surplus commodity organization.

The subject came up for discussion because Mr. Wallace had announced that the money voted by congress for export subsidies on cotton was approaching exhaustion and therefore the amount of the subsidy per pound would have to be reduced.

Mr. Tarver recalled that during the discussion of the Wallace cotton export program in congress, the Georgia representative strongly opposed it. A compromise provided that 14 million dollars should be used to buy up and distribute cotton goods.

Wallace admitted, as we have indicated, that none of this money was used for the purpose specified.

One of the most forceful speeches made in congress was that of Representative Pace who proved with authentic statistics that in the government purchase and distribution of surplus commodities vast sums were spent for buying prunes in California, cabbages which were shipped from one state into another state where cabbages were rotting in the field and committed many other blunders, and spent only 20 thousand dollars for the purchase and distribution of cotton goods.

Time and again the figures have been presented in these columns to show that federal relief in all its forms has grossly discriminated against the South, in general, and Georgia in particular. This state was about third from the bottom in the amount per capita distributed by the present administration in subsidies and other forms of assistance.

For many years WPA workers in the South were paid from one-half to one-third the hourly wage rate prevailing for the same type of work in the North.

These are but a few of the highlights in the long course of New Deal discriminations against the South.

This newly exposed and most flagrant slap at the South, in plain violation of an act of congress, makes it all the more incredible that any of our people can be ever tolerant toward the New Deal.

Cotton Control Up Again

Subject to a farmers' referendum on December 9, Secretary Wallace has proclaimed a cotton-marketing quota of not to exceed 12,000,000 bales for the next season.

Two-thirds of all the growers who participate in the referendum must approve to make the restrictions effective. In the past two years the growers have approved the quotas by huge majorities, and nothing has developed to show that sentiment for the marketing limitations has receded. Indeed, those who favor government control will have some new arguments to advance. Aside from the question of the present huge supply, they can say truthfully that several of the large exporting countries are not at war and that the hostilities are not likely to greatly affect their production. On the other hand, the foreign cotton demand depends largely on the highly developed manufacturing and distributing systems in Europe and Asia, which are being disorganized by the war. The cotton markets abroad have been demoralized in past wars and there is nothing to show that this will not be so again.

What requires Mr. Wallace to proclaim the quotas, however, is not market prospects but the statistics on the American supply. Under the agricultural adjustment act, control must be proposed to the farmers whenever the supply promises to be as much as 107 per cent of "normal" for the year under consideration. A normal supply is that required to meet the market demand plus 40 per cent. The current crop plus the carryover on July 31 indicates a record breaking supply of about 25,000,000 bales. That, of course, is much more than a normal supply which Mr. Wallace figures, under the AAA formula, to be 18,200,000 bales.

While the secretary of agriculture makes his proposition as a legal requirement, others for the program will put the circumstances of the war in its favor. And there will be no disposition to overlook the crop loans and benefits that go with control and fall without it.

An obvious conclusion in connection with the cotton problem is that whatever the chance that has existed for solving the difficulties of the industry and returning production to its own feet at a reasonably early time, that possibility has now been weakened. Control and more control over the economic life of the country is a wartime refrain with extra meaning for activities that were regulated even in peacetime.

Southern Handicaps

On Oct. 24 the federal wage-hour law will have been in effect for one year. Consequently, the minimum wage for interstate industries will be advanced, according to the provisions of the law, from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents an hour. It is now definitely made known by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, however, that the minimum wage in the textile industry will be advanced to 32½ cents.

The objective of the act is a general 40-cent minimum. It provides that advances in that direction beyond those required by the law may be made in particular industries upon recommendation of industry committees and approval of the administrator. A textile industry committee, composed of representatives of manufacturers, workers and the public, recommended the 32½-cent rate, after hearings in Washington and Atlanta.

Mr. Andrews says the evidence presented at these hearings supported the committee.

The committee's majority has contended that the new rate will not have any appreciable affect on employment and will bring only a moderate increase in price.

But Southern manufacturers have been strongly opposed to the new minimum and have argued that it will result in substantial reduction of employment.

With business lately having shown such striking improvement and with all the uncertainties of war in Europe, it is, of course, extremely difficult to predict just what will be the result of this wage order. It is possible, of course, that the trend in wages and business generally will be such as to minimize the effect of the raise.

Gov. Dixon declares the scale might be satisfactory if "war-time prices for cotton and textiles" prevail, but warned that it would have "a serious effect on us in normal times."

Governors of several Southern states, who meet here Monday to plan furtherance of their campaign for removal of Southern freight rate discriminations, doubtless will consider the textile order as well.

* * *

Both in the freight rate and textile wage situations, the South is presented with what, under normal conditions, would be distinct handicaps in its effort to improve its own economic position and thus contribute to the better balance of the entire nation.

Higher Southern freight rates make the sale of Southern products in the rich Northern markets all the more difficult.

And removal of wage differentials in the South further reduces this section's capacity to compete successfully and better its economic level.

The South is united in opposition to such discriminatory and crippling action.

Moreover, the nation as a whole cannot gain from such short-sighted policies, even though they may be to the advantage of special interests.

MANGANESE FIRM TO BUILD IN SOUTH

Anniston Factory Will Produce Low-Grade Ore for Steel.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 24.—Formation of a $55,000 company to produce low-grade manganese ore to be used in the manufacture of steel was announced here today. It is planned to establish a factory in West Anniston early next month.

Officers of the company are S. E. Boozer, president; Ed L. Sayer, vice president and chemist, and Wiley Terry Jr., research chemist. Mr. Sayer was formerly chemist at the Swann Chemical Company here.

Officials of the company believe that low-grade ore can be produced at a cost of from $7 to $22 a ton. The by-product will be used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

RELIEF LOAD OF SOUTH IS HEAVY

Textile Mills' Operation And Industry Fail To Take

Unemployment Slack

ATLANTA —(AP)— Humming textile mills and a quickened tempo in heavy industry have brightened the South's business outlook, but the Works Project Administration sees no prospect of a slackening relief load.

The reason, says Regional Director Malcolm Miller, is that more than 80 per cent of all WPA clients are unskilled. He pointed out those recalled were textile, steel and iron workers, and other skilled industrial laborers.

Miller said seven Southern states in Region 5 have been allotted $14,000,000 for October to employ 260,000 persons—an increase of 16,000 workers over the September quota. Besides these, he explained, there are 114,000 others certified and awaiting assignment, or eligible for certification, and an estimated 321,000 additional listed as unemployed "in need." All told, he said, there are about 695,000 persons without jobs in the seven states.

"You see," he added, "industry would have to do a lot of absorbing before there would be any reflection in the relief load."

More than 65 per cent of the unemployed, Miller said, are rural agricultural workers, many of whom cannot hope to regain their jobs because they have been displaced by advancing mechanization of farms and limitation of production. Others are day laborers or other unskilled workers who no longer can obtain work because of advancing age.

Region 5 embraces North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee.

GRAVES SCORES DEWEY SPEECH

Age-Herald 12-9-39

Age-Herald Columnist Says New Yorker Is Partial To North

Birmingham, Ala.

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7—Striking back at Thomas E. Dewey's speech delivered in Minneapolis Wednesday John Temple Graves, III, Birmingham Age-Herald columnist, opening the Pinehurst Winter forum Thursday night, accused the Republican presidential aspirant of taking sides in a regional dispute, indicating that there were issues between the different parts of the country which are not subordinated to the cry for unity in time of crises.

Quoting a newspaper article reviewing Dewey's talk, Graves pointed out that the district attorney asserted that the farm problem was acute around Minneapolis, "with the long drouth and with the South producing and marketing dairy products."

"That," Graves declared, "is the point of view of the North-Middle West, and it is a legitimate one, for the South is indeed producing and marketing dairy products."

Graves said that it is the most significant thing the South is doing now, and it means competition for the North-Middle West. He pointed out that the income from livestock and livestock products in the South last year actually exceeded the income from cotton and cotton seed.

"We (the South) are handicapped in this development by inequitable freight rates," Graves said, "but we look upon the development itself as one answer to our problem with cotton. Legitimate as is the desire of the North-Middle West to keep its dairy markets, the South's need and desire for something to save it from single-crop poverty is legitimate, too."

He said instead of being sympathetic with those who are exposed to this Southern competition, a better answer to Dewey's problem would be the "building up of the South so that it will not only cease to threaten other states with ruinous competition, but develop within itself a purchasing power which will offer these states new markets."

Efforts To Increase Cotton Consumption

In the last few years more and more emphasis has been put on increasing the consumption of cotton as a means of improving the cotton situation. There seems to be general agreement that this offers the most promising field of endeavor for those who seek to lift cotton from the low level to which it has fallen, and to make it more profitable for the farmers who grow it, for the ginners, cotton merchants, warehousemen and cottonseed crushers who handle it, for the manufacturers who process it, and for all others whose welfare is affected by cotton. In the South, this includes almost everybody, directly or indirectly.

There may be little or nothing that we can do about some of the difficulties that have beset American cotton. For example, we cannot do anything about the increasing competition for American cotton that has come from the expanded production of the fiber in other countries. There seems to be little hope of recapturing very much of that part of our foreign cotton market which has been lost.

We can, however, hope to improve the situation of cotton by increasing its consumption. That is why the major emphasis today is on expanded uses of cotton. That is why the program of the National Cotton Council, whose membership embraces individuals and firms belonging to the various interests in the cotton industry, has made increased consumption its great objective.

Various agencies are at work, through research and experimentation, to increase the use of cotton. The federal government is active in it, Congress having appropriated a large sum of money for the purpose of finding new uses for cotton and promoting its consumption in existing uses. The National Cotton Council and other organizations associated with the cotton industry are engaged in the effort. In the laboratories of technological institutions there is experimentation in this field.

* * *

A notable contribution has recently come from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. It is a bulletin of the Engineering Experiment Station there on "Possible Methods for Increasing the Consumption of Cotton and Cotton By-Products," written by Dr. A. R. Macormac, associate professor of textile chemistry, and Dr. C. A. Basore, professor of chemical engineering.

This bulletin suggests 58 ideas for using cotton. These are divided into three classes, which the authors define as follows:

(1) Changes in the physical properties of cotton whereby the cotton may become a more serious competitor of linen, wool and silk.

(2) Development of a luster or finish on cotton comparable or superior to rayon whereby cotton may replace rayon.

(3) Intensive utilization of linters, stalks, seeds and hulls in the chemical industry.

Specific problems in all three classes are suggested. Many of them, the authors explain, are not original, but are included for the sake of completeness. Drs. Macormac and Basore have developed and accumulated 31 projects based on the utilization and processing of cotton fiber, 16 possible new applications of cottonseed products, and 10 based on the use of the whole cotton plant.

The descriptions of these projects are mostly in technical terms, and there would be little point to setting them forth here. As an example of the practical application of the fundamental ideas on which the bulletin is based, however, the heat resistant process for making tire cord, developed by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Macon, Ga., is cited. This process softens the wax or gums inherent in the cotton fiber and compresses the fibers so that they are bonded together in the final cord, producing a cord which, it is claimed, is "superior in tensile strength, both wet and dry, and resistance to the injurious effect of heat due to internal friction or other causes, to both rayon and ordinary cotton cord."

* * *

Another enterprise in cotton experimentation which has recently come to notice is a program under way in the laboratories of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh, in cooperation with the Cotton Research Foundation. There eight research scientists are attempting to develop new uses for lint, seed and cotton stalks.

"Faced with huge overproduction and large inventories, plus severe competition from substitute materials," says Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, assistant director of the Mellon Institute, "cotton has no other hope for regaining economic health than to dig up some new jobs for itself."

Already, it is said, the program has developed an oil-free cottonseed meal and an effective sweeping compound from seed hull bran. Other projects under way include the production from hulls of activated carbon of the type useful for gas masks, and the finding of uses for gossypol, a toxic material present in cottonseed; the manufacture of wallboard and similar products from cotton stalks; study of methods of fire-proofing, water-proofing and rodent-proofing cotton textiles, and development of new methods of processing cottonseed meats with a view to using them to produce glues, plastics and coatings.

In addition to the institute's research program, the sponsors are planning to increase the number of cotton fellowships at Southern colleges next year.

We return to the bulletin by Drs. Macormac and Basore to quote an expression of an attitude that should prevail among all Southerners. "In conclusion," they say, "the authors maintain that King Cotton must get rid of his inferiority complex. They do not agree with those who contend that the economic position of cotton is necessarily hopeless, but on the contrary take the position that much could be done to stabilize and maintain cotton prices by a comprehensive and intensive research program along the general lines indicated."

Notable Rate Decision

By a close vote, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided to take down the rate fence imprisoning Southern industry. The one-way gate which permits manufactured goods to enter but not to leave the South is to be put on two-way hinges. The rate-making thesis that a stove ought to pay more freight if it moves a hundred miles north than if it follows the compass a hundred miles in any other direction is being abandoned. While the decision was a close one it is just as effective, and should turn out to be just as final, as if it were unanimous. With the inequities once admitted and corrected over entrenched opposition, it will not be easy to reinstate them.

The importance of the decision is in the establishment of the principle that there should be a parity of rates on commodities moving North between regions with those moving South between regions, or moving within the Northern territory. The order actually requires a change in rates on only about a dozen articles. On a number of commodities the commission found the rates lawful as they stand. But this particular proceeding involved only about 35 items out of several hundred which eventually will come under review for adjustment to comply with the parity principle.

It will be difficult for Northern manufacturers to sustain any contention that the commission acted arbitrarily to equalize regions without regard to the remuneration of the railroads, or that it was simply giving the South something. Evidently the commission did not find that it costs the roads more to move goods from Southern to Northern freight territory than it does for the same distance within Northern territory. It said that "the cost of transporting the articles named in the complaint from producing points in the South into the North, compared with that of transporting like articles within the North, does not justify the maintenance thereon of a higher level of rates than are applicable to like articles within the North."

The decision will come to date the beginning of another phase of Southern development. It forecasts a definite increase in the level of Southern income and the extent of purchasing power. More purchasing power will mean more demand for most of the things we buy from the North Atlantic and the tier of Great Lakes states. How little the decision will hurt the Northern carriers and manufacturers might surprise them. At least we of the South might soon be able to pay more of the federal taxes which the Northerners now complain they largely pay and we largely get. Meantime the Southern conference of governors can be thanked for exposing rate inequities of such long standing that many Southerners had come to think them inevitable.

Opportunities in South Discussed by Peter Chopin

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Thibodaux, Dec. 6.—Peter Chopin, New Orleans florist, was the guest speaker today at the weekly luncheon of the Thibodaux Rotary Club. Mr. Chopin, who has a farm at Nine-Mile Point, took issue with President Roosevelt regarding the South being "the government's Economic Problem No. 1." He cited various ways in which he said the South is capable of taking care of itself independently. He said the opinion that President Roosevelt expressed had been harmful rather than helpful, declaring that many magazines had seized upon the matter to present the South, through pictures and articles, in an unfavorable light.

He stated that Louisiana, in Easter lily bulbs, has a source of revenue that few citizens of this state realize. It is possible, he declared, to raise enough bulbs on an acre of land to support a family of five. "Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the Bermuda islands and Japan for Easter lily bulbs that could be raised right here," said the speaker. He also exhibited to the club members a bottle of wine that he had made from Louisiana grapes, which, he said, mature ahead of California grapes. "Instead of the South, especially Louisiana, being the nation's Problem No. 1," asserted Mr. Chopin, "this state is the nation's Opportunity No. 1."

Mr. Chopin was accompanied to the luncheon by the following New Orleans Rotarians: Rufus Lea, Otto Schwartz and C. M. Barnes.

There Must Be Both

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, speaking before the Town Meeting of the Air Thursday night, presented extensive statistics to show the South's comparative poverty. The reality of his contention must be obvious to all clear-minded observers.

But immediately after Dr. Graham along came Senator Josiah Bailey, of North Carolina, with government figures to show a comparatively good wage and family income record for the South.

From their contrasting statistics Dr. Graham concluded that the South is the nation's No. 1 economic problem, while the patriotic Senator Bailey denied the accuracy of the description.

Granting that figures can be obtained "to prove anything," what were the differences between these men?

It seemed to us that probably the basic difference lay in the variations between the traditional liberal and conservative approaches, which Dr. Graham and Senator Bailey so typically exemplified, respectively.

Dr. Graham was primarily concerned with the prevailing problems of the South and what could be done to mitigate its troubles. His address was largely a recitation of the numerous aspects of our economic backwardness. In conclusion, he urged greater educational opportunities, through federal aid, as a basic need in overcoming our ills.

Senator Bailey, after the old-time Southern manner, insisted that it was not the fault of the Southern people if they are bearing heavy burdens. We did not get the senator's view altogether clearly. In one moment he seemed to be arguing that the South is not behind the rest of the nation and in the next he seemed to be admitting that it is.

He explained that the "national policy"—as to tariff and freight rates particularly—had long been against the South. He said that the low earning power of our large percentage of Negro population was a major factor. He declared that the South long had failed to receive its share of federal monies, notably in railroad expansion and in relief payments.

Considering the value added to products by manufacture, Senator Bailey showed that the South compares very favorably with the rest of the nation in the percentage of that added value paid out in wages. The trouble in this particular, however, is that the South's industries do not add by manufacture anything like the value added in many Northern industries—in automobiles, for example. But differences in income are to a considerable extent offset in the South by lower living costs, Senator Bailey insisted.

Bearing all these handicaps in mind, the senator seemed persuaded that the South is doing pretty well and that its people as a whole are not so terribly hard up.

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There is not a little in these contentions, but the fact remains, undeniable even by Senator Bailey, when pressed, that poverty and its human deprivations are widespread and sharp in many particulars in the South. That is the outstanding fact. That is what stirs Dr. Graham.

While it is of course important in seeking to better conditions to understand as much as possible about what produced those conditions, it is paralyzing merely to achieve explanations, excuses and complacency by centering thought primarily on causes and, having found them, being satisfied.

The argument over the South's economic status should not become a point of pride, a question of relative character and ability. As a matter of obvious fact to a mind of any depth whatever, the comparative economic position of the South is due to so many different factors that intelligent argument on points of pride and personal variations is soon likely to be lost in a maze of economic, biological, hereditary, environmental, climatic and other factors.

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But these things are clear: That the South has tremendous human problems; that we Southerners ourselves have not done all we could in combating them; that the national government has added to our handicaps and that the nation as a whole would profit by the South's progress. What then?

Dr. Graham desires, first, more federal money for education, based on need and the number of children. He thinks the greater-income regions should help more in Southern education. He believes that eventually the whole nation would be amply repaid for such investments.

Senator Bailey is entirely willing to see more money come to the South for education, if the money can be soundly raised. But he points out that for almost a decade the nation now has been running far behind financially, billions of dollars a year. Where is the money coming from? the senator demands. And his question is not easily answered. This paper believes, like Dr. Graham, that federal aid for schools in the South will be money well spent for the nation as a whole. We see no immediate way of obtaining such funds in quantities that would go far. But relief and armament budgets cannot indefinitely take so large a part of the federal budget of expenditures. Suppose any considerable part of such payments could one day be diverted to education.

And suppose tariff and freight rate discriminations could be largely removed.

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Tells Human Relations Institute Audience Security of America Depends on Solution

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 4.—(AP)—Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, said in an address here last night that "The south is the nation's economic problem No. 1 in that the security of America depends on the solution of the south's problems."

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"The south represents both a unique opportunity, with threat and promise," Daniels said. "Dixie is no longer content to stir in its own juice—its own pot likker. Its children are no longer content to starve on the old red hills and

"Everything Is Possible For Civilized Man In The South"

The great stir in the South produced by the designation of this section as the nation's foremost economic problem continues. Our self-examination goes persistently and penetratingly on. That is one of the finest things that has ever happened to the South—if we Southerners, who would much prefer to talk about a problem than to do something about it, only do not spend too much of our attention and energy merely in talking.

In a general way our troubles and the basic reasons for them have been made fairly clear to a large part of our people. Informed students of the subject are in pretty wide agreement on the causes for present Southern conditions. They vary widely in emphasis, frequently, but summaries of viewpoint invariably bring out the same main points.

At Louisiana State University's recently concluded first Conference on Southern Life and Culture, the causes for this region's difficulties advanced by various speakers were, as summarized by a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, as follows:

"On the side of outside influences were named: discriminatory freight rates; a tariff which forces the South to sell cheap and buy high; and exploitation by persons outside. On the side of inside influences were: the one-party system; migration of 'brain-power'; inertia and defeatism."

How familiar this list is to many Southerners by now. But, of course, the discussion must go on until public understanding is such as to create an active, effective sentiment for relief from onerous conditions. For old as this story of our troubles is to many students of the situation, there still are innumerable Southerners who are ignorant of and indifferent to it.

So the discussion must go on—and on. We Southerners will enjoy that. And even the best informed will constantly be finding out new things and developing new thoughts.

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Gerald Johnson, associate editor of *The Baltimore Evening Sun*, chimed in with the reproof that the South is too prone to blame its afermath. This paper likes to hear that kind of straightforward, stiff talk. It especially approves of Dr. Odum's declaration that "everything that was ever possible for civilized man is possible here."

The South has had special problems and difficulties. But it also has special advantages and tages. Let's not merely talk about our troubles. Let's recognize our advantages and face the fact that what is coming is largely up to us.

Eastman, Ga. Advertiser
April 13, 1939

Report to The President On South's Economic Conditions

POPULATION

The population of the south is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Its excess of births over deaths is 10 per thousand, as compared with the national average of 7 per thousand; and already it has the most thickly populated rural area in the United States. Of the 108,600,000 native-born persons in the country in 1930, 28,700,000 were born in the Southeast, all but 4,600,000 in rural districts.

These rural districts have exported one-fourth of their natural increase in sons and daughters. They have supplied their own growth, much of the growth of southern cities, and still have sent great numbers into other sections. Of these southerners born in rural areas, only 17,500,000 live in the locality where they were born, and 3,800,000 have left the South entirely.

This migration has taken from the South many of its ablest people. Nearly half of the eminent scientists born in the South are now living elsewhere. While some of these have been replaced by scientists from other sections of the country, the movement from the South has been much greater than this replacement. The search for wider opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically undeveloped southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. About one child of every eight born and educated in Alabama or Mississippi contributes his life's productivity to some other State.

The expanding southern population likewise has a marked effect on the South's economics standards. There are fewer productive adult workers and more dependents per capita than in other sections of the country. The export of population reflects the failure of the South to provide adequate opportunities for its people.

The largely rural States of the South must support nearly one-third of their population in school, while the industrial States support less than one-fourth. Moreover, in their search for jobs the productive middle-age groups leave the South in the greatest numbers, tending to make the South a land of the very young. A study of one southern community in 1928 showed that about 30 percent of the households were headed by women past middle age. Since 1930 most of these women, formerly able to live by odd jobs and gardening, have gone on relief. Relief studies in the eastern cotton belt have shown recently that 15 percent of the relief households were without a male over 16 years of age and 15 percent more, or 31 percent altogether, were without any employable male. Even if the southern workers were able, therefore, to secure wages equal to those of the North on a per capita basis dollar for dollar, a great gap would still remain between the living standards of southern families and those of other regions.

Migration to Cities

Recent figures indicate a slowing down of the imigration to cities. In general, too, the rural population has increased most rapidly in those sections where the land is poorest. Thus the Appalachian and Ozark areas have shown a rapid increase, while th old black-belt cotton counties and Mississippi Delta counties have shown little or no gains. This has brought about an intensification of the problems of earning a living in the South.

Big families have been growing up on the average southern farm in recent generations. When the children reach maturity, either some of the older ones have to move away and find jobs in industry or trade, or the family farm—already too small—must be cut into smaller farms.

For many years after the War Between the States, there was a general tendency to reduce the size of farms, but about 1910 a contrary movement began which particularly ofset this tendency. Nevertheless, because of the decrease in tillable land, in the older South ern States east of Texas, the farm acreage was actually less in 1930 than in 1860, ,though the rural population had nearly doubled. In 1909 there were nearly twice as many southern farms less than 20 acres in size as in 1880. These figures indicate serious maladjustment between the people and the land, and a consequent misuse of resources.

In certain sections there has been a tendency to revert to large plantations worked by machinery on an industrial basis. Tractors and gang plows are substituted for men and mules. This method of cutting operating costs also cuts the number of people needed for a given area of land or amount of crop. Farm unemployment constitutes a large proportion of the South's unemployment problem. This tendency is further disarranging the relationship between the people and the land. No longer owners, tenants, or croppers, the workers in these agricultural factories are more nearly day laborers — unskilled workers who can be hired one day and fired the next.

Number in School

It has been estimated that nearly 3,000,000 young people matured into the 15-25 age group between 1930 and 1935 in the rural districts of 11 southest states. Barely a million took places left open by death; about the same number stayed in school;; and the increase in number of farms, mostly substistence farms, took care of about a quarter of a million. Remaining are some 1,750,000 who stay in the farm home as casual laborers or as unemployed.

Increasing competition for jobs has also upset the balance of employment between white and Negro. Unemployment among white people has caused them to seek jobs which were traditionally filled only by Negroes in the South. The field for the employment of Negroes has consequently been further constricted, causing greater migration. The lack of opportunity and the resulting job competition has lowered the living standards of both white and Negro workers in the South.

The population problems of the South—the disproportion of adult workers to dependents, the displacement of agricultural workers by machines, the substitution of white workers in traditionally Negro occupations, the emigration of skilled and productive workers — are most pressing of any American must face. They are not local problems alone. With the South furnishing the basis for the population increase of the Nation, with southern workers coming into other sections of the country in quest of opportunity, with the South's large potential market for the Nation's goods, these problems are national.

COTTON FARMERS HEAR QUOTA PLAN

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Amite, La., Dec. 6.—Detailed explanation of the proposed AAA cotton program for 1940 and announcement of the election to be held among cotton farmers on December 9 were made at a meeting of cotton farmers of the parish.

Cotton farmers, it was explained, will vote on December 9 on whether they wish the marketing quotas to apply to 1940 crops. Polling places in this parish are Amite, Roseland, Tangipahoa, Kentwood, Blades, East Fork, Bolivar, Wilmar, Hammond, Hulser and Independence. The polls will open at 8 a. m. and will close at 5 p. m., it was stated, and a two-thirds vote will be required to carry the proposal.

If the quotas apply in 1940, it was explained, the following regulations will be in force: The farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be eligible for cotton loans, full conservation payments and price adjustment payments; the farmer who unknowingly overplants will be eligible for loans and will receive conservation payments with deductions but will get no price adjustment payments; and the farmer who knowingly overplants will receive a loan only on cotton in excess of his marketing quota and then only at the rate of 60 per cent of the rate for other producers and will receive neither conservation nor price adjustment payments.

If the vote does not carry and the quota does not apply, the effect will be: There will be no cotton loans, there will be unrestricted cotton marketing no matter how much the farmer plants; farmers who adhere to allotted acreage will receive full conservation and price adjustment payments; producers who unknowingly overplant will receive conservation payments with deductions but will receive no price adjustment payments; and producers who knowingly overplant will receive no payments whatever.

Birmingham Ala. News
March 31, 1939

F. D. R. REITERATES HIS FAITH IN SOUTH

Swing Through Alabama Is Assurance Of His Continued Concern For Dixie

BY HAROLD FISHER

President Roosevelt's concern with the economic and conservation troubles of the South is as keen today as it was several months ago when this area was called "the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," thus launching in Dixie a new and critical era of self-examination.

Alabamians were assured of recognition yesterday when he swung through the eastern part of the state, stopping at Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, en route to his Georgia home at Warm Springs.

Thousands cheered him at stops in flag-bedecked towns, where overhead banners blazoned: "Welcome—Our President." Both white and Negro citizens yelled and

Pictures on Page 12.

waved, many from roadsides along the route, and no Gallup poll was needed to testify to his popularity in the South.

Gov. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry B. Steagall rode with the president until he reached Lake Condy on the outskirts of Opelika for a picnic luncheon. It was a beautiful Spring day

Schools dismissed for the occasion; textile mills in the Chattahoochee Valley closed to allow employes to cheer the entourage.

Speaking before Auburn's gray-clad cadet corps and 7,000-odd citizens on Bullard Field, the president once again took cognizance of conditions in the South.

"I don't believe," he said, "that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

When he first went to Warm Springs 16 years ago, the president continued, he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, declaring there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago."

"I think that we have done more in these six years than in the previous 60 years all through the Southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

Still "much remains to be done," he said, adding, "It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

He stressed the importance of soil conservation, averring, "I have been horrified to think about all that must be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation.

"I would like to live long enough to see soil erosition completely stopped in this state and a lot of other states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs.

"I hope to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part."

At Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college, where the president went directly after leaving his train at Chehaw about 10 a.m., the president met Dr. George Washington Carver, a Negro born in slavery and today a world-renowned scientist. They shook hands, chatted informally.

The first stop in Tuskegee was at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital for Negroes, an institution unique in the nation. The president talked briefly with officials of the hospital as the motorcade paused a few moments before the administration building.

Following a tour of the Tuskegee campus, the presidential car drew up before Carnegie Hall, where the institute's choir serenaded him with spirituals. President F. D. Patterson welcomed the president and Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, made a few remarks.

Mr. Roosevelt, addressing the student body, emphasized the value of the work Tuskegee Institute is doing. "I notice," he said, "because I travel around a good deal, the work of some of your graduates. Every once in a while I hear of someone who is doing good—someone who is having an influence for good in the community and often I learn that he is a graduate of Tuskegee.

"We are thinking today in terms of the American home. You here at Tuskegee are doing much to improve and raise the standards of the American home."

The president said that 30 years ago he promised Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder, that he would some day visit the college.

Moving from the campus, the president's party proceeded to the square in downtown Tuskegee, where he spoke a few minutes before the 25-mile drive to Auburn.

As the presidential procession headed around Graves Center on the Auburn campus, a 21-gun salute was fired to the chief executive.

In Opelika signs along the tour route proclaimed: "Thank you, Mr. President"—for a $4,000 cafeteria, $30,000 armory, $18,000 recreational park and $18,000 football stadium.

Here, Maj. Polly Samford, Capt. Ruth Renfro and Capt. Virginia Lynch, sponsors of the Opelika High R. O. T. C. unit, were introduced to Mr. Roosevelt and presented him a bouquet of roses.

At Opelika the president talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors five and 10 miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

Alabama's highway patrol, commanded by Chief T. Weller Smith, concentrated its forces along the route.

Following lunch at Lake Condy, near Opelika, the party proceeded through Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett, where cotton mills stopped and workers waved and shouted greetings, while the president doffed his hat.

LaGrange Ga News
March 30, 1939

'GET OUT OF HOCK TO NORTH' R'VELT TELLS DIXIE TODAY

President Speaks At Auburn Before Leaving For Warm Springs

AUBURN, Ala., Mar. 30.—(UP) President Roosevelt today called on the south to "get out of hock to the north and carry forward the administration's program of more abundant life."

Speaking to students of Alabama Polytechnic Institution, Mr. Roosevelt said "I don't think the south is so broke that it can't put its own money into southern enterprises."

The president appealed for "a continuation of the new policies of southern development."

He said he was "horrified" at what has to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south" but that "it is a necessary economy if the south is to survive."

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that years ago something was wrong with the agricultral economy of the south when he learned that milk and cream for states in the deep south were being supplied by the middle west. He said then the same applied to meats, apples, shoes and clothing.

"That was 15 years ago but there was a change six yeras ago," he continued. "I think in those years we made a start towards getting the south out of hock to the north."

Roosevelt Passes Through City Today

LaGrange police, augmented by members, of the Georgia Highway Patrol, this morning completed plans for blocking off North Courtsquare this afternoon in anticipation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's journey through the city this afternoon enroute from Opelika, Ala., to Warm Springs.

President Roosevelt will pass through the city between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, officials believed, but whether he will stop long enough to make a short talk could not be ascertained.

Mayor R. S. O'Neal, who yesterday wired the chief executive an invitation to stop while passing through the city long enough to greet his many friends of LaGrange and Troup county, said today that he had not heard from his telegram and did not know whether the chief executive planned to hesitate here or not.

Mr. Roosevelt will come to LaGrange from Alabama where he is visiting Tuskegee Institute and Alabama Polytechnic Institution at Auburn via West Point. He will come into the city on Vernon road, cut over to Broad street and proceed to the Courtsquare where officials hope he will stop and make a short talk. From there he will travel down Greenville street to Morgan street, take the right and go to the Hamilton road and on to Warm Springs, his Georgia home, via Chipley.

Mr. Roosevelt will spend about two weeks in Warm Springs before returning to Washington. While there he will dedicate two new buildings of the internationally known Warm Springs foundation.

Rome Ga. News-Tribune
April 2, 1939

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH

THE President's interest in the economic status of the South was again demonstrated at Tuskegee the other day when he said "The South should get out of hock to the North" and expressed the opinion that the South was capable of doing this.

Following these utterances, the President moved on to Warm Springs, where he is now spending a vacation which is expected to last over Easter. His presence in Georgia for this period affords an excellent opportunity for Southern leaders to impress upon him certain needs of the South in the suplying of which he can be of enormous assistance

One of the fundamental reasons why the South is "in hock" to the North is because the North is given rail rate advantages that serve seriously to cripple the South and to retard its industrial development.

This adverse situation the South is attempting to correct and in bringing about a correction the President could be of enormous assistance. As a matter of fact, about all he would have to do would be to insist that the South be given equitable treatment and equitable treatment would follow.

With the President thus in position to help the South remove a condition that serves more than any one thing to keep it "in hock to the North," it would seem an opportune occasion for urging his cooperation in the matter.

Another point at which the President could render valuable assistance to the South while serving to establish equity, would be for him to insist that an end be brought to discriminations against this section in the matter of WPA pay. A word from him upon this subject probably would put an end to the outrageous discriminations that now exist, and this matter also should be brought to his attention.

The President's comments upon the South indicate a willingness to help and the opportunity should be presented while he is here.

URGES REGION PLAN TO DEVELOP SOUTH

Whitney Foundation Aide Tells North Carolina Forum of Value of Odum Program

FAVORS POLL TAX REPEAL

Galloway Stresses Need for Conservation—Editor Hails Opportunity for Youth

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 5.—A seven-point program in regional planning for the South was advanced here today by George B. Galloway, field representative of the National Economic and Social Planning Association, a private research and educational organization supported by the Whitney Foundation.

Mr. Galloway spoke at today's sessions of the University of North Carolina's fifth human relations institute which will close on Friday. Seven steps outlined by the speaker were:

Repeal of the poll tax.

Creation of a Southern council for regional development as advocated by Dr. Howard W. Odum, the sociologist.

Increase of Federal aid in educational, recreational and health facilities to equalize social services between the South and other regions.

Compensation to the South for tariff and freight rate discriminations.

Further extension of measures for conservation of physical resources that are on the agenda of State planning boards.

Removal of "high cost farmers" from the land and their employment in rehabilitating the soil.

Development of large-scale cooperative and collective farming under efficient management.

Mr. Galloway also presented a four-point program for the nation which included:

Establishment of permanent central planning agency.

Federal stimulation of new capital formation in the heavy industries.

Adoptions of the industrial expansion bill.

A bold program of public investments in ueful public works to provide jobs for able-bodied unemployed.

Anthony W. Smith, Pittsburgh attorney and assistant to the general counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the morning session defended the Wagner act and urged its continuation.

Speakers included Dr. Joseph J. Spengler of Duke University, Gottfried Haberler of Harvard and Russell Davenport, managing editor of Fortune magazine.

Dr. Spengler said the decline of population in America should prove beneficial since it would improve the quality of the individual and raise the level of national income.

Mr. Haberler declared that while totalitarian States weathered depressions better than democracies the latter would be better for business in all its phases.

Mr. Davenport at tonight's session, said the solution of the world's ills in business and government "lies, not with the economists, but with the people. And especially, I think, it lies with the younger generation.

"It has been my observation that most of the young people today are inclined toward reaction. They overrate security, especially the power of any given State to create security, forgetting that for a vigorous people the greatest security is opportunity."

Mr. Galloway spoke at the afternoon session.

Dr. John L. Coultier, head of an economics research bureau in Washington, was another speaker. He said that while there appeared, on the surface, to be constant conflict between the farmers and the manufacturers, in reality there is perfect interdependence between the two.

The Southern Bloc

The "solid Southern front" program, which apparently first took deep root in Alabama, is spreading through other states in this section. Southern governors will meet in Memphis Saturday to discuss plans for presenting a Southern bloc at the next national Democratic convention to bargain for those things so vitally needed by the South in the national party councils.

Gov. Bailey, of Arkansas; Gov. White, of Mississippi; Gov. Phillips, of Oklahoma; Gov. Rivers, of Georgia, and Alabama's Frank Dixon will be among the Southern leaders to attend the Memphis meeting.

The Southern governors should be able to agree on a few important issues to enable them to persuade the people of their states to send uninstructed delegations to the national convention ready to bargain for those things needed in the South.

"The solid Southern front" is moving toward a reality. If the South can remain solid in its own interest for this once, history will be made at the next presidential convention, history that may mark the turn to a better South, a better nation and a more vigorous Democratic party.

The South Shows The Way

The South's recovery from the low point of depression, measured in terms of comparative aggregate income, has been relatively more rapid than that of the country as a whole, according to figures of the Department of Commerce.

In only seven states did residents have relatively larger incomes in 1937 than in 1929. But four of these states were in the South. They were Florida, with a 1937 income that was 111 per cent of that for 1929; North Carolina and South Carolina, 108 per cent, and Virginia, 101 per cent.

In four of the seven other states of the old South, the percentages for 1937 were well above the national average of 88 per cent. These states were Tennessee, 98 per cent; Georgia, 96 per cent, and Kentucky and Louisiana, 94 per cent.

The three other Southern states, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, showed a percentage of 84 per cent, only 4 per cent below the national average.

On the whole, this is an encouraging and significant record for the South. It covers a long enough period, it would seem, to indicate a definite pick-up in the rate of the South's economic development as compared to that of the remainder of the country. The whole section averaged above the national record by several points, while in the three states, including our own, which fell below the figure for the country as a whole, the disparity was not wide.

As relatively greater industrial development is probably the general reason for this favorable showing of the South as a whole, so is the dominance of the difficult agricultural situation likely the main factor in keeping Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas somewhat behind the general record for this area.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

The geography which science does not destroy must be a science.

WHAT'S the good of all this "united Southern front" business? Is it mere sectional sentimentality, or another expression of Southern cantankerosity? Is it just some move of the professional politics which replaces statesmanship so often in the South? Editor L. S. Laprade, of The Durham (N. C.) Herald, wonders—and his wonder is both intelligent and legitimate. Agreeing with this column apparently that if there is to be a united front of Southern delegates to the next Democratic national convention it should belong neither to the New Deal nor the opposition, Editor Laprade wishes we would "elaborate somewhat" in proof that such a front is either needed or desirable. He wonders whether "united fronts based on sectionalism or geographical lines have a proper place in political conventions to nominate presidential candidates." He wonders if anything is really to be gained in an attempt to "bargain" with the candidate who promises to do most for the South.

3-9-39

"The South," he writes, "has tried placing its political faith in sectionalism and 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours' political b a r g a i n i n g long enough. . . . We couldn't do worse and may do better if, for a change, we tried playing at statecraft rather than at political bargaining. If we made headway in no other field, we would probably make a beginning toward developing a new set of political leaders in the South. And that, to our mind, is one of the things that must precede any resurgence of Southern influence in national politics or in national affairs of government."

With all our heart we agree that the South needs a new set of political leaders. Leaders who will realize that the New Deal is dealt, that the game is going on, that we have fresher things now to fight about. Leaders who will serve the South against both external and internal exploitation (today too many who cry out against external exploiters are in cahoots with internal exploiters). Leaders who will lead in the ways of science as it comes South, who will associate this region with the march of time and the new impulses of America.

* * *

But leaders, too, who will appreciate the South's possible contribution to America and its place among the regions of America as time marches on. This is one of the most critical periods in the South's history and it can never be handled by denying the fact of regional competition. We are losing the export cotton trade which has been the greatest single item in our economic inventory. We are attracting industry, and with it the jealousy of regions where industry is established. We are going in for agricultural science and diversity, and threatening therewith the farm markets of other regions. Our all-pervading Negro problem is being made acute by the suddenly developed fact that the Negro vote in the North and West has become more important than the Southern vote to the only political party in which the South counts. We are outnumbered politically in the nation at a time when political control enters into economic and social life as never before. Whatever the answers to these large new facts of life for the South, they involve a competition between regions. It seems to us that the statecraft for which Editor Laprade so properly calls could never deserve its name unless it took cognizance of this competition.

* * *

It may be that our politicians are too little statesmen today to bring about an honest Southern front, that they are capable only of using the need and call for it as a blind for a class front or a national front with nothing really to do with the South. But it may be, on the other hand, that the very need and call will bring forward some of the new men who can be true statesmen of the South's regional need. It was gradual recognition of the outnumbered South's vital interests as a region in competition with other regions that turned John Calhoun from extre[illegible] nationalism to regionalism. We are not so sure now that a united Southern front is a political possibility, but we are sure that some sort of Southern unity is tragically necessary.

* * *

Celebration this March 9 of the eighty-third birthday of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity will have a special meaning in Alabama. For this is its native state. "S. A. E." was founded at the University of Alabama March 9, 1856, by Noble Leslie DeVotie and seven other native Alabamians. Until 1883 it was an exclusively Southern fraternity. In that year a chapter was organized at what is now Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., and since then the fraternity has expanded until it is a dominant one in the nation, with chapters in 110 colleges, more than any other fraternity. Take away from present-day Birmingham its S. A. E.'s and you would cripple this community. Imagine Birmingham without, for example, Walter Henley, Jim Chappell, Jim Simpson, Key Foster, Jelks Cabaniss, Herbert Tutwiler, Frank Spain, Alex Montgomery, Hinson Sibley, Will and John Alexander, John Turner, Seale Harris, Don Drennen, Chap Hodges, Zac Smith, Fred Koenig, Jr., Clarence Going and Frank Wilson!

An Excellent Choice

The appointment of former Gov. Thomas E. Kilby and Grover C. Hall as members of the new state personnel board to guide civil service in Alabama assures Alabamians that administration of the new law will be in capable hands, guided by sincere, progressive minds.

Age-Herald

Both men are friends of good government. Both men have lent their time and talent to the cause of public welfare, both men in their own special fields. Both of them are deeply experienced in human relations, both are experienced in the selection of employes. Both are deeply sympathetic with the principles of the merit system in government.

3-9-39

It is regrettable, though, that Craig Smith, Jr., who was to have been the third member of the board, has declined the appointment. He turned down the appointment when it was learned that both he and Gov. Kilby are from the same congressional district. The law prohibits two members from the same district.

Gov. Kilby brings to the board his broad understanding of the specific problems affecting public employment and affairs of state. He is well qualified to help establish efficiency in a democratic system.

Mr. Hall, as one of the distinguished newspaper editors of the South, as a student of governmental affairs and as one who has observed Alabama's state government at his very doorstep for more than a quarter of a century, brings to the board a fine human spirit that should prove invaluable to the establishment of the merit system.

Mr. Smith, a young business man who despite great and broadening responsibilities has found time to devote much attention to public affairs, already is widely known in and outside Birmingham as an advocate of political reforms. He would have brought to the merit system a fresh, youthful sincerity and vigor which should have contributed much to its success.

With these two Alabama citizens at its helm the merit system in this state should fulfill its promises for ending the spoils system and establishing merit and efficiency as the basis for public employment.

And Now Utah

Eight Southern governors, including Gov. Dixon, have wired the Utah State Legislature warning that body that the Western state's high tax on margarine, deeply resented in the cotton South, will bring either federal government interference or retaliatory methods from the South.

Age-Herald

3-9-39

This newspaper is against trade barriers among the states—even retaliatory excise taxes. But Alabama's cotton farmers who sell cotton seed to margarine makers may not accept such advice if the unfair taxes on cottonseed oil products are not lifted by Wisconsin and Utah. An appeal in the name of fairness, common sense and self-interest should cause Wisconsin and Utah to repeal the taxes that now hurt the South's business, but which will, if not removed, eventually cause injury to business in all the states.

Good Will Among States

At this time when there is keen business competition between Northern and Southern industry, when New England looks suspiciously on a growing industrial South, when the South pits itself against the East in a freight rate war, when some states set up excise taxes on the products of others and further trade barriers are threatened, it is especially fitting, we think that some attention be paid to development of good will among these 48 United States.

3-11-39

The gesture made by the state of Iowa in returning to Montgomery the flag of the "Republic of Alabama," taken by a federal soldier during the War Between the States, has won for Iowa many friends in Alabama. The visit here of the Iowans who returned the flag and their reception in the Cradle of the Confederacy have helped to cement official friendship between the two states.

Age-Herald

It is too bad that Alabama does not have 47 captured state flags to return. We would win many friends by sending emissaries of good will into the other states, helping them to know Alabama better and knowing it, to like the state and the people here. A salute to the Yankee state of Iowa. We wish it could return a flag every year!

Southern Youth in North

The admission of Henry C. Alexander, 36, born in Murfreesboro and graduate of Vanderbilt and Yale Universities, to a partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. forcibly illustrates the success which many sons of the South have achieved in business and the professions in the East.

Age-Herald

It has been a Morgan tradition to have lawyers listed among its partners. Young Alexander for a number of years has been connected with the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed, general Morgan counsel, and has established the reputation of "a brilliant young lawyer." A Morgan partnership, of course, is a coveted distinction.

3-7-39

A number of Tennesseans are prominent in banking and financial circles in the East today. In the present century many gifted young men from the South have achieved distinction in business and the professions in the North and East. The late John Edgerton, of Lebanon, had been president for 10 years of the National Manufacturers Association, the largest organization of a single branch of business in the world. George Sloan went from Nashville East and by dint of industry and high order of executive ability became president

of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Thomas R. Preston, born on a Cannon County farm, became president of the American Bankers Association.

Southerners have been and are today at the head of railroad lines that stretch into the North, East and West.

A Nashville man became president of the American Bar Association and others presidents of the American Medical and Dental Associations.

The list of notables might be largely extended.

The South is the land of economic opportunity No. 1 for its own sons and, too, for those of other sections; and there are now no closed doors for Southern youth seeking homes and success in the North, East and West.—The Nashville Banner.

BIT OF SOUTH IS DOOMED

Old Plantation Country To Be Covered by an Artificial Lake

By EDWARD C. GILMORE

VISITORS to Charleston's world-famous gardens this Spring may view the site of the vast Santee-Cooper project, on which preliminary stages of construction are now in progress, about thirty miles northwest of the city.

The $40,000,000 project, financed by the government, will create large reservoirs, covering many thousands of acres of land—land rich in history, natural beauty, wild life, and minerals. Doomed to dismantlement or demolition are old and beautiful plantation homes. Soon will be erased forever the many thousands of acres formerly surveyed with pride by Huguenot plantation owners, for this is the home of the early Huguenot settlers and here lived some of the largest slave owners of the old South.

In this area are the homes of two illustrious Revolutionary heroes—General Francis Marion, called "the Swamp Fox," and General William Moultrie. These two were the outstanding American officers in the Southern colonies. General Moultrie won the first big victory for the American cause by defeating Sir Peter Parker's fleet at Sullivan's Island, just outside of Charleston Harbor. His plantation home was Northhampton, in St. John's Parish. The original mansion still stands and is an excellent example of early plantation architecture.

Tomb Must Be Moved

The tomb of Marion at Belle Isle, formerly his brother's plantation, must now be moved elsewhere. Marion owned a plantation near by, and during the Revolution he and his men frequented the area soon to be inundated. It was due partly to the efforts of General Marion that the struggle for independence was kept alive in the Southern colonies during the darkest and most hopeless years.

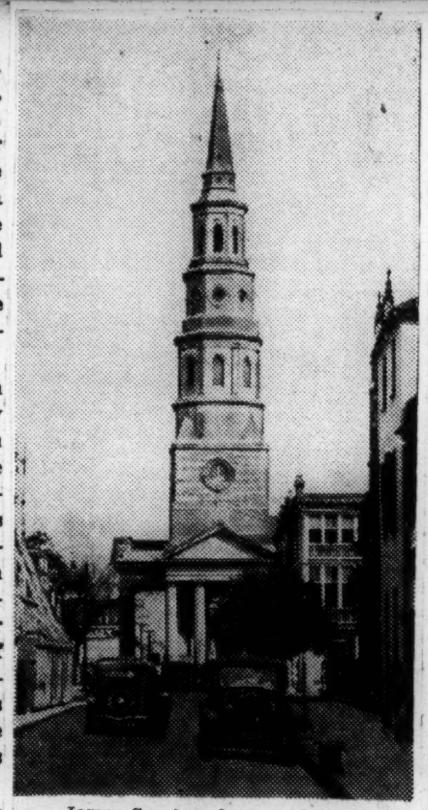
A part of the oldest highway in the Southeast, the old Nelson Ferry Road running northwest from Charleston to Camden and the Carolina up-country, will be covered by water. This road was traveled in the early days by pioneers in carts, wealthy planters in their handsome coaches, and Cherokees going to the coast—a road over which the American troops of Marion, Sumter and Greene manoeuvred against the British troops of Tarleton and Lord Rawdon. The site of the famous old Nelson's Ferry will be erased, too.

Before the white man came, this area was the favorite camping and hunting ground of the Kiawah Indians, a branch of the Cherokees. Besides the occasional finding of arrowheads and broken pieces of pottery in the neighborhood, there are large mounds, thought to be Indian burial mounds.

This section comprised part of the best remaining game country in America, the hunting paradise whose song has been sung by Archibald Rutledge, Herbert Ravenel Sass and Alex Spount Jr.

The lovely carved woodwork at Springfield plantation will be carefully dismantled and reconstructed elsewhere. The Rocks, with its broad veranda and picturesque old millpond, a lake of dark water edged with moss-draped cypress, must give way to the waters of a larger, man-made lake. Walnut Grove, The Oaks, and Belvidere will see the encroaching muddy waters of the Santee. Hand-hewn timbers, fastened together with wooden pins, still as sound as when they were cut a century or more ago, must be salvaged or surrendered to the lake's water.

Even the crystal clear springs among the moss-hung cedars and lofty pines at Eutaw will be affected. This is not only one of the loveliest spots in South Carolina, but it was here that the last battle of the Revolution in the Southern colonies was fought. General Greene drove the troops of Lord Rawdon under Colonel Stuart along the Nelson Ferry Road to Charleston.



James Sawders from C. P. Cushing

Old St. Philip's, Charleston, S. C. In the Spring many tourists visit Charleston, when the azaleas, japonicas and magnolias are in bloom in the gardens. From Charleston it is only a short drive, most of it on paved highway, to the site of the Santee-Cooper project.



"Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home."

THRILLING to everyone who attended the "Alabama On Parade" luncheon at the Thomas Jefferson yesterday was visible and edible evidence of this state's produce. Thrilling, too, was evidence in the attendants themselves of new unity, determination and faith in Alabama. As Executive Vice President Warren Leach reported on what has been done and is going to be done to make the Alabama State Fair next Fall the biggest, bravest and best ever held, as he recited the list of great organizations which will participate, described the displays, entertainments and inspirations which have been arranged, it was easy to picture such a meeting of Alabama minds and hearts and hands as will make history next October not only for the state fair but for the state.

* * *

The state fair is being seized upon this year, we believe, as a signal for new hope and life in Alabama. In expression of the infinitely more Alabamians have in common than in division, a promise of mutual sacrifice and enterprise in a common ideal. The railroads have arranged to bring all Alabama to the fair from any part of the state and return for a flat $1 per passenger. It will be just about the biggest trip ever taken for $1, if the present promise holds.

* * *

"Alabama On Parade!" That is the perfect note to sound in connection with this fair, it seems to us, and it is a note too brave for any discords. The parade is everybody's. The advertisement is everybody's, the farmer's, the wage-earner's, the merchant's, the professional man's, the industrialist's. We believe the executives of the fair will be alert to keep it so, to let no note that divides be sounded, to stick to what all Alabama loves and all Alabama agrees upon.

* * *

As this paper's—and this city's—John C. Clark comes home from the hospital after a long siege, he has his accident to thank for evidences of the universal affection and esteem in which he is held. He has given much to this community, and the community admits and proclaims the debt now that he is forced to stop and listen.

* * *

The only Southern states which are seriously considering uninstructed delegations to the next Democratic national convention, insofar as we can learn, are Georgia and Alabama. In North Carolina the State Assembly and the entire congressional delegation have announced in favor of instructing for their own favorite son, Gov. Clyde Hoey. The thought is that uninstructed delegations are impractical at best, uncertain of control, and subject to all manner of plots, cross purposes and undemocratic usage. Gov. Hoey is looked upon as a conservative, not especially friendly to the New Deal. But what impressed us about him when we met him last week was his belief that the New Deal is no longer an issue worth tearing the South in two about, that the great need now is a getting together of our Southern leaders on the basis not only of the South's regional needs but of what has been done and is not going to be undone in the matter of the aforesaid New Deal. It seemed to us that this was a very ideal position for a Southern governor to take. With so much to be done at home, it is a pity to lose public support in the task by engaging in plots for or against a New Deal that is dealt.

* * *

At Chapel Hill last week we had lunch with Dr. Howard Odum and learned that, in addition to being the major prophet of Southern regionalism and author of its Bible, he is a farmer and a stock-breeder of first rank. And that, like all truly great men, he permits himself to be so completely himself that he has no front at all, is as companionable and simple in his way as any undergraduate.

* * *

The inferiority complex which we might well have been given by Dr. Odum was induced in toto when we read the titles of the theses with which members of the University of North Carolina's graduate school had won their Ph.D. degrees this year. There was Mr. Andrews Clark Matthews, for example, who became "Dr. Clark" with a thesis on "The Morphological and Cytological Development of the Sporophylls and Seed of Juniperus Virginiana L." And Mr. Hubert Vern Park, who became Dr. Park with "Conditions on Two Singular Matrices A and B Such That AB and BA May Have the Same Reduced Characteristic Function." We felt that we had come home from a far country indeed when George Clinton Holroyd appeared with "Direct Processing of Whole Cotton," James Benson Sellers with "History of the Prohibition Movement in Alabama," and Bertie Melvel McGee with "Industrial Development of North Georgia."

SOUTH WILL FIND ECONOMIC SELF, GRADUATES TOLD

Murphy Praises Spirit of People in Address at L. S. U.

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Baton Rouge, La., May 29.—The South is the greatest and most logical market for the expansion of American business, Attorney-General Frank Murphy tonight told approximately 1100 men and women making up the 1939 graduating class at Louisiana State university.

Attorney-General Murphy and Will W. Alexander, director of the farm security administration, were presented honorary degrees of doctor of laws at the closing of the ceremonies held in the university's huge football stadium.

The degrees were awarded by Dr. James Monroe Smith, president of the university. Mr. Murphy was presented by Dean Paul M. Hebert of the law school and Mr. Alexander was presented by Dr. Fred C. Frey, dean of the college of arts and sciences.

"We know that the South, with its untold resources of raw materials and its enormous potential demand for the products of our manufacturing industries is the greatest and most logical market for the expansion of American business," the attorney-general said. "Yet somewhere something is wrong. The formula, the scheme of things that will put our economic system into complete, full-time operation has not been found.

Spirit of People

"But we are not a people to say that it cannot be found. The tillers of this soil have never been such a people. That was not the spirit of this land in the days when the cavaliers of France and the gentlemen of Spain were opening the Southern wilderness to civilization. It was not the spirit of Old Hickory and his riflemen at New Orleans. It was not the spirit of the Acadian exiles who found their haven here and became a sturdy part of human resources. It was not the spirit of the pioneers who made their way westward by keelboat and raft and covered wagon and afoot along the Natchez Trace.

"It was not the spirit of the scientists who laid the foundation of your great sugar industry, or of the engineers who conquered the menace of Mississippi's floods.

"They never said, 'It can't be done,' they said instead, 'We'll do it.'

"I have an abiding faith that the overwhelming majority of the young people who are leaving this university and a hundred and one other universities and colleges this year, in their hearts are saying with a fine resolve, 'We'll do it.'

"You know and I know that we are blessed with resources beyond compare, resources of farm and mine and mill, and above all, the resource of men and women devoted to the ideal of liberty with security. We are rich in human talents. We have drawn from the four corners of the earth, from many races and many creeds, and they have dedicated to the service of democracy. We have a loyalty that is strong because it is based not on fear, but on a common devotion to the ideal of individual freedom. We have an intelligence that is keen because it does not suffer from repression. We have ideals that are right because they recognize the innate dignity of human spirit.

"We have 150 years of experience in the democratic method of meeting human problems. By exercising that method now with a sense of responsibility deeper than ever before, by pooling the vast knowledge and the skill that are ours, and by remembering that we are all still partners in the greatest adventure undertaken by man, we have it in our power not only to bring the American dream closer to fulfillment, but to make a profound contribution to the cause of peace on earth."

Clarity of Vision

"We need," the speaker continued, "clarity of vision, perspective and imagination. Having these we cannot fail to see how great are the stakes at issue and how tragic would be our failure to pursue them. If we cannot with all our resources achieve a greater measure of security for our people as a whole, then surely democracy is in danger of perishing from the earth, a half-remembered dream that flourished for a few short centuries and then vanished from the scene.

"Against that prospect we must set our courage and our faith. It is not given to all of us to make great decisions that seem to determine the course of events. But events are determined ultimately by the character of a people, and it is the small decisions of the ordinary man or woman that shape the course of destiny. Remember that small decisions, if they are made with greatness of spirit, will shape a great destiny. The hope of democracy lies in the understanding, the good will and the generous spirit with which we meet our common problems."

In opening his address the attorney-general urged the youth of the present generation not to lose faith even though they have been "set down upon a sea of troubles in a world poised between liberty and despotism."

"This century's greatest tragedy of all," he told the graduating students, "would be if you and others like you were to lose your faith that a happier world is within the reach of men. The saddest disaster would be for young people like you to decide that democracy cannot be saved and that peace is an impractical dream. This is not a time for pessimism, my young friends. It is a time to cherish democracy and befriend the cause of peace, because now more than ever they stand in need of friends.

The speaker mentioned the disillusion which has come overseas since the World war, disillusion which has turned to desperation and which has turned to despotism.

Poverty and Plenty

In domestic economy the century has also brought its problems.

"Seldom has the spectacle of poverty existing side by side with plenty been so grim a paradox," he said. "Because we did not learn to share the bounties of the power age, its golden grains turned to dust and ashes in our hands."

He said the nation's failure came in 1929 when "we were deluded by the glamour of a false prosperity." At that time, he said, "three-fourths of our nonfarm families, according to figures of the Brookings Institution, did not have sufficient income to provide an adequate diet at moderate cost."

He said that in 1929 individuals saved 15 billion dollars but 13 billions of this was saved by 10 per cent of the population and added that 50,000 families at the top saved as much as 25,000,000 families at the bottom.

When the 20th century is viewed in perspective and in comparison with earlier times the picture brightens, the speaker continued.

"I believe," he said, "that when we view the future of the 20th century as we can make it, it brightens even more. The task is to bring to fulfillment the American dream of a complete and well-rounded liberty for all. For the blessings of liberty are real only to those who have liberty to make themselves count in the affairs of life and liberty to make oneself count comes only with a reasonable measure of security."

He said the avenues to security are not difficult of perception.

"We know, for example," he continued, "that millions of American families here in the South, as well as in the North and East and West, are living in homes that do not meet the American standard of living. We know that the field of low-cost housing for these in the low-income groups is still a largely untapped reservoir of jobs and industrial activity and greater human happiness."

He mentioned the losses to the soil from erosion and from the practice of one-crop farming "which raises your food bill by compelling you to buy elsewhere many foods that the South's fertile soil could produce in abundance." He mentioned waste from preventable disease and other unnecessary illness.

"Here in this Southland, with its enormous natural wealth," he asserted, "two million people annually are infected by the plague of malaria. What does this mean? Death and suffering, of course. But it means more—it means an estimates reduction of one-third in the South's industrial output. Yet medical science has definite, effective methods of controlling malaria and America has the genius that know know how to use them. But somewhere along the line we have slipped up—the means of controlling the problem and the problem itself have not been brought together."

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST TO ADDRESS COUNCIL

John Temple Graves II Will Speak Before Delta Group

JUNE 23 IS MEETING DATE

South As the Nation's Number One Economic Opportunity To Be Theme Of Session At LeRoy Percy Park

STONEVILLE, Miss., June 11.—The South as the Number One economic opportunity of the Nation is the theme around which the program is being built for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Delta Council Friday, June 23, at Leroy Percy Park, near Hollandale.

A young Southern economist, John Temple Graves II, who is being hailed nationally as the herald of the New South, has been selected to sound the keynote of the program with his address, "The South as a Modern American Factor."

Johnston To Speak

Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council of America, also will appear with Mr. Graves on the afternoon program to discuss the progress of the National Council and the outlook for cotton in the Southern agricultural economy. The afternoon program, beginning at 2 p.m., is open to the public. The morning will be devoted to a study of regional problems by the members of the organization.

"We developed this theme for the program," John Pettey, president of the Delta Council said, "because we believe that while the South may be the Nation's Number One economic problem, it is also the Nation's Number One opportunity.

Speaker Praised

"The economic development of the South promises the whole Nation a new market, the greatest market available in our western hemisphere. As a Number One problem, we deserve tenderness from tariff makers and freight rate makers and wage and hour administrators. With this consideration, our natural resources make our possible advancement unlimited."

Commenting upon the selection of the Southern author, economist and journalist to deliver the principal address, President Pettey said, "John Temple Graves II, in addition to his famous father's felicitous command of words, has an eager and liberal grasp of regional and national affairs which make him one of the South's truly great leaders at a time when people are crying for light."

Lower Living Costs In Southern Cities

Seeking enlightenment, no doubt, by which to determine wage differentials under the wage-hour law, the federal government has made a comparative study of living costs in a number of typical Northern and Southern cities. The study indicates a difference in favor of the South of 3.1 per cent.

The real value of the study depends, however, upon the standards used. The report indicates that rent and fuel costs in the South are cheaper but that clothing and furniture, among other items, cost more. Food costs about the same.

It is obvious that certain costs should be lower in the South than in the North. That difference is a difference between a warmer climate and a colder climate, not a sectional difference based on other factors. That climatic difference accounts for the lower cost of rent and fuel in the South.

But when the report indicates that the lower living cost in the South ends there, it is going contrary to common observation. Certainly if it costs less here in the South to protect us against cold in our houses, it should certainly cost less to keep us warm in our clothing. The resident of a Southern clime does not need to buy as heavy overcoats or as many furs as does a dweller farther north.

The finding that clothing costs more in the South is based probably on the comparative costs of identical clothing. A suit of certain weight and fiber costs more in Birmingham than it does in New York where it is made. But comparisons made on that basis are faulty. The Alabama buyer can get along with a suit lighter in weight and hence cheaper. We do not need as many or as heavy clothes in the South, just as we do not need as much coal. Studies that are based on the comparative costs of the same type of clothing are therefore misleading.

There are other differences in the cost of living between the South and the North that cannot be and usually are not considered in a comparison based on the cost of articles.

Difficult as it may be to ascertain the cost in different sections of a comparable standard of living, nevertheless there should be no fixing of wage scales that did not consider all factors involved. The Labor Department study, apparently similar to other government studies which consider only the cost of articles, is not fair to the South and hence should not be used in determining wage minima under the wage-hour law. We believe a thorough and scientific study, utilizing all factors, would find a differential of more than 3.1 per cent between the costs of living of the two sections.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 31, 1939

Challenge To The South

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a loyal Southerner and a devoted and penetrating student of the South and its problems, presents a stirring vision of this area's future that is in sharp and stimulating contrast to the current repetition of emphasis upon its problems and handicaps.

"The glory of the South lies in the future, not in the past," Dr. Embree declared in the commencement address yesterday at Birmingham-Southern College.

Not that Dr. Embree sees no glory in the South's past. It developed a tradition of good living upon which he would build for the greater glory of the future. But that good living has been limited to only a comparative few. It must become the increasing possession of the many.

Nor, in picturing a greater glory to come, was Dr. Embree unmindful of the numerous and difficult problems that exist. For it would be by an informed, aggressive and courageous attack on these problems that he would bring the renascence that he foresees.

First, the South should forget its nostalgia for the old days and its war alibi. The old days were not good enough and three generations are sufficient to offset even the devastation of conflict.

The South possesses incomparable natural resources. It affords a setting for civilized living of magnificent potential and actual beauty.

Its 36,000,000 people are capable of building such a life with steadily growing success. The labor, the zest and the creative ability of the section's 9,000,000 Negroes, far from being the traditional drag of some conceptions, are among the region's great assets.

Courage and intelligence are our main needs in achieving full realization of our possibilities. And in seeking our goal we should remain ever alert that we strive not only for material well-being but develop at the same time a way of living that will save our souls and strengthen "a culture in which enjoyment and expression are regarded as worthy goals, in which reverence includes man and nature as a part of God."

Only awakened, vigorous, determined and brave men and women can bring such a vision of glory into broad reality. So. Dr. Embree addressed himself directly to the college's graduates as potential makers of the greater South that is to be. But his was a challenge that should go forth to every Southerner. Our destiny is, barring national or international calamity, in our own hands and hearts.

Alabama Awakening

There is an awakening in Alabama! Such claims and predictions are frequent in all communities and states. They are not always justified. But in many quarters there is strong evidence to show that a general revivification is a great, creative reality in this state.

In state government a new order of things appears to be indisputably in the making.

In agriculture, new hope, new energy, broader and more intelligent diversification are apparent.

Industry steadily is expanding into new fields.

A fresh vision of Alabama's potentialities seems to have been caught by all our people. They are beginning to realize that only a beginning has been made in realizing the immeasurable possibilities for good living in this state of such varied abundance.

In this public consciousness the Alabama State Fair's conception of making that institution a far greater medium for advancing the development of the state should find a strong and enthusiastic response.

Yesterday the fair organization gave an "All-Alabama Products" luncheon in Birmingham, at which its plans for this year's event and the future were discussed. That luncheon, really a feast of good things, was a vivid illustration of the great variety and superior quality of Alabama's agricultural production.

* * *

Benjamin Russell, president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, told the guests that $41,000,000 is being sent out of this state each year for food products that could and should be grown here.

The fair, Mr. Russell declared, can be an increasingly successful means of showing their opportunities to the farmers of this state. Not only could $41,000,000 be saved that now goes out of the state—but that $41,000,000 would be in the hands of Alabama farmers, Mr. Russell said.

Alabama and other Southern states are economically behind wealthier states of the union precisely because they have not equally capitalized upon their opportunities.

What of the other states from whom we could retrieve the business we are now giving them? One of the greatest economic delusions is that the volume of business in a free economy is fixed or limited. It is not, of course. It can be as great as the desires and needs of a people and their capacity to fulfill their wants and wishes.

Other states would not necessarily lose by Alabama's greater development of new products and markets. And Alabama itself would be put into a position to become, eventually, a far better customer of other sections.

Thus, roughly speaking, is the total production and wealth of a people increased.

That is the objective of Alabama—of the nation—and should be the objective of all countries.

* * *

Here in Alabama in realizing more of our potentialities we not only serve ourselves—we would serve the nation and the world. Our people grow in enthusiasm, in energy and in initiative as they understand their possibilities more comprehensively. The Alabama State Fair should be able to give a great impetus and acceleration to our awakening.

South Will Save the Nation, Confederation W. D. Anderson Declares

Fact-Finders, Meeting in Macon, Hear Textile Executive Reply to NEC's Report on Economic Conditions in South.

MACON, Ga., July 7.—(AP)—Critical of President Roosevelt's description of the south as the nation's No. 1 economic problem, W. D. Anderson, Macon textile manufacturer, tonight classed this with "many other statements and actions of recent date that have proven to be unwise, indiscreet, immature and without the foundation of fact that ought to undergird a pronouncement from high governmental sources."

The president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company prepared his talk for a meeting of the citizens' fact finding committee of Georgia.

"I think the south is going to save this nation," Anderson declared. "We shall have to go through travail and sweat some blood to pay the frightful debt that has been piled on us, but we can do it if we do not wait too long to get about it."

NEC Report.

Reviewing the preparation and distribution of the National Emergency Council report on economic conditions in the south, Anderson continued:

"The circumstances all tempt us to fear that the report was hastily prepared without a proper study of the facts, and without any proper analysis of the available data, in order to give the President an opportunity to slap the south on the wrist and gratify his propensity to scold when he cannot have his way and when he cannot control.

"It is quite likely that the south has been a thorn in the President's side all along, and I predict that before the record is closed we shall cause him, and those who are attempting through him to impose their will on us, a considerable amount of discomfort."

Negro Population.

"I presume it is safe to say that the greatest handicap from which the south has suffered is found in its large negro population. Brought to these shores as slaves, and therefore without responsibility for their presence here, there is a strong probability that the negro has always been an economic liability, even during the period when slavery was at its height. While it is doubtful whether slavery was ever a paying institution, it is certainly true that with the publication of the emancipation proclamation at the end of the War Between the States, the south lost heavily when the wealth it had accumulated in slaves was swept away."

Taxation, inequitable freight rates and the problems of industry were discussed in detail, especially in respect to governmental controls over business.

Capital Wary.

"Men everywhere are afraid to venture more capital in the expansion of the business they now have or in the development of a new business, until they can determine whether or not the American system is to be perpetuated, whether or not this country is to continue to operate under the enterprise system or under some type of authoritarian system," Anderson said. "Businessmen doubt that our government is really friendly to business.

"The release from these intolerable conditions will come when American citizens realize they are about to lose their priceless heritage and are determined to reassert their independence. This country must return to sanity and soundness in its thinking and in its processes of government.

"If that could happen we could look forward to the day when Georgia would blossom like a rose. . . . The level of living would go up. Taxes would go down and no section of this nation would enjoy greater prosperity or greater happiness than would we of the south."

Nashville Tenn. Banner
May 6, 1939

FACTUAL DEFENSE OF SOUTH

In his recent address in which he combated the declaration that the South is the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1 Senator Bailey said that the President has alleged as the basis of his statement the assertion that it is the problem of low industrial wages and low family consumer income in the South as compared with other regions. The Senator addresses himself directly to presentation of a factual reply.

He points out that "all industrial workers in the South are paid within one point of the national average paid in wages of the value added by manufacture. The South's ratio is 37.9; the national ratio is 38.7. Compare North Carolina with New York City. We pay 40.2, New York pays 30.5. One might say that New York City is the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1, if current logic is to be accepted."

Discussing family consumer income in the South, the Senator asserts that in the 1938 statement of the President's National Resources Committee the finding was that the average income per family in the nation was $1,612 a year and the Southern average was $1,326, a difference of $286.

Addressing himself to this situation, the Senator asks, "Does the difference, 17 per cent, constitute the South the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1?" He continues: "We fall below the group of Mountain States by only $37; below the national average by only $286. And we offset the small deficiency by lower taxes, short winters, abundant gardens, smaller fuel bills, lower rents. There is a further significant factor, in that the WPA pays workers $600 per year in the North compared with $360 per year in the South, and the income data is for all families. And remember $16,000,000,000 have been distributed on this basis since June, 1933. Southern real income is obviously not less than the national average and probably above it. And it is nearly twice the income received by one-third of the nation.

"And this notwithstanding we have a population of 2,500,000 Negro workers, many unskilled, notably low wealth producers, competing with all other unskilled workers."

STUDY RESULTS IN DIXIE'S PLAN

Real Estate Board Told Of State Revision Proposals

6-30-39

The five proposed amendments to the Alabama Constitution were drawn upon findings and recommendations of experts engaged by Gov. Dixon after they had made an intense study of governmental forms in other states, Mark Hodo, Jefferson County Legislative delegation member, told members of the Birmingham Real Estate Board at their Thursday luncheon in the Redmont Hotel.

Ratification of the amendments was urged by Hodo, who declared they will result in more efficient government and place Alabama in line with other progressive states.

The amendments were explained in detail by the speaker. The No. 1 amendment, he said, will permit prisoners, other than those charged with felonies, to plead guilty without waiting for Grand Jury indictment, provided 15 days elapse between arrest and plea.

Amendment No. 2, Hodo pointed out, provides for a three-member state parole and pardon board, relieving the governor of the responsibility. The No. 3 amendment provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, limits the regular calendar session to 60 calendar days and the pay to $10 a day.

Amendment No. 4 authorizes investment of trust funds in government-guaranteed securities, while amendment No. 5 would permit the use of voting machines in counties desiring them.

Hodo declared the adoption of the amendments will save the taxpayers money and modernize government in the state.

This Clipping from
Ensley Ala. Press
June 1, 193[illegible]

'SOUTH SHOULD NOT TRY TO BE COPY OF NORTH'

Material Possessions Not Enough, Graduates Are Told

"What shall it profit the South to multiply steel mills and cotton factories simply to become another South Chicago or Pittsburgh river front?" Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, asked Tuesday in delivering the commencement address at Birmingham-Southern College.

"What is the benefit of an increase in agriculture if it merely means that two stalks of cotton grow where one grew before—while the farmers starve?" he asked.

"Even better health is but little gain unless robust bodies house minds and souls. The South needs material betterment and there is every prospect she will get it. But the great problem before the region is that in getting possession of an abundance of things she save her own soul."

Other salient points of Dr. Embree's address on "The Good South" were:

"In natural resources the South exceeds any comparable region in the world. . . .

"In the second great resources—the population of 36 million people—it is customary to assume that the nine million Negroes are a drag on progress. But there is no evidence to support this myth. . . .

'Takes Courage'

"It is going to take intelligence and courage to turn into full realization the present prospects of a good South. In business, for example, it will take sense and hardihood to insist that good wages and decent working conditions must be a part of industrial development. It is the quaint fashion to believe that low wages are an asset to the South.

"In the development of universities, courage also is needed. This is still the region where fresh thinking and free research are most hampered.

"In race relations wisdom and valor are especially needed. As a matter of fact, white people have been harmed more than Negroes by the dreary decades of bitterness and discrimination. Booker Washington's saying, 'you cannot keep a man in the gutter unless you stay down there with him' has been tragically vindicated.

"Labor, if it gets anywhere at all in the South, will have ot have sense enough to see that the interests of workers are common regardless of race.

"In agriculture it is going to take wisdom to plan proper use and protection of soil and fair balance of crops and livestock—

"But when I think of the 'Good South' I mean something more than prosperity and industry. I mean a way of life.

"However much exaggerated, there was a tradition of fine living in the old South. Therefore I look longingly for a new South that will not be a copy of the industrialized North. We have a tradition, a climate, and a population that may create a life not only prosperous but satisfying. We may build, on the leisurely and somewhat rural patterns of ancient Egypt and China and Greece or of modern France, a culture in which enjoyment and expression are regarded as worthy goals, in which reverence includes man and nature as a part of God."

Carrollton, Ga., Times
June 29, 1939

"The South, The Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem"

No less a person than President Roosevelt made this statement, and we can hardly afford to take umbrage at him because of it; because we know that he is a friend and did not say it flippantly nor disparagingly. The president has no reason to feel unkindly toward the South, nor do we believe that he does. Indeed he has no reason to feel other than very kindly toward the South and we believe that he does. Both before and since his election to the presidency he has shown the South a very kindly consideration, more than any other president since 1860.

Others have said some very harsh, even untrue things about the South. Things both harsh and untrue. Things very unkind and meant to be so. Many things without provocation or justification. It has been said:

"The South's people are the poorest in the nation. They are in need of food, clothing, houses. Half of the South's people are poorly hused. Houses in Southern towns are overcrowded. More than one fourth need toilets, etc, etc."

Unpleasant as much of this is it is true, and if we are told of it in a friendly way with a view to help us there can be no just ground for complaint or criticism.

In order that we may keep the records straight and in a measure vindicate our fathers from whom we inherit the South, we may be pardoned for recalling a few circumstances.

First, Georgia was the youngest of the thirteen colonies and had not become well established when the revolutionary war came on us, hence suffered much as a result of the war and the fighting during that war.

Against her will and in spite of her efforts negro slavery was forced on the state, because the people of the northern states who had found negro slavery unprofitable in those states, hence they sold them to us.

Then came the war of the sixties, a bloody devastating war, most of which was fought on southern soil, thus entaling inestmable loss to the people of the South and Georgians particular, (1) in the manhood killed and wounded as well as taking all men from their places of employment for four long years and stopping all profitable employment, (2) The ruthless destruction of the wealth of Atlanta and the burning of the homes, barns, towns in a wide area from Atlanta to the seaboard by General Sherman in his unopposed march through Georgia, (3) The freeing, without paying for them, the slaves that New Englanders had forced on Georgians, and (4) A horde of vultures swarmed down on us from the north who plundered and robbed the state, even worse than did Sherman's hordes. These carpet baggers were worse than the ten plagues of Egypt, (5) These recently emancipated slaves, ignorant and penniless were turned loose in our midst to augment the poverty stricken people left us as a heritage of the war, and finally (6) Georgia along with other southern states, being merely agricultural, were burdened by high protective tariffs and by exacting revenue laws forced to pay huge proportion of the enormous pensions paid to union soldiers while the South shared none of them.

All of these things tended to reduce the South to pauperism, while enriching the North.

In addition to the above enumerated facts, it is recalled the millions of negroes who were freed, were penniless, homeless and wholly incapacilated by lack of experience and knowledge to cope with conditions, and yet they are a part and parcel of that low average found in the South.

Prior to 1861 the South lived in luxury and wealth. It ill becomes the people of the north to speak or think lightly of the people of the South. They have made the lot of the people of the South unbearable; and yet they point to our lack of wealth, and our lack of progressiveness. The burdens we have borne the past 75 years are a badge of honor and not of shame.

If the South was repaid for the slaves she was forced to free, as she should be, if she was repaid for the property wantonly and uselessly destroyed by such generals as Sherman and Sheridan; if she was refunded losses she sustained in the ravages of the hordes of vultures that devoured its substance during the carpet bag regime, it would be a different story her enemies would have to tell.

Yes Georgia and other southern states are by no means to be compared with other more favored sections of the country. Be it said to his honor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt is really and sincerely interested in the South and is really helpfully trying to improve conditions in Georgia; not merely trying but really is helping us.

Let us take heart, recalling the deeds, the accomplishments of our fathers and determining to restore Georgia and the South to her and its former greatness.

No state, not even grand old Virginia, the Mother of states, has a prouder record, nor can point to a nobler ancestry than can we of Georgia.

Let us not be discouraged, but determine to place Georgia in her position of leadership. We can do it; we will do it.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
July 8, 1939

Answering the South's Critics

One of the most important contributions yet made to the studies of the Citizens' Fact Finding Committee was the speech of W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, delivered Friday night at the July dinner of the committee held at the Hotel Dempsey.

Mr. Anderson paid his respects to the hurried and ill-digested report filed at the end of about 30 days by the National Emergency Council which has been used as an arsenal to support the charges that the South is the No. 1 economic problem of the nation.

The speaker made it plain enough that the administration at Washington was much more concerned with punishing the South than it was in solving its problems.

After showing that the South's economic history must be assumed to begin at the end of the War Between the States, Mr. Anderson showed that the Negro, unprepared for any kind of responsibility and still disinclined toward thrift and energy, has been a liability instead of an asset. If the great heart of the Washington administration bleeds to find a field for its humanitarian activities, the low economic status of the Negro furnishes such a field.

The downright injustice with which the administration has treated the South was clearly set forth by the speaker. This section of the country paid in enough money which was disbursed in pensions to Union soldiers to entitle it to some special consideration when the opportunity presented itself.

On the contrary, figures read into the Congressional Record by "Dear Alben" Barkley, himself, showed that New Deal benefits and subsidies, by to the end of 1937, amounted to $160 per capita in Georgia, while the average for the United States was $296.

The state as a whole was thus "gypped" out of 278 million dollars.

The iniquitous discrimination in freight rates from which the South suffers was dwelt upon by the speaker who showed that a cotton mill in New Bedford, Mass., could buy raw cotton in Texas, manufacture it and ship the finished product to New York at a total cost of 83 cents per 100 pounds, but if those same mills had been located in Macon, the total cost would be $1.59.

Other examples were cited to show in practical detail how the industrial North seeks to hold the South in bondage, and yet there has never been a time when Mr. Roosevelt, by simply lifting his finger, could not have secured the passage of legislation in the interest of his "other state" which would have corrected this inequality.

Line upon line and precept upon precept, the speaker poured forth facts and figures which showed that the South stood above the average in expenditure for education and in industrial growth, with more than ample resources—in spite of the sneers of the National Emergency Council—to finance any enterprise which might be started. He made it particularly clear that the present rate of growth and development was more important than any comparative statistics for the past and in this development the South was taking the lead of the whole country.

In short, it was proved by the record that simple justice towards the South is all this section needs or asks. To be released from artificial handicaps in transportation and to be given her per capita quota of such benefits as are distributed from the revenue of the taxpayers, would make the South blossom like the rose.

In the meantime, it does not come with good grace from Mr. Roosevelt or his hand-picked fact-canners to be pointing the finger of pity or derision at their elders and their betters.

Wagner Act Assailed For Wrong View

South's Industrialists Hear Wage-Hour Officials Lauded

ATLANTA, Jan. 26—(AP)—American industry is not opposed to a basic law to protect the rights of labor, but wants labor to accept responsibilities that go with power thus gained, L. C. Morrow, editor of Factory Management and Maintenance, said here today.

Addressing the employer-employee committee of the Southern states industrial council, Morrow said the Wagner labor relations act was the outgrowth of "a genuine need for reform."

But the Wagner act, he said, has not removed the cause of industrial unrest, although it has stimulated union organization.

"I believe that the Wagner act goes astray because it seems to be based on the assumption that management and labor are natural enemies," he said, "and that labor needs more armor because management has more weapons. Investigation does not bear out that contention."

Morrow was one of several speakers to address the 200 or more personnel directors, industrialists and business men from throughout the South attended the meeting.

E. J. McMillan, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, an organization formed in 1933 to look after industries interests under the National recovery act, and continued after that act was declared unconstitutional, welcomed the gathering with the statement that the South is in reality "economic opportunity No. 1." Rather than "economic Problem No. 1." McMillan is president of the Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., of Knoxville, Tenn.

Industrialization is necessary, however, if full advantages are to be realized, he said.

Judge J. Raymond Tiffany, general counsel of the Book Manufacturers Institute Inc., and of the National Small Business Men's Association discussed the rights of employes under existing laws, and said education probably was the solution to the industrialists problems.

He compared operation of the Wagner labor relations act and the wages and hours law, stating they were "as different as day and night."

The wage and hour officials, he said, make every effort to cooperate with business, "while the labor board seems to be always looking for motives."

"So many of those in government service have forgotten that the taxpayers pay their salaries," he said, adding "and that is your fault."

An employer, Judge Tiffany said, is best situated to educate his workers and the public regarding real problems confronting industry.

Modernization of industrial relations was offered as one solution to problems of the employer and employee by Harold B. Bergen, industrial relations counsel for McKinsey, Wellington and Company, a New York engineering firm.

He advocated "a proper study" of employes' attitudes, however, instead of "labor spying."

Others addressing the group included Thomas G. Spates, of Washington, director of industrial relations of the General Foods Corporation; Sherman Rogers, also of New York, personnel advisor and director, and R. W. Moore, president of Canada Dry Ginger Ale.

Moore, who spoke tonight at the final session of the one day meeting is a native of Macon, Ga., and was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1910. His subject was "Sound Industrial Relations, a National Necessity."

WAGES IN SOUTH MUST BE RAISED, PRESIDENT SAYS

Revising Freight Rates No Cure-All, F. D. R. Tells Reporters

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3—(AP)—President Roosevelt told a press conference aboard the cruiser Houston Friday that wages in Southern industries must be increased if the nation's economic problem No. 1 is to be solved.

Questioned on this subject by local reporters after he had discussed the South Atlantic war games, he said there was no one cure-all such as reforming the freight rate structure.

Southern wages must be increased, he added, because a family that receives only $200 or $300 in cash a year has so much less buying power than those of the North that the wheels of industry do not revolve in the South.

If the purchasing power of the South as a whole is so far below the rest of the nation on a family basis as he said it is today, it gives very little incentive to a manufacturer to set up a factory in the South to make the things used by the Southern people. He said an increase of even 50 per cent in the family income of the South would result in more things being made in the South to consume.

Anything done to improve this problem, he added, ultimately means more purchasing power primarily for the South with resultant benefits in other parts of the country which sell here.

F. D. R. Expected To Reveal Policy Aims

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, March 3—(AP)—President Roosevelt's address Saturday to "The American People" in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first session of Congress will provide an opportunity and forum rare in the history of the presidency for national policy declarations.

He is to appear before a joint session of Congress by specific request of a concurrent resolution, and at a moment in the history of the world and of the nation when what he says may be echoed in the course of great events.

His audience will include not only the members of the Congress and virtually every high government official, but the diplomatic representatives of 54 countries as well. In addition, it will be broadcast (by NBC, CBS and MBS at 11 a.m., Birmingham time).

Because of the extraordinary occasion—and because there has been no word of what Mr. Roosevelt intends to say—the address has aroused more advance interest than most formal presidential utterances.

Hints Lacking

Ordinarily, there are always advance hints about presidential messages to Congress or special addresses known to be in preparation. Mr. Roosevelt has been inclined at his twice-a-week press conferences, in or out of Washington, to give some intimation of his intentions when a message to Congress was slated either for personal delivery or transmittal to both Houses.

There is no doubt in Washington, however, that his address will not stop at a mere oratorical benediction on the vitally important incident for the world, as well as the nation, that was the first Congress' meeting, in Federal Hall, New York City, 150 years ago.

It is deemed certain that he will take opportunity, in a fashion to catch world attention, to go somewhat further than merely renewing the American covenant with the principle Abraham Lincoln later set down as "government of the people by the people and for the people."

That raises a possibility that, while nominally addressed to the American people, Mr. Roosevelt's remarks may be primarily intended to reach official ears in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Tokyo—and the rest of the world. The chief executive is under verbal bombardment in Congress to expound again the course of his foreign policy, as reflected in such incidents as airplane sales to France and England and in the vast new armament program.

Speculation Rife

While foreign policy is widely expected to be the major keynote of the address, there is also conjecture on Capitol Hill that Mr Roosevelt will find it expedient to renew the call he made in his annual message for national unity to "make democracy work." Since he went southward for his cruise, several of his cabinet officers have gone far to expand that into broad gestures of rapprochement toward business.

They have touched upon, but not defined, such questions as revamping tax, labor, power and other major domestic policies.

If the president is ready, as some of his intimate aids believe he is, to throw his weight unmistakably behind not only the peace-with-business movement but to seek some sort of an adjustment with disaffected elements of his own party, a hint of it may come Saturday.

That trebles the interest with which his address is awaited, raising it, despite its anniversary ceremonial setting to a possible level of national and international importance equal to a presidential inaugural or state-of-the-union message.

In addition to Mr. Roosevelt's, there are to be addresses by Speaker Bankhead, Senator Key Pittman, president pro tempore of the Senate, and Chief Justice Hughes. Vice President Garner will preside.

The South Gets A Break

The South, at last, is given a definite hope for revision of the unfair freight rates, which for years have placed an unjust burden on the back of Southern industry, in the report of a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and an examiner for the commission.

Commissioner William E. Lee and Examiner Michael Corcoran have asked the I. C. C. for reduction on the rates of certain goods shipped from the South and the West into the North and the East.

The two men find that rates are "unduly prejudicial" to the South on stoves, stone, cast iron pipe and other iron products, brass pipe, valves, etc., and on soapstone and talc. They ask that the rates be revised on these articles, but that the commission act deliberately and without haste.

This favorable report comes as Senator Lister Hill's Senate subcommittee on interstate commerce opens hearings on charges of discrimination against Southern and Western shippers. The report of Commissioner Lee certainly will have an effect on the committee's work. The campaign for a more equitable rate structure should be strengthened—but the actual reform likely will have to come from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rate structures, as Commissioner Lee points out, are far too complex for a sudden or broadside overhauling.

The unfair freight rate discrimination has worked many hardships on the South. It was inevitable that reform should come. Apparently the South now is getting the break it deserves.

Southern members of Congress should keep up their good work. But the Interstate Commerce Commission should revise the rates wisely and with the welfare of all the United States in mind. The South asks only fair treatment, nothing more, nothing less.

The Solid South And Lincoln's Birthday

We, in the South, are prone to slip over Abraham Lincoln's birthday, which is celebrated Sunday, with little thought of the gaunt humanitarian whose untimely death sent years of extra hardship on a defeated South. The banks and other financial houses in Alabama close their doors and post a neat card announcing the anniversary of the famous man, but that is usually all the tribute paid to his memory.

Lincoln's greatness was in his expansive heart, his personal courage as a man and as a public figure. Biographies of few persons who have stepped across the pages of American history offer the inspiration to discouraged, heavy-hearted men and women as does the story of this lanky backwoodsman who became president of the United States.

Far from the popular picture of a man of dynamic force and superior intelligence, old Abe Lincoln built his success on failures, not one or two, but scores of failures. He failed as a business man, as a lawyer. He spent the greater part of his life dodging creditors and the sheriff. In the face of it all he remained honest and courageous. On those simple virtues, with an understanding of hu-

man beings that came from his suffering, he built his failures into the sort of life that would have been successful even if he had never become a national figure.

The Importance Of The Rate Differential

A New England witness at the congressional hearing on the nation's freight rate structure decries the Southern agitation for parity. He calls it "ballyhoo," and declares that only 15 commodities remain on which there is any possible discrimination against the South, and that these commodities represent only 3 per cent of the volume of production in the South from the standpoint of value.

The witness may be correct, although experts with another viewpoint might report different figures. That is a matter for the experts.

What is important, in this newspaper's opinion, is the fact that discrimination still exists for some commodities and that some of the productive industry of the South still is treated unjustly. It doesn't matter so much whether there are 15 commodities or 15,000 commodities. There is still an absence of parity. It doesn't matter so much whether 3 per cent of the South's production is discriminated against, or 30 per cent, or 100 per cent. As long as discrimination is admitted, there is still an incomplete justice, and an ever-present danger of greater injustices.

The situation has been improving, no doubt. The fight the South has been making has had its effect upon the rates charged for many commodities. But the fight for justice does not stop short of its goal. A nation seeking to wrest its own territory from enemy hands is not content merely with making gains. It wants all that belongs to it.

The admission that some discrimination has existed should stimulate the South to intensified efforts to wipe out the last vestige of these freight rate differentials that operate to the South's disadvantage. We want no partial victory.

Furthermore, if only 3 per cent of the South's volume of production is involved, why are Northern and Eastern interests fighting the case so strenuously? The opposition seems a bit inconsistent, if so little is at stake.

Daniels On The South

Out of his extensive studies of the South Jonathan Daniels draws no simple formula for our economic regeneration. Those who looked to his address here Tuesday night for a program all neat, obvious and unobstructed, for a single road leading open and straight ahead out of our troubles, were disappointed. But it would be a gross misunderstanding of Mr. Daniels to conclude that he has no ideas about what to do, no impulse to carry forward a vigorous attack on our problems.

Mr. Daniels does believe there are many things to be done for the South, and he is insistent that we Southerners should bestir ourselves about doing them. But the fact is that through his wide observation, knowledge and understanding of the South Mr. Daniels has come to see so many things to be done and so many various handicaps and obstacles to be overcome that he cannot believe in any one generalization for our action, any one cure-all.

This grasp of the number and the complexity of Southern problems, however, has not atrophied Mr. Daniels' will to action. But he does realize that a long, hard struggle lies ahead and that it must be conducted on many fronts. His intellectual honesty is too forthright to permit him to indulge in a crusader's dreams of swift conquest.

* * *

The Raleigh editor and author believes that the South does constitute a peculiar economic problem. Individually he has found Southerners intelligent, but collectively he is forced to conclude that we are a backward people.

On the whole we are poor, and we always have been poor.

Special handicaps have been imposed upon us, but he rejects the easy simplication that these are responsible for all our troubles.

If other feet have been placed upon the South's neck, our own feet have been there, too.

If there are things like more advantageous, fairer freight rates that would help us, there are things we, too, must do ourselves.

If we sometimes have been exploited by outside capital, we nevertheless must stand ready to welcome even more foreign money in industrial development, but subjecting its operations to sound standards by which our own capital also should abide.

Minimum wages? It is far too early, Mr. Daniels thinks, to form any judgment on the results of the legislation recently made effective. It may be helpful, but again it may be harmful.

* * *

It would seem that this keen Southerner's hope centers primarily just now in the signs of a broader awareness of the South's situation both in the South and in the country as a whole.

The South's distress is a national menace and burden.

The South's need—the need of our people for many things—is the nation's opportunity to increase its production of wealth and prosperity.

It is our own lethargy here in the South that accounts in large degree for our backwardness. It is up to us to shake off this inertia.

It is through concerted action by the South and the nation that progress will come.

This kind of a comprehensive, understanding presentation of the South's situation, present and in prospect, is not conducive to the facile pleasure of damning others for all our troubles or the joy of envisaging early and overwhelming triumphs over both our foes and our dilemmas.

It rather is sobering in its revelation that, at best, a hard and formidable job lies ahead.

But without such a realistic grasp upon our predicaments and problems, there would be no chance at all for real advancement.

* * *

The first essential is understanding—understanding which, even if it divests us of many old delusions, comforts and alibis, makes clearer the numerous tasks before us.

It is to the development of that understanding that Jonathan Daniels is giving his fine talents and his dynamic energy. There is no more important job.

And the most encouraging reality in the South today is that we are making some headway with that job, painful as may be the surrender of certain old vague and romantic notions. Until we have done with them, the great forward movement will never attain full momentum.

Sticking To It

George Fort Milton, president and editor of *The Chattanooga News*, long was active in the efforts that finally resulted last week in the agreement for the sale of properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, Commonwealth & Southern subsidiary, to the TVA and cooperating municipalities. In a "Now It Can Be Told" story in Mr. Milton's paper, an interesting resume is given of the long and often discouraging course of the negotiations.

Wendell L. Willkie, C. & S. president and negotiator, it is related, privately admitted as far back as 1934—five years ago—that sale of the Tennessee properties to the TVA and the municipalities would be the "appropriate outcome" of a difficult situation. David E. Lilienthal, electric power director of the TVA, agreed.

But despite this common objective, innumerable problems, cross purposes, interferences, delays and conflicts of viewpoint stood in the way of a definite start toward final settlement.

It was not until the fall of 1937 that practical negotiations looking to purchase were instituted. Again many relevant and irrelevant matters came up to make negotiation difficult.

* * *

The latest series of efforts began late in January with J. A. Krug, chief power engineer, and Joseph Swidler, of the legal staff of the TVA, resuming discussions with Mr. Willkie, armed with an increased Chattanooga bid for certain properties in that area, and with the authority to represent Nashville in the negotiations.

Upon urging of the TVA men, *The Chattanooga News* declares, L. J. Wilhoite, chairman, and S. R. G. Finley, engineer and general manager of the Chattanooga Electric Power Board, were brought into the consultations. It was the persistence of these latter two gentlemen, after the general conversations again apparently had broken down, according to *The Chattanooga News*, that led to the final settlement. The story continues:

"The Electric Power Board chairman told Willkie that Finley and himself had come all the way from Chattanooga to negotiate; that it was a long and tiresome trip, and at the very least they wanted to stay with Willkie and talk a little bit. To this the latter courteously assented."

That stick-to-itiveness displayed at a crucial moment by these Chattanoogans seems to have averted complete collapse of the talks. They got along so well in their discussion with Mr. Willkie that the TVA men were again brought back into the conversations. And then by patient, detailed work the agreement was reached.

* * *

Granting the best of intentions to all concerned, and even exceptional capacity for intelligent compromise, a negotiation involving all the issues and difficulties inherent in this vast TVA problem necessarily would be fraught with many dilemmas and discouragements. That agreement has now proceeded so far, that indications now are so promising for further progress, is a testimony of the length to which reasonable compromise can be carried.

The parts attributed to Mr. Wilhoite and Mr. Finley, Mr. Willkie, Mr. Krug and Mr. Swidler impressively illustrate again how, despite all the great and complicated issues involved, it is often simply the faith and determination of individuals that is the decisive factor in turning defeat into success.

"Why do Southerners say *light* bread, *sweet* milk and *yard* eggs?" asks a lady from the North. Maybe it is because they know the differences to be found in bread, milk and eggs. But what has become of *drinking* water?

Promise Of Paper

It is announced that construction soon will begin on the $5,000,000 pulp and paper mill to be erected at Mobile by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, of Boston. This firm manufactures fine papers and this Mobile plant will represent another broadening out of the South's rapidly developing paper industry. Newsprint is another grade of paper that soon is to be manufactured in this section. In Mobile the new mill will employ about 1,000 persons.

This is good and important news for Alabama and the South, as well as for Mobile. New industry is a preeminent need of this area and its people. The promise of paper in helping to meet this need is high.

Johnston To Address Statewide Cotton Rally

Next Tuesday, Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, will address a statewide meeting of cotton producers, cottonseed crushers, cotton merchants and others who will gather at Montgomery.

Mr. Johnston is one of the outstanding cotton authorities in the South, and is president of the world's largest cotton plantation at Scott, Miss. He was in charge of the cotton section of the A.A.A. in the early years of the program.

The Montgomery Advertiser has the following enthusiastic endorsement of the meeting to be held in the Capital City:

Mr. Johnston is making a spectacular speaking tour of the cotton-growing states for the purpose of uniting and stimulating the people of these states for the battle now raging between the American cotton picker and the world consumer.

The National Cotton Council is the appointed agent of the cotton industry to find more consumers of American cotton than it now has. The cotton industry is tired of stagnation. It realizes that the only possible hope for the great Southern industry is to increase the number of its consumers. Price-pegging has its place, to be sure, but our cotton must be kept on the move all the year round if it is to make silver wheels turn regularly like the stone that is the old mill wheel.

Debt-ridden cotton in warehouses has its uses, to be sure, but cotton is never so useful as when it is being worn by a human being!

Get our cotton on the backs and legs of the children of men everywhere and keep it there the year round! Loans are better than nothing, but sales always run away with any economic show!

The News is not familiar with the details of the program which Mr. Johnston will advocate. However, he is a man of action and any plans he may have for relieving the present plight of cotton are due unusual consideration.

Every section of Alabama should be represented at the meeting in Montgomery Tuesday, as there is every indication that the program of the National Cotton Council will be of vital significance to the state.

NEWSPRINT MADE OF TEXAS TIMBER

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8—(AP)—Officials of the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., builders of the first newsprint mill in the South at Lufkin, Tex., Wednesday witnessed an experimental run of East Texas pine pulp of the Herty Foundation Laboratory and announced at the completion the conversion of Texas pine pulp into newsprint is no longer a problem."

Headed by R. L. Kurth, president of the company, and Albert Newcombe, treasurer and director, the party observed the actual run, the second to be staged at the Herty plant within the last month.

Several changes in composition of the pulp prior to the conversion into paper were put in effect and proved successful in the production.

Kurth and Newcombe said the experiment was successful and completed their research in that instance.

Principal business now facing the officials is the securing of proper type machinery and grindstone for the plant now under construction in Lufkin. Foremost among the changes made prior to the run Wednesday was the use of a different type stone in grinding the pulp, making the fibers slightly longer than previously used in experiments with the Texas pine.

Samples of paper were to be sent to other houses for printing trials.

Iowa 'Boys In Blue' Side With Alabama In Return Of Flag

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6—(AP)—Iowa's "Boys in the Blue," of the Grand Army of the Republic sided with Alabama Monday in an argument among Civil War organizations over the return of a secession flag to the Southern state's historical department.

State Senator B. C. Whitehill, Republican, Marshalltown, Monday said he had been requested to schedule "open hearings" on the question of restoring the flag to "The Republic of Alabama."

The requests, he said, came from members of the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps.

Whitehall also exhibited a letter from Michael Hawk, of Sioux City, G. A. R. department commander, "heartily approving" the return of the flag.

The flag, which unaccountably has been in the Iowa historical department since 1892, "was not a prize captured in war and therefore is without military significance," Hawk wrote.

The flag disappeared from the Alabama "Republic" in 1861.

'LIBERAL' SOUTH FORMS PROGRAM

Group Asks Government to Help the Region by Ending Long-Standing Injustices

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

ATLANTA, Jan. 20.—The Conference of Southerners which met in Atlanta the past week-end under the sponsorship of the Southern Policy Committee, and formulated a five-point program for Southern advancement, may be said to represent the "liberal" South, whereas the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which met at Birmingham in November, was regarded as speaking, in some of its resolutions, for the "radical" South.

Twenty-nine capitalists, labor leaders, educators, journalists and others signed the statement framed in Atlanta, which called upon the Federal Government to aid the South by redressing injustices from which the region has suffered since the Civil War, partly because of its own shortcomings, and partly because of discrimination against it. The conference also urged the Southern State Legislatures and the Southern people to carry out all remedial measures possible.

As significant as the specific program laid down was the announcement that a council on Southern regional development had been projected. This agency was conceived more than a year ago by Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

A paragraph of the statement of the Atlanta conference strongly endorsed the council. This paragraph, the first public intimation that such an agency was in process of establishment, declared that, since "our conditions are products of a long-existent economy, remedial action will require a relatively long period of time" and expressed approval of the council.

Coordination Sought

It also voiced the hope that the council would "become an active, well-staffed, well-financed agency coordinating the work that is being done by a number of agencies already in existence in the South."

The council "will devote itself to long-range planning for the South," it was stated, but no further de-

tails were vouchsafed for publication. Prospects are understood to be excellent for obtaining the funds needed for this program of rehabilitation and development of the Southern region in agriculture, industry, race relations and allied fields.

The twenty-nine Southerners who met in Atlanta were unanimous in the view that the National Emergency Council's report on the South was "an essentially true diagnosis of economic conditions in this area," and they were also unanimous in their suggestion of remedies, as laid down in the five-point program. These proposals, for Federal aid to the South in the spheres of agriculture, health, education, labor relations and freight rates, were made with the current session of Congress specifically in view.

Reason for Action

There has been lifting of editorial eyebrows over the fact that a group of Southerners traditionally devoted to States' rights could be looking so definitely to Washington for assistance. But the full text of their statement reveals the declaration that so much of the South's economy "is the result of national policy that the remedy must largely lie in the national treatment of fundamentals which underlie her economy."

Furthermore, the group urged State action in the formulation of better land policies; renovation of legislation affecting owner-tenant relationships, and adoption of new legislation providing written contracts and other safeguards; extension by the States to their citizens of benefits already created under the National Social Security Acts; a program of State legislation providing guarantees of civil liberties and rights extended to labor under national legislation, and abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

U.S. PROBE ASKED OF BUND SESSION

Young Jew Beaten By Nazi Storm Troopers In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—(AP)—A federal investigation of a spectacular pro-Nazi rally in Madison Square Gardon Monday night was demanded Tuesday by a local American Legion official while city authorities manifested a feeling of relief that general rioting had not developed.

Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine, who personally commanded some 1,700 policemen who surrounded the garden in a wall of invulnerable blue, beating back all efforts of shouting anti-Fascists to enter the forbidden area, commented tersely:

"I think the results speak for themselves. No statement necessary."

He referred to the fact that inside the garden itself only one fight occurred—involving a slight young Jew who leaped to the platform while Fritz Kuhn, national German-American Bund leader, was crying out epithets against the Jewish race—and that outside, where a restless crowd estimated by the police at 100,000 milled about, only 13 arrests were made.

The demand for a federal inquiry was made by Col. Lewis Landes, commander of an American Legion Post, who also said he had asked U. S. Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy to take a hand. Murphy, said Landes, had promised to give the matter "careful consideration."

Isadore Greenbaum, 26, a hotel employe, was the sole casualty within the garden.

As Kuhn, wearing the uniform of the bund's supreme commander, reached the high point in his speech, Greenbaum eluded the police surrounding the platform and rushed toward the bund leader.

About a dozen bund "Storm Troopers" beat him instantly to the floor and continued to belabor him as he lay limp with his head cradled in his arms. An equal number of police burst in a wedge through the "Storm Troopers" and rescued Greenbaum.

In the epilogue, Greenbaum was charged with disorderly conduct and released after payment of a $25 fine by his friends. He disavowed any friendship for Communism, explaining:

"They talked so much against my religion and there was so much persecution I lost my head."

Cotton Parley?

For the last six years, in an effort to bolster the income of southern farmers, the Federal government has been taking cotton as "security" for "loans" to those who grow it. In actual fact, the government has been buying up surplus cotton at prices above the world market.

Because of this policy, Federal warehouses today are glutted with nearly 11 million bales of cotton—enough to meet the domestic and export demands of the United States for the next year if not a single pound of cotton were grown. Last week, after a conference between Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and President Roosevelt, Washington farm experts were considering an international conference on cotton as a possible method of disposing of at least part of the government's huge store.

Other ways have been considered and dropped. Wallace recently proposed a plan for distributing part of the excess at home in the form of cheap clothing for the needy. But cries of protest immediately rose from cotton men, and the idea was apparently forgotten. Another possibility was the dumping of cotton abroad through an export subsidy to American growers. But foreign nations would undoubtedly retaliate, and the State Department objects to dumping as a violation of its reciprocal trade program.

With these two avenues apparently blocked, Wallace, after seeing Roosevelt, voiced the hope that a conference of all cotton-producing and cotton-consuming nations might work out some formula whereby America could dispose of at least some of her cotton glut without disrupting the international market.

Greenville, S. C. Observer
February 17, 1939

Incomes In Southern Cities Rank High

The South, rated by President Roosevelt as Economic Problem No. 1 for the Nation, would be rated well above any fair average for the country as a whole if figures in National Emergency Council reports were not consistently distorted."

That is the consensus of Southern thought which Nate R. White, special writer for Christian Science Monitor, found on a 4,400-mile tour over the entire South. Southern thought, more solidified against unrelenting attacks from all sides than in any recent year, was forthcoming from all sides on the question, White stated.

Whether true or not, in his opinion, "The President's diagnosis is stirring and will continue to stir Southern thought as never before—stir it to correct deplorable conditions which they (the Southerners who agree with the designation) believe exist.

Looking at the true facts in the case—disinterested statisticians for the whole of America— White finds that Columbia, S. C., ranks with New York, Chicago, and every other city in the nation in median income. These figures, gathered for the Labor Department, place Atlanta and Albany, Georgia fourth and fifth respectively in the nation's median income list. Columbia's was $1,859, New York's $1.814, Atlanta $1,691, Albany $1,653, Chicago, $1,634.

Figures in this report, states White, "show the Southern region was definitely above the majority of the country. And if there is an income problem No. 1 it traces to the Great Plains country."

The Negro, excluded from consideration in these reports in fairness to the South, where a preponderance of Negroes is found, fares almost as well in the South as in other sections. Atlanta's $549 median income for Negroes is not much lower than Columbus, Ohio's $695. And in Columbia, S. C., where median income among Negroes is $548, living conditions and climate will compensate for much of the differential between that and New York's $837.

All in all, White concludes "after visiting every Southern state, and living in the South 2 years, I am convinced the South is now courageously tackling the problem of the Negro. It is a very real problem, and it is doubtful whether more populous northern areas could handle it as well as the South.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"He beat her and he bit her, but he brought her better butter."

Age-Herald

SO RAN the story of the big butter-and-egg man from the Middle West and the poor little girl from New York. Another poor little girl imposed on by the big butter-and-egg men lives in the South. Or, rather, she tries to live there, on the cotton that surrounds the seed that holds the oil that makes the margarine against which the butter-and-egg men of America have persuaded federal and state governments to discriminate.

1-7-39

Something for the South to get excited about as Congress approaches its second week is margarine. For margarine is made largely of the cottonseed oil that comes out of the South, and if the federal government really considers this region a number one problem it owes number one consideration and concession and justice to it in the great matter of margarine.

* * *

If margarine were an impure or unhealthful product, then the government should prohibit its sale altogether. But margarine is not an impure or unhealthful product. It is accepted by dietitians everywhere as entitled to a place in the kitchens and economies of America. It is the poor man's butter. To tax it is, as Oscar Underwood declared 21 years ago, "to use the great taxing power of the government to destroy a food product" in the "special interest" of another food product. And it is to discriminate against the South.

* * *

The annual per capita consumption of margarine in the United States is only two and one-half pounds. In England, where there is no tax, the per capita consumption is 10 pounds. And in Denmark, the great dairying country, the consumption is about 20 pounds. If the United States were permitted to consume proportionately as much as England does there would be created a market for the oil of 5,000,000 additional bales of Southern cotton each year. If we were permitted to consume as much as Denmark does the addition would be twice as great. Here is a tremendous market belonging to the South and denied the South because if discriminatory taxes and unbalanced imports. Here is an economic injustice number one to a region which has been called an economic problem number one.

* * *

Through courtesy of Alabama's Mr. H. C. Stockham there comes to us a copy of the address delivered by Vice President H. W. Prentis, Jr., of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the recent annual dinner of the association in New York. We are especially glad to have the text of this address, which was delivered just before Anthony Eden spoke. For good will between capital and labor and between government and business, it was easily as epoch-making as Mr. Eden's expressions of friendliness between England and America. If all of us, on both sides of questions, could be as fair and forward-looking as Mr. Prentis was, this would be a more peaceful and prosperous world.

* * *

In this column yesterday, as Mr. Henry Howze and several others have been quick to point out, we committed murder. We spoke of Dr. J. C. Dawson as "the late beloved" when we should have said "beloved" alone. The homicidal error was due to the fact that in the back of our mind there lingered thoughts of another beloved gentleman of this name who has indeed passed on—Dr. L. O. Dawson.

* * *

Local patriotism makes different men think of different things. It makes Hugh Stanard, of The Asheville Citizen, think of buncombe. Recently we quoted a gentleman who said that the hope of the world is America, the hope of America is the South, the hope of the South is Virginia, and the hope of Virginia is Albemarle County. "All we could think of (when we read this)," declares Mr. Stanard, "was Buncombe, just Buncombe." In Webster's Dictionary we read: "Buncombe—Empty talk (from Buncombe County, North Carolina; county seat, Asheville). Needless to say, the word acquired its meaning long before Mr. Stanard moved from Virginia to the justly famous North Carolina county. As a loyal Summer-son of Asheville, we wish to explain that nothing but a fear of being misunderstood stopped us from telling the Albemarle enthusiast that the real hope of the world is Buncombe.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Once more in glory's van with me,'
Virginia cried to Tennessee."

Age-Herald

THE South is about to be united again, and the basis of the promise is that misery loves company. In the misery of freight rate discrimination, margarine taxation, tariff competition, wage and hour law threats both to labor and management, tariff oppression, and incomprehending interference in this region's delicate race problem, groups are being brought into company here which might never otherwise have been willing to associate. A solid South which has lately turned very unsolid is solidifying again.

1-13-39

Birmingham Ala.

* * *

In this day when government policy concerns itself with the most vital economic and social interests of every region, the new solidity of the South must be used for political purposes. It must be used to obtain for the Southern people a bargaining power against those who outnumber them politically and against whom they have no hope of fair treatment or just dessert if they remain divided. The statecraft and political genius for which this region was known in ante-bellum days needs to be recovered now to make the outnumbered South's voice count its utmost in the government of the United States.

* * *

One way, suggested eloquently by South Carolina's C. Norwood Hastie, master of Magnolia Gardens, is a divorce of the South from both parties. He proposes an "Independent Southern National Party" which would "coldly bargain with both Democratic and Republican nominees, and a week before election tell the South which party to vote for." He says that "the 13 Southern states plus half the 'border' states would control at least 150 of the electoral votes, and that vote, plus, say, the vote of a candidate's home state approximately the size of New York or Pennsylvania, would produce nearly 200 votes out of a necessary 266 to nominate a president. Who doubts that each party would make an earnest bid for that vote? What party would think it wise to submit laws inimical to the South in Congress?" . . . .

* * *

The trouble with Mr. Hastie's proposal, as we see it, is that the South simply couldn't be delivered yet to a Republican nominee. Memory is too strong and old loyalties too deep. A few Southern states might be carried, but the South as a whole is still Democratic and will support whatever candidate gets the Democratic nomination, come what may.

* * *

It isn't possible to organize the South now to such political independence that its representatives could bargain with both national parties and deliver to the one offering this region the squarer deal. But it is possible to organize the South for bargaining within the confines of the party to which it still belongs. It is possible to organize a Southern bloc of uninstructed delegates to the next Democratic national convention which would belong to no candidate, be neither New Deal nor anti-New Deal, but hold itself solely to the best bargain possible for this region. As between a Republican and a Democratic nominee for president, the South could not be held to a Republican offering it more. But as between one candidate and another for the Democratic nomination, it might indeed be held.

* * *

That many of the South's present political and spiritual leaders are interested in and working on just such a plan as this column happens to know. It is a plan which is capable of success. The greatest threat to it is that the so-called conservative front here or the so-called 100 per cent New Dealers here will conceive it as merely a thing to further their own philosophy rather than a necessarily non-partisan move in the interests of the whole South, conservative and liberal alike.

A step towards the cooperation and good will which can mean so much for America this new year would be some sort of agreement in writing between contracting parties of the left and the right that believing in organized labor does not make a man a Communist and believing in profit on investment does not make him a reactionary. This because the art of name-calling has been developed to such an impressionistic point that extremists of the right have persuaded a lot of us middle-of-the-road people that there is something actually radical about the idea of organized labor, and extremists of the left have persuaded others of us that profits are things in which only Tories and traitors-to-progress believe.

* * *

The Montgomery Advertiser agrees that effectiveness of a Southern bloc in the next Democratic national convention will depend on the freedom of the bloc from possession by either conservatives or New Dealers. "If the Southern representatives will stay free from personal and partisan politics and keep their eyes on the real objectives," it believes, "a vast amount of good should be accomplished. All the wrongs will not be righted at once, but there should develop another base for concerted Southern action against admitted Southern problems."

Cotton Comparison

From a Birmingham cotton man we have received the following summary of this season's cotton situation as recently compiled and compared to that of 1933 when the AAA was enacted:

Production of foreign growths has increased 5,700,000 bales; consumption of foreign growths has increased 6,000,000 bales; exports have declined approximately 4,500,000 bales; our own production has decreased 1,000,000 bales; total government holdings will have been increased 8,750,000 bales, and the price has decreased 1¾ cents a pound.

On their face, these figures show a great setback. That cannot be gainsaid. But these bare facts are not the whole story. *The Age-Herald* is not enthusiastic about crop limitation. Its hope is in greater consumption and diversification. But it is only fair to ask in connection with these figures what would have happened not only to farmers but to the entire nation's economy without the contribution to the maintenance of the cotton price and to a fairer distribution of nation-

Age-Herald 1-23-39

Birmingham Ala.

al income resulting from crop control and farmer benefits?

Moreover, comparisons sometimes can be very misleading. Suppose one day one saw a beautiful and powerful ship. Then, suppose later one saw that ship, after a great storm—and it was dismasted, battered and disabled. Any comparison that did not take into consideration the intervening storm would be extremely misleading. And should the men and the means used in fighting to save the ship be charged with the destruction wrought by the storm?

We freely grant, however, that our cotton program should be something more than merely producing a progressively worse situation justified because it might have been much worse.

Reminding Congress

"The South has been forced for generations to sell its agricultural products in an unprotected world market, and to buy its manufactured goods at prices supported by high tariffs. . . . On the one hand the freight rates have hampered its industry; on the other hand, our high tariff has subsidized industry in other sections of the country at the expense of the South."

This is quoted from the National Economic Council's report on the South. It comes from a nonpartisan investigative board. Southern congressmen should remember it when they return to Washington at the next session. It is something Southern congressmen should remember until the last artificial yoke has been lifted from the South's economic neck.

THE NATION'S NO. 1 HEALTH PROBLEM

In his informative address this week before the Montgomery Lecture Course, Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States, said that the South "presents the nation's No. 1 health problem." But he added that the South, more than any other region, seems aware of its health problem and determined to fight it.

The report to the President on the Economic Conditions of the South, published last summer, made clear that the poor health of the South went hand in hand with its poor economic condition. "Where family incomes are exceptionally low," the report said, "the sickness and death rates are unusually high. Wage differentials become in fact differentials in health and life; poor health, in turn, affects wages."

Alabama, fortunately, has been able to overcome, in a large measure, its economic handicap, and its public health service which Dr. Parran commended, has achieved remarkable results in many fields. Its work has attracted world-wide notice. The death rate and infant mortality rate, for example, are not so high in Alabama as they are in most other Southern States. Still our health standing is below that of practically all non-Southern States.

Perhaps the most startling fact about Southern health conditions is the important role that malnutrition plays. Pellagra, euphemistically called a disease of mal-nutrition but which is in reality a disease of slow starvation, is higher in the South than anywhere else, and usually prevalent in rural areas.

"From 50 to 90 per cent of Southern children in large areas," writes Dr. Howard Odum in "The Southern Regions of the United States," receive inadequate diets for any normal health standard; perhaps more than 50 per cent of all children examined show carious teeth."

Pellagra, which is chiefly found in rural areas, is also found in the cities of the South, though in less aggravated forms. It has been found, for example, that even in Southern cities 60 to 88 per cent of the families of low income are spending for food "less than enough to purchase an adequate diet."

Malaria is another disease that is largely regional, affecting annually more than 2,000,000 persons and reducing the industrial output of the South by one-third. One striking example of the effect of malaria on industry was found by the public health service in studies among employees of a North Carolina cotton mill.

"Previous to the attempts to control malaria," the report to the President says, "the records of the mill one month showed 66 looms were idle as a result of ill-health. After completion of (malaria) control work, no looms were idle for that reason. Before control work, 238,046 pounds of cloth were manufactured in one month. After completion of the work production rose to 316,304 pounds in one month—an increase of 33 per cent."

If income can be increased by that much in one locality how much indeed could the income of the whole region be increased by the raising of the general health standards? An investment in the health of the community is one of the surest ways to improve the economic standards.

In most Southern States there are less than 10 physicians per 10,000 population. Many States have 16 or more physicians per 10,000 population, and even so there are not enough.

In all the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, there are less than 6 hospital beds per 1,000 population. There are considerably more beds per 1,000 population in nearly all non-Southern States.

The death and infant mortality rate among Southern whites is higher than among the whole population of any other region. Death and infant mortality rates among Negroes in the South is even higher.

In tackling our health problem we cannot differentiate, however, between whites and blacks. If the Negro community suffers from poor health standards it is a constant menace to the white community, especially where a large number of colored servants are employed in the white homes. Dr. Parran made the point, in answer to a question after his lecture, that he favored health examinations for servants, but that he was equally in favor of examinations of employers so that the servant might be protected!

Besides being deficient in the number of doctors and hospitals the South is deficient also in clinics and health workers. A report of a life insurance company shows that more people in the South than anywhere else die without medical attention. The same report shows the death rate in nine Southern States recently rose 7.3 per cent while in no other region had the death rate risen above 4.8 per cent, and in some sections it had declined.

A region that is economically as poor as the South cannot afford the tremendous burden of ill-health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1939

TVA Settlement And The Democratic Process

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE public announcement that the TVA has made a settlement with Commonwealth & Southern Corporation for the acquisition of all its Tennessee electric properties at a fair going-concern value has far-reaching significance both for economic recovery and for the application of the democratic process to the enormously enlarged and multiplied administrative agencies and institutions that constitute now the real government.

* * *

In the last two years this column has developed and stressed two theses on the utility problem: (1) that fair treatment to the utilities and the private investments in that great industry constitute an indispensable prerequisite for releasing durable-goods investment and resuming the process of reemployment of labor and capital, as against going on with the patch-work of subsidies and deficits that perpetuate anti-employment and keep down the standards of living and income of our whole society and economy; (2) that the elimination of the arbitrary and unfair policies toward the utility industry and utility investors and the development of rules, rational procedures and common standards for the conduct of public corporations in their interactions with private industry—all that is an integral part of the adaptation of the democratic process to administrative government and a vindication of the original and fundamental American principle that this shall "be a government of laws and not of men."

After five years of struggle, we are just emerging into daylight, and have successfully written one chapter in the democratic book of the relations of government to industry.

* * *

From the point of view of the issues involved in that struggle, the settlement reached over the week end is a vindication of the democratic method that two men have pursued as pioneers in their respective positions, namely Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, as the oppressed head of the TVA, who was prevented by the radical extremists from carrying out just and workable policies, and Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, as the head of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, who bore the brunt of the fight to save the industry from threatened disinvestment.

* * *

Dr. Arthur Morgan realized from the start that larger issues were involved, and hence refused to be a party to the tactics and methods that the power division of the TVA sought to apply to the private utilities, deeming them a soft target on account of their past abuses.

When, after five years of vain struggle, he was compelled to take the issue to the public, Dr. Morgan declared: "More than cheap power is at state: A new element of democratic decency can be introduced into public life. The sovereign government is under obligation not to make capricious or arbitrary use of its power, but to act with restraint and fairness and without a spirit of retaliation."

In respect to the concrete issues involved between the TVA and the private industries in the territory, he laid down a procedure which is nonetheless right for the government because it is also right for the citizens and their economic interests: "Public officials should cease coercion by subsidies or threats of constructing duplicating systems if arbitrary fixed prices are not accepted, or by threats of disruption of private systems with the effect of preventing refinancing of private companies."

* * *

The deal made by Mr. Willkie and the utility engineers was on the basis of going-concern value of the prudent investment as fixed by a firm of accountants jointly selected. This is in conformity with the demand that Mr. Willkie repeatedly made for determination of the fair price by experts or by the arbitration of eminent disinterested public figures.

It, incidentally, conforms to the policy which Dr. Morgan called upon the authority itself to adopt, namely, where a community wishes to undertake public ownership "the existing private properties should be taken over," on an integral instead of a dismemberment basis, "at a fair price as determined by agreement or by impartial appraisal."

* * *

Just as Dr. Morgan, as a champion of fair and orderly public administration, was fostering sound business recovery, so Mr. Willkie, as the trustee for his corporation and stockholders, has been making a genuine contribution to the democratic process and to progressive cooperative relations between government and business.

He, too, followed the harder way of defending an unpopular cause, in terms of public interest, and evoking and making into an articulate force what *The Federalist* has called "the deliberate sense of the community to govern the conduct of those to whom they entrust the management of their affairs."

* * *

The very enlargement and varied complexity of the field of relationships between government and business render it almost a public duty to follow that way as against the easier and more tempting way of "back-door" influence and "playing the game" which undemocratic-minded politicians and sycophantic business men have resorted to.

There are real dangers to democracy and to business in the continuation of the trend of seeking solutions of problems through "influence" and by private mediators. Mr. Willkie has pursued a different course by carrying on a debate of reason with the public and its representatives and the administrative bodies established by those representatives.

He based his appeal throughout on democratic and liberal tenets in combination with the practical requirements of the situation.

One of these tenets is that laid down by Mr. Justice Brandeis that "nobody ought to be absolute: everybody ought to be protected from arbitrariness and wrong decisions." Another which, unfortunately, the administration has continued to flout—but must sooner or later, for our economic salvation and solvency come to realize—is that cited by Mr. Brandeis as the people's attorney 25 years ago before the I. C. C.: "Accountancy, that is government."

At a time when the essential democratic process of debate and discussion was in abeyance, Mr. Willkie brought into the public forum the elementary issues and rights that were at stake and challenged the policies of intrigue and exploitation carried on by the zealots in the TVA. Accordingly the settlement is a tribute to the democratic process.

For it was the public's response to and acceptance of the inherent reasonableness and soundness of the case that the utilities and their investors had and have that compelled the solution.

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THE SOUTH

YOUNG SOUTHERNERS TO LAUNCH PROGRAM

Council To Get Under Way At Capital To Provide Expression For Youth

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Washington Bureau, 1361 National Press Building

Organization of the Council of Young Southerners, designed to provide methods of expression for the thought of the young people of 13 Southern states, was announced today in Washington. It will be launched formally with a dinner in Washington, Feb. 8 at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president, and Dr. Homer P. Rainey, head of the American Youth Commission and recently elected president of the University of Texas, will be the principal speakers.

Members of Congress from the 13 states in which the organization will function and a number of journalists, educators and others from the South will be guests at this dinner.

While the Council of Young Southerners is the outgrowth of ideas bred at the Youth Section of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held at Birmingham last November, it is to be a distinct organization, apart from any future activities of the Southern Conference and it will strive to avoid errors which crept into other sections of that initial meeting at Birmingham.

The executive committee of the Youth Section constitutes the central governing body of the council. Miss Helen Fuller, of Birmingham, special assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice at Washington, is chairman; Miss Mary Jean McKay, president of the National Student Federation of America, is secretary, and the other members are William McKee, Southern secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Atlanta, and Howard Lee, a recent graduate student, of Arkansas.

The Council of Young Southerners starts with a modest budget, made possible by contributions of individuals, mostly residents of the South. No contributions have been solicited, nor will any be accepted, its officers assert, from any organization of any character. It is expected, eventually, that from $10,000 to $20,000 a year may be secured for the expenses of printing instructions for the conduct and organization of forums, for a field worker to assist in local organization work, and similar expenses.

It is proposed to encourage the organization of public forums, in such centers as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., where young people may gather to discuss problems of the South, and their individual and group problems, and to give expression to their thoughts and conclusions.

It is emphasized that the council has no political or other affiliation or connection.

The South's Excess Rural Population

Much has been said about the South's loss of population through emigration in the last 25 years. Yet one of the most serious problems faced by the region for the future is finding a livelihood for its excess population.

This problem was emphasized at the recent meeting of Southern agricultural workers in New Orleans. The South has an estimated surplus of at least 1,500,000 agricultural workers, a surplus that has been increasing steadily in the last decade.

A number of factors are involved in this increase. The rural South continues to have the highest birth rate in the nation. Formerly this surplus found economic opportunity in (1) moving westward where farmlands were still available; (2) going to the industrial centers of the North and East, particularly in the war decade of 1915 to 1925; (3) moving to towns and cities which were developing in the South.

There are no additional farm lands available today. The demand for industrial workers in the North and East—and in the South as well—has ceased. At the same time the world needs less American cotton today than it did in 1910, and in the Southeast there is little more land being farmed today than at the turn of the century.

In the last five years there have been new trends which are adding to the seriousness of the problem of over-population in rural sections. The decreased demand for farm products and the enactment of crop-control legislation as a consequence has thrown an estimated 200,000 families out of work. Mechanized farming, which was delayed in coming to the South, has been steadily contributing to the surplus. In the Tennessee Valley several thousand farm families have been moved off of river bottom land. The back-to-the-farm movement has also added to the rural population of the South.

The trend toward mechanization, coupled with the effects of crop control, have resulted in a tendency in some sections to substitute a wage system in preference to sharecropping or renting. While provisions of the AAA prohibit the substitution of a wage system for tenancy as a means of eliminating the tenant as a participant in crop-control benefits, there have been many evasions.

Some planters find it cheaper to hire hands by the week in planting, chopping and picking season. Hands are hired for six to eight months of the year, and under this system it is not necessary to "furnish" them the year round. If this trend continues the South will be faced with the problem of supporting a floating agricultural population.

For the future the South must plan to provide work for its excess rural population in several ways. First, and most important, is the development of industries which will provide employment. Second, is the rehabilitation of its agricultural system along lines that will provide opportunity for more families but on a higher standard of living.

The second of these means soil conservation. It also means intensive farming in which energy and effort will be concentrated on fewer acres per worker. Emphasis will be placed on subsistence farming, rather than the production of cash crops. If the level of living in the rural South is to be raised it will be through producing on the farm more of the things the farmer can consume himself—particularly more food and milk for the family and a higher proportion of the feed for livestock.

Properly used, machinery on the farm can be a boon to the South; improperly used it can be a curse. The United States has held up the independent farmer as the backbone of the nation—its economic and political foundation. The wandering farm laborer who moves from one community to the next finding work in a mechanized, cotton-producing "factory," does not fit into the picture of the ideal American farmer. He has no community ties to church or school; he has no interest in the land, and he lives on a low standard of living that offers no chance for economic or social advancement.

This makes it essential that in the changing agricultural economy of the South means must be found to give the small farmer a share in the benefits. It means that he must be given security of tenure and an incentive to work. Farming is a way of life; when it becomes a mere livelihood society loses. In any country where farming ceases to be a satisfactory way of life, the future of that country is threatened. There is still time to prevent this from happening in the South—if we plan effective means of improving our agricultural economy.

Washington, D. C. Post
March 23, 1939

Domestic Workers And Social Security

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Your editorial in The Post of March 21 prompts me to write on behalf of the League of Women Shoppers, Women's Trade Union League, National Negro Congress, American Youth Congress, Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Philadelphia Institute on Household Occupations.

Many welfare and consumer organizations are disturbed by the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee not to consider the extension of the scope of the social security act to include household workers. Valuable testimony prepared by these organizations and showing the need for extended protective legislation to household workers, was to have been submitted to the committee. This material is now shelved. The following facts are culled from such testimony.

Domestic workers, comprising 5 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in the United States, especially need social security benefits. They are now excluded from practically all legislative protection afforded workers in other occupations — from minimum-wage laws compulsory workmen's compensation, from wage-hour regulations. Because of the low wages of household workers, and the close dependence of their jobs on general economic conditions, they face probably greater insecurity than any other group of workers. This is shown by the great number of domestics on relief.

Since 50 per cent of those employed in household occupations are Negroes, and since many occupations are closed to Negroes, the net effect of their exclusion from social security benefits constitutes a highly discriminatory situation.

Since the cost of relief of aged and unemployed household workers is now being met by public funds, I feel that protection accorded household workers will directly and indirectly benefit the taxpayer. Extension of social insurance benefits to domestic employes would tend to decrease rather than increase tax burdens.

While the administration of the social security benefits to domestic workers would have presented major difficulties when the social security program was instituted, there is now evidence that extension of such benefits to household employes is feasible. Experience in 15 foreign countries indicates that it can be done.

It seems only reasonable that the House Ways and Means Committee reopen the question and consider the extension of social security benefits to the 2,500,000 employes who work as domestic servants.

MRS. NINA P. COLLIER.
National Legislative Chairman,
League of Home Shoppers, Inc.
Washington, March 21.

NEW HAVEN CONN JOUR.-COUR
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

Roosevelt Tells South to Get "Out of Hock"

Must Sever Dependence Upon the North, President Advises Georgians.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt began a ten-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the south faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the north."

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard field, the chief executive again took cognizance of affairs in this part of the country, which was termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem number one," and asserted:

"I don't believe that the south is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the north and west, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was than we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a great purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But, said the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the south out of hock to the north. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Rep. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, enroute to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation.

"That is part of the necessary economy if the south is to survive."

The President said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means — experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own life time."

"I have been called an imaginative person, a nexperimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

FORT PIERCE FLA NEWS-TRIB
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

PRESIDENT CALLS ON THE SOUTH TO GET OUT OF HOCK

Addresses Pupils Two Colleges on Trip to Georgia

AUBURN, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt urged the South today to "get itself out of hock to the North" by using its resources and initiative to establish its own enterprises.

Addressing the gray-clad student body of Alabama Polytechnic institute from an open car on Bullard field, the chief executive said he did not believe the South "is so broke" it can't produce more of the things it needs so as not to be dependent on the North.

He declared anew for higher wages in southern factories and said with the consequent greater purchasing power the South could afford to put its capital to work and build up its own dairy industry and manufacturing plants.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Aburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee institute, rode in a separate car.

Enroute to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

Letters To The Editor

TALKING BACK TO DE NAWTH

Editor The Advertiser:

Your issue for Nov. 15 contains a worthy editorial on "Silly Stuff About Alabama," and with regard to the South's big crop of Northern home made critics. Your attitude bespeaks a big advanced step ahead in the proper treatment of regional and State psychology.

The poor we have always with us, likewise poor critics. Advertiser 11-22-39

Alabama has been knocked and hit above and below the belt; right and left for years. This writer has seen many attacks in books, magazines and newspapers during his 31 years of residence in Alabama. All these he has read with tolerant amusement and didn't get mad. One may be amused at their general ignorance and lack of truth, but saddest of all, is their entire lack of neighborhood manners.

How do the ditch line critics view the South? These pot boilers view our cotton and talk of the weedy rows; they buy lovely oranges and gripe about the seeds; with number one cornbread, they bellow "pellagra," even the fried chicken "ain't done." In pouring out golden ribbon cane syrup, it sticks to the fingers and they yell, "Damn this sticky Alabama syrup!" They see a great mistake in being poor in spite of a great book mentioning the poor some 3[illegible] times; in terms of mercy and consideration.

Do not they forget that many honest patches are caused by Northern tariff discrimination, or that Birmingham district suffers because of an iniquitous Pittsburgh plus, that fattens the North? Montgomery, Ala

Must the North be reminded of its decadence? Their virility is so low that they depend on the Gulf states to send fresh blood to replenish their dwindling birth rate.

Is the South solely a hookworm belt with its thrice time Rose Bowl champions? Years ago, the South gave birth to a new Confederacy of 11 states, with neither currency, credit nor wealth. It took four years for all the Union to starve this unrecognized eleven into submission. Really, this eleven held the recognized nation at bay, despite its well organized age of 85 years untold wealth and the fact that it was a fixed government.

A fight always receives more attention than a prayer meeting. These pot boilers are so poor in ideas that they must resort to fiction, which takes less time and brains to write.

Of course, we might as well admit that these pot boilers will continue to make attacks, so let them heroically set up stuffed straw men and as heroically knock them down again. We cannot stop them if we would.

None of these writers ever mention being treated very nicely on coming South. They do not accuse us of impoliteness. They recognize our cordiality as we greet them with open hearts and hands.

Of course, one must mention that ingratitude, for all this is sharper than a serpent's fang, also, men are measured correctly as they are grateful; or as they lack it. But it is an old failing to see the mote in the South's eye and overlook the beam in the other eye of the writers who attack.

Two learned friends of this writer seldom miss a chance to "talk back" and prove these detractors wrong. What good does it do? Their newspaper denials only reach a class in the South who already know it is untrue. Why try to sweep back the Mississippi? Why not climb a tree of indifference and wait for the water to run down. It will.

Why not write these many authors a nice letter, ask them to the annual chamber of commerce dinner. Ask them pointedly to tell us how and when the North conquered all its poverty, all crime, all depression and rags?

Things are so bad in the North that half their cotton mills have run away to get to the South....a "promised land" for them. Things must be bad up there, for the stream of industry to trickle down here to this terrible region.

Recently, this writer traveled in every Northern state that spends time knocking the South, and some others too. Here are some things he saw. First, let me say we and our Alabama tag were given everywhere distinguished courtesy. The range included a negro policeman, also some men of national fame. We would be basely ungrateful and ashamed to write a book telling what we saw in these cities, so we will mention them in a way no one can know, even by inference, where these cities are.

We saw sodden, scumlike wrecks, lying dead drunk in the hallways, streets and alleys. Officers simply passed them by as long as they kept out of the way. Dead drunks are harmless.

We saw the homes of gangland lords too and all this from the safety of travel buses. We saw a city where over a hundred thousand dollars had been spent vainly trying to catch one murderer. Another city where graft has ruled for years, though they scrub a few back steps once in a while and call it "reform."

Two other cities talk back to each other, each trying to prove the other is the worst. Note: How easy to settle this. Compare population, the biggest wins. Another city never mentions suicides, they are so numerous they excite no comment and might keep tourists away.

But why continue. Each of these cities treated us very well and in most cases wonderfully well, we must not knock them, after they used us so well. But I who have written volumes could turn loose and write another book about this Northern backwardness, but I have long refused to do so.

Anyway, Alabama like all the rest of the 47 states in our family, lives in a glass house. As a State we refuse to throw stones, but a few of us will waste good time in "talking back."

The South has a population of about 36 million divided between 14 states reaching from Maryland to Texas.

The following Northern states have a combined population of about 37 millions namely: New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Massachusetts.

This writer has traveled in these five named Northern states, also in all the Southern states and with due modesty claims some little knowledge of national conditions from recent living.

For The Advertiser to be intellectually fearless, or to admit State conditions is a fixed policy. Way back in 1913, a quarter century ago, census figures told of the high illiteracy rate in Alabama.

At once Alabama pride rose to deny the charge of our high percentage of illiteracy.

The Advertiser said in sentiment like this: "The figures must be true. Our citizens gave them to the census enumerators. Since we have a heavy rate of illiteracy, the best thing for us to do is to stop useless denials and try and remove illiteracy." We've been trying ever since.

Why not in the name of applied common sense use this method with the present detractors who are largely a joke. This writer has not seen the book but if it has any truth in it let's benefit by it.

Samson, Alabama. HOWARD C. SMITH.

THE SOUTH—AND THE WEST, TOO

Many Southerners seem to believe that all other economic regions of the United States are favored by national policies, but that the South is a mere stepnephew of Uncle Sam and the victim of hurting discriminations.—Columbia State. Advertiser

For the special consideration of those who feel that way about it The State quotes from an editorial in The Kansas City Star:

"The real point is that the long standing disadvantages of this region are further aggravated by the uniformity of the legislation. (The reference is to the wages and hours law.) Here we are in the Middle West with our well known transportation handicaps, with our higher shipping costs and our lower living costs, yet facing the requirement that the same wage and hour standards apply here as in the more favored industrial regions on the coasts . . . We cannot have a fair chance at competition so long as that situation exists." 11-20-39

That editorial, with word changes to indicate the South instead of the Middle West, might have appeared in almost any Southern newspaper. It has in it the contentions that have appeared in thousands of Southern editorials. There is, for example, the kick against transportation handicaps. Freight rates are, The State believes, somewhat higher in the Middle West than in the Southeast. It also uses a favorite Southern argument against uniform requirements—lower living costs — and it speaks of "the more favored industrial regions."

Commenting, The State says: "Is it possible that each region imagines national policy is unfair to its interests? Yes, that's possible. It is also probable and so is this: many of the discriminations Southern men and other men protest are not as real as the protestants believe. We of the South have been brought up on a tradition of evil treatment. It is time to re-examine the justification for that tradition, get the current facts, and protest only when we know the facts warrant, and not from habit."

A LOOK AT THE OLD SOUTH

House and Garden magazine presents in its November issue a tremendously interesting twenty-two page survey of the Deep South. Solid though the Deep South is, the magazine points out, its wide variety of architecture and legend gives evidence of a culture that was as diversified as it was prolific. To illustrate this there are cited the paradoxes of stained glass windows and Gothic carvings of the big inland manor houses and the cast-iron traceries as delicate as hand-carving in Mobile and New Orleans. The Montgomery advertiser

To most people, as the magazine says, all the romantic splendor and unfading charm of the old South is summed up forever in the stately plantation house with tall columns and sweeping galleries, set back in rolling fields. 11-12-39

We are proud of this appeal and enduring charm that is our heritage, although its present physical manifestations are so rare that they are show places drawing visitors from all over the country. There is not one of us that does not feel a nostalgic pain as the stately, dignified mansion in the home town is converted into the local funeral parlor or a boarding house. Montgomery, Ala.

Along with a more prosperous South there has come a revival of interest in preserving these monuments left by a unique era. Even so, most folk can tell of magnificent places sitting deserted and rotting back in the woods on such-and-such-a-place.

In presenting a pilgrimage through the plantation-country, House and Garden displays pictures and short paragraphs of the sturdy and enduringly beautiful mansions around Natchez, the splendid bayou homes near New Orleans, so many of which are now unoccupied and are falling into decay, the plantations close around New Orleans and the old homes in the city, both of which have a tropical flavor, the lacelike iron grills of both Mobile and New Orleans, and ends the pilgrimage up the Tombigbee at Gainesville.

Gaineswood, the famous Alabama plantation house at Demopolis, is featured. The story of the house is told from the times Col. (later Gen.) George Strother Gaines established his command on the Great White Bluff of the Tombigbee River and concluded a treaty with Pushmataha, signing it under the famous oak which was later to shadow Gaineswood. The story continues to tell of the migration into this section of

the Napoleonic refugees, and later of the North Carolinians who built the lovely mansion. It is a fascinating story and one that is personally interesting to a great many Alabamians.

The house plans of Gaineswood are pictured as well as many interiors and parts of the spacious lawns. A complete historical and architectural story is told. Undoubtedly it will find its way into many an Alabamian's permanent library in a clipping or memory book.

The John Bragg home on Springhill avenue in Mobile (now owned by A. S. Mitchell) is cited as one of Alabama's finest Greek Revival dwellings.

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Earlier, delegates had elected Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, of Richmond, Va., president general succeeding Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, Ga., and accepted the invitation of Montgomery, Ala., to meet there next year.

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Officers will be installed at the closing session tomorrow night. Other officers elected are: Mrs. D. C. Farnum, of Burlingame, Cal, first vice president-general; Mrs. James Edwin Woodward, of Wilson,, N. C., second vice president-general; Mrs. John D. Boyle, of Greenwich, Conn., third vice president-general; Miss Patra Lee Smith, of Chicago, corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. John M. Wilcox, of Houston, Texas, treasurer-general, and Mrs. Josephine M. Turner, of Louisville, Ky., registrar-general.

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Stoves, Furnaces, Pipe Fittings, Other Iron Goods Affected

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Pleas On Other Products Expected To Follow Ruling Of I. C. C.

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The commission set the effective date of its order for March 1, 1940.

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The South has indicated that a victory in the present case would result in a request for more favorable rates on all its shipments into the North.

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The majority said that the rates prescribed generally are on lower levels than the present rates on the same articles from the North to the South.

"It does not necessarily follow, however, that this, in itself, would be unfair to Northern producers and shippers so long as the South-bound inter-territorial rates are on levels no higher than the rates on like traffic within the South," the ruling said.

Opinions Differ

Possibility that the establishment of north-bound interterritorial rates on approximately the Northern level may change the relation of the present rates with the interterritorial rates between the West and Southwest, on the one hand, and the North, on the other, "is not a justification for the maintenance of unreasonable or unduly prejudicial rates from the South to the North," it was stated.

"Furthermore, the record contains no evidence of the effect, if any, of such a change in relation of these rates," the ruling said.

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Only 16 groups of commodities were involved in the ruling, but the attorney said it would mean a "formula that will be extended to all products manufactured in the South which compete with similar products in the North." He estimated the direct saving in rates would be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 annually, to say nothing of increased advantages and encouragement for Southern industry.

Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, and a leader of the South's 10-year-old freight rate fight, said he was "extremely gratified and encouraged" by the ruling. He added that the governors' conference, meeting in Atlanta Dec. 14, will resume its rate work, centering its efforts on extending the basis of the I. C. C. ruling to all commodities.

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Uncle Tom In New Awleens

Harriet Beecher Stowe's sentimental propaganda drama against the slave trade, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which sent many a New England audience into tears and ready to go on the warpath against the cruel, cruel Southern plantation owners, has never been popular in the Deep South.

Slightly more than a decade ago, in fact, a movie house manager in Montgomery learned that the Cradle of the Confederacy did not welcome the film version of Mrs. Stowe's drama. And "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has never been enacted on a Montgomery stage.

The *New York Herald Tribune*, remembering the South's aversion to "Uncle Tom," is fascinated by the recent reception given the play in New Orleans, which for years refused to have truck with any such Yankee foolishness.

The New Orleans audience, despite the fact that some of the more brutal scenes were laid in that city, applauded the drama as "a gay, yet artistically serious affair."

Either New Orleans has become a metropolitan city, more national than Southern, or the South is putting behind it some of its old grievances. Perhaps both are true.

Cotton For Christmas

The National Cotton Council is suggesting that all available agencies in these parts help persuade people to "Make This a Cotton Christmas." For more than one reason it is a pleasure for The Commercial Appeal to go along with this suggestion.

In the first place, Memphis and the Mid-South have for many years, do now, and will for a long time to come depend on cotton as a large part of the foundation of our structure of prosperity. That being true, we are imprudent and false to ourselves if we fail in any way to further the interests of cotton all the time. Cotton products look exceptionable fashion. Cotton products look well, wear well and cost less as a rule, and that state of affairs allows one to argue for cotton with earnestness and conviction. So it is that we can say "Make This a Cotton Christmas" and feel that we are doing any who heed a genuine, substantial favor.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe's sentimental propaganda drama against the slave trade, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which sent many a New England audience into tears and ready to go on the warpath against the cruel, cruel Southern plantation owners, has never been popular in the Deep South.

12-11-39

Slightly more than a decade ago, in fact, a movie house manager in Montgomery learned that the Cradle of the Confederacy did not welcome the film version of Mrs. Stowe's drama. And "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has never been enacted on a Montgomery stage.

The *New York Herald Tribune*, remembering the South's aversion to "Uncle Tom," is fascinated by the recent reception given the play in New Orleans, which for years refused to have truck with any such Yankee foolishness.

Age-Herald

The New Orleans audience, despite the fact that some of the more brutal scenes were laid in that city, applauded the drama as "a gay, yet artistically serious affair."

Either New Orleans has become a metropolitan city, more national than Southern, or the South is putting behind it some of its old grievances. Perhaps both are true.

Cotton For Christmas

Commercial Appeal 12-5-39

The National Cotton Council is suggesting that all available agencies in these parts help persuade people to "Make This a Cotton Christmas." For more than one reason it is a pleasure for The Commercial Appeal to go along with this suggestion.

In the first place, Memphis and the Mid-South have for many years, do now, and will for a long time to come depend on cotton as a large part of the foundation of our structure of prosperity. That being true, we are improvident and false to ourselves if we

[illegible] all the interests of cotton alike, whether the interests of cotton all the exceptionable fashion. Cotton products look well, wear well and cost less as a rule, and that state of affairs allows one to argue for cotton with earnestness and conviction. So it is that we can say "Make This a Cotton Christmas" and feel that we are doing any who heed a genuine, substantial favor.

Birmingham News

[illegible] directly or indirectly, or in no matter how remote, be, have a great [illegible] important [illegible] days is so [illegible] and [illegible] a great [illegible] to any [illegible] beauty [illegible] Santa [illegible] acid test [illegible] can be [illegible] ers in a [illegible] ch. [illegible] ss in its [illegible] s meet

Unquestionably the cotton business in many ramifications does these days

FARM PROGRAM FOR 1940 LISTED

Production Goal About Same As Past Season, Department Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) — Foreseeing little, if any, expansion in foreign demand for American agricultural products as a result of the war, the Agriculture Department Tuesday set up a farm program for 1940 having a production goal about equal to that of the past season.

The program establishes a total planting goal of between 270,000,000 and 285,000,000 acres for the so-called "soil depleting" crops, which include wheat, corn, other grains, cotton, tobacco, rice, potatoes and commercial vegetables.

Existing surpluses in the major crops, the department said, appeared to be sufficient to supply any reasonable expansion in domestic and foreign requirements without increasing planting operations.

The 1940 farm goal compares with an average of 308,000,000 acres planted to the major crops in the 1928-32 period, when American agriculture was operating at near peak capacity.

Planting Goals Listed

The planting goals for the major crops, next year and the past season, respectively, included: Wheat, 30,000,000 to 65,000,000 and 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 cars; corn, 88,000,000 to 90,000,000 and 94,000,000 to 97,000,000; cotton, 27,000,000 to 29,000,000, unchanged from 1939; rice, 880,000,000 to 900,000,000 and 850,000 to 880,000; peanuts, 1,550,000 to 1,600,000 and 1,550,000 to 1,650,000; potatoes, 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 unchanged from 1939; tobacco, 1,347,500 to 1,502,000 and 1,482,000 to 1,573,000; these allotments will be divided among farmers and those who comply by planting within their individual allotments will share in $725,000,000 benefit payments authorized by Congress.

Two types of payments will be provided — soil conservation, for which $500,000,000 is authorized, and price adjustment, for which $225,000,000 has been appropriated. Rates for the soil conservation payments next season compared with those of the past season are: Corn, 10 and 9 cents per bushel; cotton, 1.6 and 1.8 cents per pound; wheat, 9 and 17 cents per bushel; rice, 6.5 and 9 cents per 100 pounds; peanuts, $2.50 and $3 per ton; potatoes, 3 and 3 cents per bushel; commercial vegetables, $1.30 and $1.50 per acre; tobacco, flue-cured and burley, 1 and 0.8 cents per pound; fire and dark air-cured tobacco, 1.2 and 1.26 cents per pound; type 41 tobacco, 0.6 and 0.1 cents per pound; cigar filler and binder tobacco, 1 and 1 cent per pound; Georgia-Florida type 62 tobacco, 1.2 and 1.5 cents per pound.

Price Determination Later

The price adjustment payment rates, which will be limited to wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and rice, will be determined later.

In areas outside the special cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco belts farmers will be allowed $1.10 per acre for complying with soil-depleting acreage allotment allowed them. Other special payments will be allowed for following recognized soil-building practices such as planting legumes, restoring cultivated land to grasses and building water conservation facilities.

R. M. Evans, agricultural adjustment administrator, said the 1940 program offered more opportunity for soil conservation than did the 1939 program, largely through encouraging practises which normally are not carried out on a large number of farms.

What About Relief?

BY RUSSELL KENT

Manager, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News Washington Bureau

Alabama is faced with a relief problem that cannot be ignored. It is not likely to improve so far as concerns hope that federal funds will be allocated to the state in greater volume.

The problem is not unique to Alabama among the states.

A period of readjustment, of new outlook upon provision for the unemployed, is at hand. Congress is certain to resist efforts to cut relief appropriations, and probably successfully, but there is doubt any substantial increase in the appropriation for WPA can be expected.

The current WPA appropriation act made several changes as compared with prior laws. For one thing, it caused a readjustment of WPA earning schedules effective Sept. 1 so that geographical differentials in pay scales should not be greater than approximately the differences in costs of living. For another it provided that after Jan. 1, next, local sponsors shall contribute not less than 25 per cent of the cost of WPA projects, this one-fourth figure being a state average, not a specific project average.

Under the revised pay schedules, there were advances in monthly wage schedules for all WPA workers in the Southern states—14 of them, considering the border states which were included in the raise. The average pay of WPA workers was increased by from $3.49 a month in Kentucky to $9.34 in Tennessee.

The average pay of WPA workers in Alabama was increased from $39.47 to $46.70, an increase of $7.23 a month.

What does this increased monthly pay mean to the state and its subdivisions, paying one-fourth of the cost? On the basis of the September pay roll in Alabama, it means an added expense of $92,416 for the month. At that rate, projecting the identical figures of average wage and average number employed, the cost to the state and its subdivisions would be $1,108,992 a year.

The pay of the WPA workers in Alabama should have been raised. It war far too low. Some scales are too low yet.

But the cost must be calculated if officials are to approach the problem before them with intelligence. The only way to solve a problem is to start with the facts known, and faced.

The added cost to the 14 Southern and border states where the average wage was increased under the congressional mandate as of Sept. 1 was $1,138,594 for the month of September, assuming they paid 25 per cent of the cost.

But did all the Southern states or states in any region in September pay 25 per cent of the cost of WPA projects.

Most of them did. There were 13 in the United States where the local contributions fell below 25 per cent. Only three were in the Southern tier —Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

* * *

Alabama has been well up in its contributions for several years. In the first quarter of the present fiscal year—July, August and September—Alabama contributed 27.5 per cent of the total cost of WPA projects within its borders—the national average was 25.5 per cent. In dollar terms, Alabama, the state and its subordinate units, contributed $2,202,865 and the federal government contributed $5,820,825 of the total $8,023,690 cost of WPA work in the three-month period.

Thus, Alabama will not be forced by the legal changes in WPA to pay a higher share of WPA costs after Jan. 1 than it now is paying. Its record in that respect is excellent.

Pennsylvania, Michigan and California were fartherest below the 25 per cent contribution figure in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Pennsylvania always has made an unfavorable showing in contributions, due, in the main, to the lag in Philadelphia's share. The state contributed 18.3 per cent for July, August and September. Arkansas, in the South, contributed only 17.6 per cent for the quarter.

New York City, where the relief load is terrific and where a tremendous amount of federal money has been poured during the depression, besides the huge sums spent by the municipal government for direct home relief, came up to 22 per cent of total cost of WPA projects in the first quarter of the present fiscal year. But New York state, outside the metropolis, contributed 36.1 per cent of its cost. As the new 25 per cent requirement is averaged by the state as a unit, New York would not have had to put up more in the three-month period had the 25 per cent requirement been the law last Summer, for as a whole it averaged 25.7 per cent.

There has been a further reduction in the WPA job allocation for Jefferson County. Other counties of the state also are faced with a problem of what to do about their unemployed who have been left by the wayside as private industry has drawn more on to its rolls.

* * *

Alabama had 39,037 persons on its WPA rolls the week ended Nov. 8. In the week ended Nov. 5, 1938, there were 65,503 on the rolls in Alabama. On Nov. 14, last, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA commissioner, authorized employment of 8,000 additional persons in rural areas of Alabama where there is suffering because of excessive rainfall last Summer which caused crop failures. This apparently is not to be a net increase, as some of the urban rolls are being decreased. Nor is the increase to be permanent.

Funds for WPA are reduced this year one-third below the figure available for employing the needy last year. In consequence, rolls have been decreased a third. Alabama has not been subjected to any unfairness in having fewer persons on its WPA rolls this year than last.

But the unfortunate fact is that the relief needs in Alabama have not decreased one-third this year as compared with 1938, nor have they decreased that much generally throughout the country.

The federal government, neither in its executive branch nor in its legislative branch, has developed no scientific policy toward relief. Neither has the state of Alabama nor its major subdivisions of governments. But the state as a whole has done a good job of fitting its plans into the pattern laid down from year to year by the federal government.

After the first of the year, the House Appropriations Committee, charged with the responsibility of investigating WPA, will conduct open hearings. No doubt unfavorable things will be developed regarding WPA, just as some abuses were disclosed last Spring.

But these hearings thus far have been on the destructive side. What is needed is a constructive study. Perhaps it is too much to hope such a study will be undertaken, yet without hope there is no joy in life, so here's hoping Congress will get down to constructive business regarding relief.

South's Great Freight Rate Victory Is Also Victory for Consumers of Nation

After years of struggle and discouragement the South has at last received official recognition of the injustices and unfairness of the freight rate structure which cities below the Ohio river have had to endure for fifty years.

By a closely divided vote the Interstate Commerce Commission, five to four, has ordered correction upon a number of specified articles, thus setting a precedent which in the words of Ex-Governor Bibb Graves, leader in the movement in behalf of the South's cause, "is the greatest victory for the South since the close of the war between the states." But he emphasizes that it is an even greater victory for the consumers of the nation through economic unification of the national life.

The important feature of the decision is the declaration of principle upon which the pronouncement is based. It states that the cost of transporting articles from South to North does not justify the maintenance of higher rate levels than are applicable on like articles within the North. Also, that when one section pays higher rates the difference can be offset only by lower production costs or absorbed by a reduction in profits, either of which alternatives would be disastrous in the long run for building up an industrial economy in the South."

The Commission's decision was clear and ringing on one vital point for it stated unequivocally that the rates assailed are "unduly prejudicial to the Southern producers and unduly preferential of their Northern competitors."

It was worth the whole fight to get this official statement. When an authoritative governmental body acknowledges that one section of the country is being discriminated against and that its costs of transportation are at prejudicial rates, it is only a question of time before the American people will demand their correction. Permanent injustice of this kind will not be tolerated. There is too much of the spirit of fair play in the average American citizen's heart to perpetuate indefinitely an acknowledged injustice.

Now that correction is to be made on a specified list of commodities, the South must realize the importance of keeping up the fight with renewed vigor until we are placed upon a parity with the rest of the country. It means more than anything else for the South's economic being.

In Washington With GEORGE MORRIS

The Processing Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Leading the fight against a cotton processing tax is the Cotton Textile Institute, of which Dr. Claudius T. Murchison is president. Dr. Murchison bases his opposition purely on economical grounds.

The inroads already made on cotton by synthetic fibers is, in his opinion, sufficient to warrant the stiffest sort of competition with price factor the principal weapon. If the cotton industry survises and serves the best interest of the farmer, Dr. Murchison believes it must be "an ingenious and highly aggressive industry."

This attitude provides a headon clash with the views of Secretary Wallace. There is no difference in opinions over the desirability of profitable production for the farmer, even if necessary to continue a Government subsidy.

Dr. Murchison contends that a processing tax would amount to an open invitation to synthetic fibers to make further inroads into the cotton industry and work to the ultimate destruction of the producer.

Secretray Wallace contends, as pointed out in this column, that Congressional appropriations are undependable and the only security is a processing tax by which cotton and other subsidized farm products can pay their own way.

Secretary Wallace believes Treasury appropriations may come to an end, to the destruction of the producer, whereas Dr. Murchison believes a processing tax will mean ultimate destruction of the cotton industry and farmer.

THERE IS NO difference between Secretary Wallace and Dr. Murchison on the necessity of meeting the competition of synthetic fibers with cotton, the expansion of the use of cotton at a price which will enable cotton to hold its own against competition.

Dr. Murchison divides the field of cotton uses into three sections—clothing, household furnishings and industrial. The first two are obvious, but few, perhaps, realize that approximately 60 per cent of the production of cotton mills go into industrial uses.

This means, says Dr. Murchison, that the industry "must be forever inventing, designing and promoting. It must be flexible and adaptable to the changing needs of every situation. It is well," Dr. Murchison contends, "that the farmer know these things and take account of them in his thinking about the future of cotton and about his relationship to the cotton textile industry."

JUST AS COTTON is unique because of the number and variety of its uses as well as their changing characteristics, Dr. Murchison points out, "it is likewise unique among the major agricultural commodities in its vulnerability to competition from powerful and aggressive substitutes."

The most important substitute for cotton is synthetic fibers, which until lately could be referred to as "rayon." "World production of synthetic fibers," Dr. Murchison points out, "was in excess of two billion pounds in 1938." This is equivalent to about 4,250,000 bales of cotton.

On the average, however, a pound of rayon has a greater coverage than a pound of cotton and, if due allowance is made for this difference, synthetic fiber consumption would be the equivalent of not less than 6,000,000 bales.

In the United States, on a poundage basis, synthetic fiber consumption has an importance of about 10 per cent as compared with cotton, or the equivalent of about 650,000 bales. For the world as a whole the percentage is about 15 per cent.

THESE COMPARISONS, Dr. Murchison points out, do not seem important and certainly are not alarming. The disquieting feature lies in the rapidity of growth which synthetic fibers exhibit and in the strength of the forces which are pressing them forward.

Ten years ago the world poundage of synthetic fibers was only 360,000,000. Twenty years ago it was 25,000,000. In the three years following 1931 the increase was 50 per cent. In the three years following 1934 the increase was 100 per cent. Viewing synthetic fiber production by countries, it is found that Japan holds first place with 582,000,000 pounds, or 30 per cent of the world total.

Ten years ago Japanese production was 10,500,000 pounds. Germany ranks second with 471,000,000 pounds as compared with 48,000,000 10 years ago, a present production of 24 per cent of the world supply. The United States, Italy and France produce the remainder. Ten years ago Japan, Germany and Italy combined produced only about as much as the United States.

DR. MURCHISON rightfully points out the rapid increase of synthetic fibers as a warning that the cost of cotton goods must be kept in the competitive field with substitutes, which he does not believe would be possible with an added processing tax. Neither Dr. Murchison nor Secretary Wallace goes outside the obvious facts as revealed by statistics to prove their case.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the laying of what amounts practically to embargoes on Japanese, German and Italian imports and exports has forced resort to production of synthetic fibers.

SOUTH'S ILLS LAID TO RATE DISPARITY

"The South should be referred to as the nation's asset No. 1 instead of the nation's economic problem No. 1," Judge J. Fritz Thompson, presiding judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, told members of the Fairfield Exchange Club Wednesday.

"There isn't another state in the union that can boast of as many natural assets as Alabama," Judge Thompson said. "We have unlimited resources to offer and unlimited possibilities for the future . . ."

"Yet, with all these marvelous industrial assets, why aren't we further advanced?" he asked. "This is caused directly by the unfair and discriminatory freight rates which now exist between the South and other sections of the country."

"True, these rates have been altered in the last few days," he said. "But that isn't enough. They must be lowered to where the people of the South will be safe in feeling that they are getting the same freight rate considerations as the people in other sections."

Judge Thompson listed several specific instances where freight from Southern ports and cities had been higher than the rates offered from the same destination to the same starting point.

A Newspaper Reflects The South's Growth

The Charlotte Observer has just issued a 200-page "70th Anniversary Edition." It is more, however, than just a birthday edition. Newspapers, like persons, have birthdays and the celebration of them is often routine. But there is nothing routine in *The Observer's* monumental review of the progress of industry, education and agriculture in the South, especially in that historic and noted section of the South which surrounds Charlotte.

The Charlotte Observer in a very real sense epitomizes the new South. It was established in the dark period of Reconstruction. Feeble it was then, even as the South was feeble. And for many years its struggle to succeed faced many handicaps, even as the South has been handicapped.

But today *The Charlotte Observer* is the largest newspaper in the Carolinas. Another distinction, one which is very rare, is that it has more circulation than the population of the city in which it is published. Charlotte has 82,675 inhabitants, but *The Observer* has a net paid circulation of 83,000 daily and 86,000 Sunday. Offhand, we can think of only one other newspaper which can make that claim, and it is also a North Carolina paper, *The Raleigh News and Observer*, whose circulation far exceeds Raleigh's population.

If it wished, *The Observer* could devote an anniversary edition to the history of the section it serves. Mecklenburg County, of which Charlotte is the county seat, has had a notable history. *The Observer* has much history it could relate with pride of itself and its section.

But there is little of this in the anniversary edition. That edition looks rather to the recent development and to a continuation of that development. *The Observer* is looking ahead. And that, more than anything else, we like to think, is typical of the new South.

COTTON GROWERS STUDY PROBLEMS

Committee Of 21, Meeting At Washington, Eyes Declining Markets

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A committee of 21 Southern and Western cotton growers discussed a solution Saturday for the problem of declining cotton markets.

The committee, headed by C. G. Henry, Memphis, Tenn., of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, was elected by 70 growers and state farm officials summoned here by the Agriculture Department.

The committee, meeting in closed sessions, had before it a vast amount of material on production, foreign and domestic markets and operation of the crop control law.

Committee members said it was possible they would present formal recommendations to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Monday for possible administrative and legislative changes in the government's cotton program.

The problem with which the committee grappled was described as follows:

Existence of a record surplus of more than 13,500,000 bales, of which about 10,800,000 bales is stored under government loans involving a federal investment of more than $450,000,000; a 40 per cent slump in foreign sales under those of the last season; and prices about 40 per cent short of the goal set up in the New Deal's farm law.

The committee considered a suggestion that the loan cotton be returned to borrowing farmers over a period of five years at greatly reduced prices in return for keeping cotton planting operations within 27,000,000 acres annually for that period, compared with a normal acreage of about 40,000,000.

It also studied a proposal that, in order to prevent further accumulation of cotton under government control, loans be eliminated in the future. This plan would provide for benefit payments probably twice as large as those now available to growers.

A third plan would provide for loans at greatly reduced rates with substantial increases in benefit payments.

The belief was expressed at the grower conferences that the present loan program, while providing rates at the minimum allowed by the crop control law, had pegged prices of American cotton above world prices and had thereby retarded exports.

Members of the committee included: Howard Gray, New Market, Ala.; Ransom Aldrich, Michigan City, Miss.; Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss.

SOUTH'S BUILDING INDUSTRY SPURTS

Last Year One Of Best In Decade For Construction, Survey Shows

BALTIMORE—(AP)—The Southern construction industry had one of its best years in a decade during 1938, The Manufacturers Record said Saturday in a combined year end and monthly review.

A valuation of $831,481,000 was placed on contracts awarded during the year. Of this amount, $116,177,000, or more than 13 per cent, was awarded in December.

The total, the review said, "is well ahead" of that for 1937 and only some 11 per cent less than "the all-time record of 1936 when so many millions of dollars were being spent for new paper mills and expansion of the Southern pulp industry."

The improvement over last year was attributed by the review "in large measure to public building, public works and road and bridge contracts. These types of work amounted to 61 per cent of all undertaken.

"Industrial construction ebbed remaining low during most months of the year with the exception of a few sporadic impulses, while general building, including residential projects financed with government funds, was within 5 per cent of 1937."

Looking to the future, the publication said "prominent building authorities indicate that the trend in building is definitely improving, but the best of seers would be unable to actually predict what is to come.

"The long-term outlook is described as progressive with industrial construction, and to some extent store building, awaiting consumer demand. An upswing in residential construction should occur, especially in view of the fact that a bulky proportion of the government program is yet to be placed under way. The road program should hold its own with the possibility that toll highways will swell the usual amount of construction in this field."

RATE REDUCTIONS FACE HEAVY ODDS

Majority Of House Members Known To Be Solidly Against Measure

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON —(AP)— At best, say Southern congressmen, it is an uphill fight they are making for freight rate reductions.

In the Senate, the odds are not bad, they explain, because a fairly general support from Southerners and Westerners would clinch the passage of a rate equalization bill.

The problem is in the House.

There, representation is based upon population. Membership from the populous Northeastern freight territory—generally known as "official" territory—amounts to very nearly a majority of the House's 435 votes.

Advocates of the rate adjustment plan have figured it out that 51 per cent of the nation's population lives in this rate-favored region. An exact count of House members from that area is difficult because territorial boundaries do not hold to state or district lines. But the margin, they say, would be narrow.

In both Senate and House, the freight rate bill may be sidetracked for a time by other legislation. Emergency railroad measures, if any appear, are likely to go to the same committees which already have received the South's rate pleas.

Already they are courting Western support. Without that, they say, it cannot but be a futile fight, because opposition from the Northeast is certain to appear. New England, New York and other Northeastern states have protested against every proposal to scale down Southern rate levels.

A variety of freight rate bills appeared the first day or two of the session.

Senator Bankhead offered a simple prohibition of regional differentials. Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) went a step further by prohibiting interterritorial rates higher than those prevailing in destination territory. Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.) reintroduced his bill embodying the destination territory provision. Senator Hill offered a measure modeled after the Ramspeck bill. He also wrote a resolution asking an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

* * *

The opening day of Congress brought six anti-lynching bills. Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) had a "modified" version of his lynch measure which last session resulted in a six-week filibuster by Southern members.

* * *

From Florida, where Townsendism is an important political consideration, come a pair of legislators to champion the revolving pension plan.

In the House, the $200-a-month system was introduced by Fifth District Representative Joe Hendricks. Senator Claude Pepper offered it in the Senate, the first step toward making good a campaign pledge.

* * *

Alabama has a new representative, George Grant; Indiana, a new representative, Robert Grant. Capitol operators and messengers got them confused.

U.D.C. Head Moves To End "Revolt" On Scarlett Role

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

MACON, Ga., Jan. 22—(AP)—Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, moved Sunday night to end a brief revolt in her organization against the selection of an English actress for Scarlett O'Hara in the movie version of "Gone With the Wind."

Mrs. Lamar said in an interview she considered the selection of Vivien Leigh, auburn-haired beauty from London, to be "an excellent solution of the problem in which all the country has been keenly interested.

The Ocala, Fla., chapter of the U. D. C. recently adopted a resolution protesting "any other than a native born, Southern woman playing the part." They urged a boycott of the forthcoming production.

"I have known many delightful English people and have often been told by them that they consider the intonations and English of cultured Southern people more like that of the mother country than found in any other section of the United States," Mrs. Lamar said.

She added, however, that she did not consider Scarlett, leading character in Margaret Mitchell's famed novel, to be typical of Southern girls in the '60's.

Miss Mitchell, who lives in Atlanta, also has expressed pleasure over Miss Leigh's selection. Miss Mitchell has no connection with the production.

GIVE 5-POINT PLAN FOR HELPING SOUTH

40 Leaders of Section Ask an End to Its Treatment as 'Colonial Possession'

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Jan. 15.—About forty Southern leaders, representing the fields of education, business, journalism, labor and State government, offered a five-point program today for advancement of the South's economic position.

Citing the report of the National Emergency Council on the South, which President Roosevelt has referred to as the nation's No. 1 economic problem, the group asserted that improvement of the South's business, educational and health facilities was vital to national progress.

For "immediate objectives" these leaders said, the region must look to legislative action in Congress and State Legislatures. However, the report added, in addressing the Federal Government the South is not in the position of a mendicant."

"The nation's treatment of the South," the report added, "has been that generally accorded colonial possessions. The South does not ask a preferred status; what it asks is equality of opportunity within the Union."

Listed first was the problem of agriculture, and the report urged "continued expansion of the rehabilitation work of the Farm Security Administration."

Health Problem Held "Acute"

Calling the problem of public health "acute" in the South, the report endorsed the program of the National Health Conference for Federal cooperation with States and counties in extending medical aid.

As a third point, the report recommended appropriation of Federal funds for equalization of educational opportunities in all States.

It endorsed the Federal legislative and administration program for guaranteeing the rights of labor, including adequate wage standards and the principle of collective bargaining.

The report criticized differentials in freight rates between the North and South and urged amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to equalize rates by "eliminating any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any region" which might hinder development of such region.

In its agricultural recommendations the group urged the need of placing "farmers in the lowest income group on the agricultural ladder" and of providing for the "authorized appropriations for the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to offer further opportunities to farmers of more advanced qualifications."

Abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was favored. "Obviously," said the report, "not all that should be done can, or will, be done by the Federal Government. The suggestions we have made presuppose continuing attack by the States upon economic and social problems."

State legislation, the group asserted, should include coordination of government activities for utilization of land resources, renovation of legislation affecting owner-tenant relationships, extension of Social Security benefits and guarantee of civil liberties and rights of labor.

Signers of the Report

The group, called together by the Southern Policy Committee, named Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, as its chairman.

Others who signed the report included Barry Bingham, president of The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times; R. Preston Brooks, Dean of the University of Georgia School of Commerce; State Senator I. J. Browder of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Noel R. Beddow, counsel for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Birmingham; Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Tarleton Collier, columnist of The Atlanta Georgian; Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch; James C. Derieux, editor of The Columbia State, Columbia, S. C.; Charles W. Edwards, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Superior Judge Blanton Fortson of Athens, Ga., and Julian Larose Harris, editor of The Chattanooga Times.

Also George Watts Hill, Durham, N. C.; Colonel Leroy Hodges, State Controller of Virginia; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Edward McQuistion of the Arkansas State Department of Education; Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Atlanta Constitution; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Atlanta; Dean Walter J. Marherly, University of Florida; State Representative Francis P. Miller of Fairfax, Va.; William Mitch of the United Mine Workers, Birmingham; H. Clarence Nixon, field chairman for the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, New Orleans; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; James S. Pope, assistant managing editor of The Atlanta Journal; Professor T. Lynn Smith of Louisiana State University; Dean T. S. Staples of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; Professor George F. Thomas of the University of North Carolina; Miss Josephine Wilkins, executive secretary of the Georgia citizens' fact-finding movement, and William Winter of Charlotte, N. C., attorney and news commentator.

SOUTH'S FUTURE TO BE PLANNED

Board From Six States Tackles Problems Of Industrial Dixie

3-15-39

ATLANTA, March 14—(AP)— How a South becoming increasingly industrial may plan a future of orderly development, avoiding the haphazard growth of the North, is the problem planning board members from six Southeastern states will tackle at a conference March 30-31 at Columbia, S. C.

"While the South is still agricultural in thought, it is becoming increasingly industrial in fact," Raymond F. Leonard, planning technician of the regional field office of the National Resources Committee, said Tuesday in announcing the meeting.

"The problem is how the solidification and popularization of the work of the various state planning boards, so that development in the future will be orderly."

Invitations have been sent to approximately 800 persons in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and South Carolina. And while North Carolina is not officially a part of the region, planning leaders in that state have also been invited to attend.

H. T. McIntosh, Albany, Ga., publisher and chairman of the Georgia Planning Board, is regional chairman of the National Resources Committee. He will preside at the meeting, the fourth annual conference of the various planning board members.

Leonard outlined major achievements of the separate states in this way:

Florida—Stimulation of county planning councils; "planning from the bottom up. Not the top down."

Georgia—Help to state officials in setting up a state purchasing department and taking inventory of state property.

Tennessee—Completion of studies on operation of various state departments with recommendations for the future, and cooperation wth TVA (in studies on rearrangement of communities affected by new TVA reservoirs.

Alabama—Cooperation in regional programs of forest resources study and parkway and recreational studies.

Mississippi—Promotion and supervision of a complete survey of drainage in the delta region.

South Carolina—Cooperation in forest resources studies and parkway and recreational work.

Senator Lee Introduces A New Tenant Purchase Bill

The South should be interested in the details of a new federal farm tenant purchase act which has been introduced by Senator Josh Lee, of Oklahoma, and which has the approval of Senators Bankhead and Hill.

Apparently the bill would insure farm mortgages up to a total of $1,000,000,000. The provisions would be similar to those under which the Federal Housing Authority insures loans for home construction and repairs.

As originally written Senator Bankhead's farm tenant purchase act would have set up a federal corporation with power to float bonds up to one billion dollars. The proceeds of the bond issue, which would have been guaranteed by the Government, would have been used for purchasing farms to be resold to farm tenants.

As finally passed, however, the bill called for an initial outlay of $10,000,000 the first year and $25,000,000 the next. Under this measure between 9,000 and 10,000 farmers have been enabled to buy farms and homes.

Those who have been interested in the farm tenant problem, including Senator Bankhead, who has taken the lead, now believe it was fortunate that the initial outlays for purchases were small. This fact permitted experimentation without running the risk of a wholesale failure.

With the background of experience the Farm Security Administration has had in administering the original Bankhead farm tenant act, it should now be possible to undertake a similar system on a larger scale.

It seems that some method should be found to give tenant farmers the same advantages which city dwellers enjoy under the Federal Housing Authority. At present it is possible for rural dwellers to borrow under this act, but no effective means of applying it to farm tenants has been found.

Any attempt to make it possible for farm tenants to purchase their own land and homes must recognize the need of technical guidance and assistance. The mere ownership of land is no guarantee of successful farming. Thousands of those who are tenants today once owned their own farms, but lost them through failure to adopt modern agricultural methods, through a faulty credit system, or dependence upon a single crop.

Apparently the bill which has been introduced by Senator Lee, who, incidentally, is a native Alabamian, would open up new investment possibilities for banks and insurance companies. It would also help such institutions, which are not interested in farming as such, to resell land to tenants.

SOUTH HAILS RULING BY I. C. C. ON RATES

N. Y. Times

Holds Parity Granted on Many Freight Charges Heralds New Era in Industry

12-10-39

By EDWIN CAMP

ATLANTA, Dec. 8—A 5-to-4 decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week in the matter of freight rates on a dozen miscellaneous commodities is hailed by Southern Governors and leaders as heralding a new era in industry.

Bibb Graves, who as Governor of Alabama helped start the rate fight in May, 1937, expressed his joy thus:

"This is the supreme achievement of my life. It is the greatest victory for the South since the war between the States."

The importance of the decision to the South lay not so much in the commodities affected as in the principle enunciated as a new policy of the commission. Equalization of rates was ordered because, in the words of the majority report, "it was made clear the rates assailed on those commodities are unduly prejudicial to the Southern producers and unduly preferential to their Northern competitors."

Cited Higher Average Rates

Thus the commission, though by a narrow margin, accepted the Southern contention that the development of the South has been retarded by artificially high freight rates to the North.

The briefs presented to the commission cited schedules showing that rates on goods moving from the South to the North were from 105 to 160 per cent of the rates for equal mileage between Northern points and from North to South. An average of the Southern tariffs was 139 per cent of the Northern.

Although four members of the commission, Chairman Eastman and Messrs. Mahaffie, Miller and Porter, dissented, and two, Messrs. Alldredge and Patterson, stood aside, the jubilation of the Southern interests lies in the fact that the new ruling creates as a precedent a precise statement of the Southern contention as to the principle involved.

Parity had been asked with rates within the Northern territory and for North-South traffic in a given list of commodities, which, it was argued, could not move freely from the South in competition with the North because the South must pay higher rates for no sound reason.

The South got an equality of rates on about half of those commodities and an unexpected windfall in the statement of policy to the effect that "the desirability of a reasonably uniform rate structure is not open to serious question."

Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, sees the enunciation of principle as "ending that economic reconstruction of the South which followed military reconstruction and did probably more damage," and adds:

"Another part of the imperial advantage which the North took as its loot after the war, which was supposed to be concerned with the slaves and the Constitution, has come to an end. The decision is a milestone in the return of the South to the economic union from which it was kept out when it was held in the political union by force of arms."

To Exploit Gains

Others phrase their satisfaction in less dramatic language and announce the determination to follow up the opening victory.

HOST TO GOVERNORS



Times Wide World

Southern States' heads have been summoned to Atlanta by Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia.

The conference of Southern Governors which started the fight but recently became lethargic because of differences as to methods proposed for further action appears to have been restored to unity. It has been called by Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia to meet here Dec. 14 and formulate a campaign to exploit the success

Hog-Cotton Brotherhood

BY RUSSELL KENT

Manager, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News Washington Bureau

UNLESS the federal government steps in and gives strong support to the oils and fats market, many Washington observers are convinced a price depression with serious political as well as economic consequences is close at hand.

Lard is selling at the lowest point in 72 years, and there is a heavy slaughter of hogs in sight this Fall, and a pig "crop" which it is estimated will be the second largest in history.

Cotton is being ginned in Southern Texas and the gins will start buzzing northward and eastward rapidly. Cottonseed is selling at prices comparable to those of the disastrous 1932 season, and the cottonseed oil market is dropping rather steadily.

The foregoing outline accounts for the activity of members of Congress in striving to have the oils and fats market supported. In their efforts, they are backed and urged on by farm organizations representing every section of the country, and by processors of oils and fats who have laid aside the opportunity to obtain their raw materials at low prices and are urging help for the producers in order that there may be a measure of prosperity for all.

There are indications that Secretary Wallace, through the Surplus Commodities Corporation, will take steps to provide some help, by purchases of fats for relief distribution even if not by way of providing an export subsidy.

It will be remembered that in 1937 a serious situation confronted cotton seed because of the enormous cotton crop of that season. Congress was in recess, but the members of the Alabama delegation met at Birmingham and joined in an appeal to the secretary for help. They named Representative Sam Hobbs as delegate to carry their message to Washington in person. The secretary responded, and directed that purchases of processed cottonseed oil be made by the Surplus Commodity Corporation. Cooking compounds were bought and distributed to relief clients. The market responded favorably. But it was November when this action was taken, and cotton producers received little benefit as both lint and seed had passed out of the hands of the majority by that time.

Several months ago Mr. J. T. Kidd, of Birmingham, president of the Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Company, and at that time head of the association of cotton mills, sounded warning that the price situation would be desperate with the arrival of the new crop on the market this Summer. He spent some weeks in Washington in efforts, cooperating with other groups, to get relief, and he has been here since on similar missions.

Recently an informal organization of 60-odd members of the House, representing all parties and with a Republican as chairman, was formed. Divided into subcommittees, this informal committee attacked the problem on several fronts. Representative Hobbs is a member of three of these subcommittees. This week, Senator John H. Bankhead was asked to pick a group of senators to take up the subject also. Senators (including Senators Bankhead and Hill) and representatives, selected from the general committee by Judge Hobbs, called on Secretary Wallace Wednesday. Then a subcommittee met that afternoon with representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, State and Commerce and officials of other executive agencies to canvass the possibilities.

It is believed some action to support the oils and fats market will be taken. The question is in what direction, or directions, and to what extent, and when.

From the standpoint of the cotton grower, the low price of seed places a particular burden upon the small grower. Share-croppers and small growers ordinarily find their crop mortgaged when it is put into the ground. The mortgage is on the lint cotton; the seed is theirs. The price of seed, therefore, influences to a major extent the amount of cash the small growers receive from their cotton crop, as a major part of the price of lint goes to pay off their crop debts.

The political repercussions of the present situation are more or less obvious. They do not threaten in the South, for the South, traditionally Democratic except when aroused to emotional rebellion by an Al Smith as nominee, may be counted in the Democratic column in 1940, regardless of whether a New Dealer or an anti-New Dealer be chosen presidential nominee.

It is in the "corn-hog belt" of the Middle West that the politics of low prices for fats and oils will be felt by the party in power.

The fact is, there are too many swine, and the hogs are too fat; there is too much low-priced corn to feed to them. Also lard had lost much of its domestic market to cooking compounds made of vegetable oils and much of its former foreign market also.

But one cannot explain these economic facts to an enraged Iowa farmer, for example, who is able to get only $5 a hundredweight for his hogs when he thinks $10 would be a fair price, and he has received $10 not so long ago. He is in no mood to listen to a politician "explain." It's like George Huddleston's hopeless situation three years ago when he was defeated for renomination for Congress from the Birmingham district "because he didn't stand behind the president" in the holding company fight. The fact is, Mr. Huddleston's proposal for integration of electric utilities was acknowledged by economists to have been much stronger toward attaining the objective than the so-called "death sentence" of the Senate bill, which President Roosevelt favored, but how can a candidate explain an intricate problem against an emotional slogan? Mr. Huddleston couldn't, and the Democrats out in the politically fickle Middle West are going to have a tough time explaining hog prices unless something drastic is done to raise these prices before the 1940 campaign gets going good.

* * *

A first-class drouth, which is threatened in part of the area, might help the politicians, it is true, but it would raise other and perhaps equally serious problems.

Cotton seed prices follow lard prices. Peanut oil, soy bean oil and other oils of domestic production keep step.

Some members of Congress, who are realists, are in favor of entering barter arrangements to get rid of lard and cottonseed oil, although the oil will go up if the lard disappears. Some of them think it is folly not to barter with Germany, which could use, her embassy in Washington says, some 250,000,000 pounds of American lard a year, on a barter arrangement, instead of the something more than 1,000,000 pounds she bought for cash in 1938. That point would involve a reversal of administration policy, however—the Hull reciprocal trade agreements—besides, what has Germany to offer us in exchange for lard?

Other members of Congress want tariff rates on imported oils and fats materially increased. Were that done, domestic oils and fats would go into consumption speedily, at good prices. But that was tried, through the Connolly bill, a few months ago, and word came from President Roosevelt he would veto any such measure.

Average yearly prices of lard, in 1935, were 14.5 cents a pound and of cottonseed oil, 10.4 cents a pound. Both declined thereafter, with other animal, vegetable and fish oils and fats dropping in harmony with them. In 1938, the yearly average price of lard was 8.6 cents a pound and that of cottonseed oil was 7.9 cents a pound. In 1939, the prices have continued downward rather rapidly.

The pre-war world production of cotton seed, 11,000,000 tons, has jumped to 19,000,000 tons a year—which raises one problem.

Warehouse stocks of all oils and fats at the end of last season were 5 per cent greater than the year before.

Secretary Wallace this week took action again to support the butter market.

He is expected to act to support the cottonseed oil and lard markets; but this will not solve the price problem entirely and members of Congress are determined every other official source shall be tapped for further aid.

Some Facts—Bright And Dark

South Gaining Ground In Culture Faster Than Any Other Part Of Nation

By T. H. ALEXANDER

FACTS you and I never knew about the South until now:

Many Southern states, notably North Carolina, today spend more for negro education than they did for education for both white and colored students in 1900.

In many Southern states the expenditures for education, when related to the tax recepits for all purposes, compare favorably with similar expenditures in other states.



Mr. Alexander

That while the South is far behind in the usual indices of culture — illiteracy, reading and library facilities—she is gaining ground faster than any other section of the Nation.

The South has more university students enrolled from Northern and Eastern states than the other sections have enrolled from the South. Because education in the South is much cheaper than in the North, the University of Alabama has a student body of about 8000, many of them from New York.

Although the Southern states have only about one-fifth of the population, they have about one-third of the Nation's public schools.

The South spends a greater portion of its total income for colleges and universities than the rest of the Nation does.

There are more accredited high schools in the South today than in the entire Nation in 1900, and the enrolment is much larger. And you'd hardly believe it, but more high school students continue their education into college in the South than in the North.

The goods and services of the three and one-half million Southerners who emigrated to other sections from 1900 to 1930 would be sufficient to make the South rich.

The male population of the South, ages 20 to 55, is smaller than the rest of the country, indicating that migration is being felt in the South. Nevertheless, there are more young people in the South than in any other sections, making a heavy burden for education and a light burden for old age assistance, relatively speaking.

There are only three Southern states—Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana—where as great as one-third of the population lives in cities. The South is yet rural, but the picture is changing fast.

Not only the negro, but the white population of the South, reproduces at a faster rate than any other section. There are twice the number of children under five years of age in the South than there are in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Massachusetts.

Nearly all the population of the South is native born, and the small foreign born population is actually decreasing in Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas.

While the negro population of the Southern states has been steadily declining, the negro population of many Northern states has been steadily growing—Michigan increased 182 per cent; Wisconsin, 106 per cent; Illinois, 80 per cent; Ohio, 60 per cent, New York, 108 per cent. There are now 8,000,000 negroes in the South, 4,000,000 in the North.

Of the Southern states, Tennessee and Louisiana rank highest in wholesale trade per capital.

Mississippi has fewer retail stores per 1000 population than any other state in the Union, but another Southern state, Florida, has more stores.

The South has a little more than half the lumber mills in the United States.

Southern states reporting the highest taxable incomes are Tennessee, Florida and Kentucky.

The South has developed its water power faster than any other section of America.

The South is the lowest of any other region in the value added by manufacture of its products. In other words, we ship out too much cotton without making it into dresses, too much iron and steel without making it into pots and rails.

Furniture manufacturing has increased in value faster than any other business in the South.

It is a remarkable fact that the South's annual bill for fertilizer is about equal to the South's annual expenditure for education. The South has only one-fifth of the Nation's income from agriculture but uses two-thirds of the total national tonnage of fertilizer.

Not even Tennessee raises enough dairy products to supply itself, Kentucky being the only Southern state which does. The lowest states in dairy development are Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia.

In the Southern regions which produce lovely pine and evergreen trees, they buy Christmas trees from California, spinach and carrots from the Far West, cabbage from Canada. The South does not even produce enough of its own seed to plant.

These statements barely touch the surface of the Southern problem. There are many more spots, both dark and cheerful, in the picture.

When are we Southerners going to begin doing something about these things?

Southern Progress

The 1939 "Blue Book of Southern Progress," published by the *Manufacturers Record*, assembles impressive facts and figures to show that the South has recorded a proportionate economic growth during recent depression years exceeding that of other sections of the country and that of the country as a whole.

For example, it is brought out that "in 1937 the value of the South's manufactured products was only 3 per cent below the 1929 figure whereas the rest of the country was 14 per cent below."

Between the census of 1935 and 1937 there was an increase of 803 in the number of manufacturing plants in the South having an annual output in excess of $5,000, while in the remainder of the country in the same period there was a decline of 3,120.

Diversification is proceeding steadily in agriculture, offsetting in considerable measure the loss of foreign cotton markets.

The South is making rapid progress in supplying its own food requirements. The raising of livestock is continuing to expand to meet growing demands in both the dairy and meat packing industries.

Chemurgy, the coordination of chemistry and agriculture, is developing new possibilities in the creation of wealth.

* * *

These general facts were not just discovered by the "Blue Book." They have been more or less widely known for some years now. But the realization of the significance of these facts is not yet as general as it should be. The South has not yet risen, in response, to a strong spirit of confidence, achievement and victory.

We still think of ourselves down here as an economically backward—and, sometimes, even defeated—people. We think of ourselves as mostly pretty poor, with only a comparative few having much chance for a broad, full life. The severity of the world depression of the last decade helped mightily to perpetuate that somewhat defeatist attitude.

* * *

There is much of reality behind that feeling. We do continue mostly poor. The decline of our cotton markets brought acute new troubles.

But granting this, it is all the more significant that we have nevertheless gone forward in a progress unmatched by the rest of the country.

That is reality, too.

It is the new reality.

Out of that new reality we should be developing a new spirit of assurance and triumph. It takes such a spirit to build a greater, better land. And that's our necessity, our job.

Many already have caught the vision and are creatively at work, amidst all the handicaps of these times. They are showing again that man moves forward despite great difficulties.

When we all catch the spirit and unite with confidence on the job, there will be no stopping us. We will actually make that good and happy land we have been celebrating so long.

Educators and Freight Rates

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the September issue of the *Georgia Education Journal* carries an article, "Southern Freight Rate Differentials," by Judge Edgar Watkins, a leading authority on the subject. We are accustomed to seeing articles of this nature in business magazines, and from time to time we have them summarized in the daily press. But it is rather a novelty to meet with them in periodicals devoted to the interests of teachers and schools. The fact is, however, that such interests are vitally involved in all that makes for the good or the ill of their economic environment. A system of freight rates that arbitrarily impedes the development of Southern industries and prevents the South from coming into her just measure of prosperity is a handicap to every school, as well as to every business, in this region. Quite aptly, therefore, the *Georgia Education Journal* and the educational magazines in all the other Southern states are presenting in their current issues Judge Watkins' able discussion of the unfair freight rate differentials.

This is indeed a significant step, marking a broadened outlook and a progressive policy. "Our educational forces," writes Ralph L. Ramsey, secretary of the Georgia Education Association, "realize the responsibility which they must bear in helping to solve the problems of the South. The editors of the Southern state education journals are trying to do their part. In future monthly issues we shall carry articles by other leading students of Southern problems. It is our purpose to move up on these problems with a solid front and bring to the teaching forces of the South information on matters vital to the people and the life of this section."

The *Georgia Education Journal* and its contemporaries in the Southern field are to be congratulated on the new service they have undertaken. Business leadership will welcome them as valuable allies in the long campaign to get justice for the South in the matter of interterritorial freight rates; and all others who are fighting battles for Southern progress will be strengthened by the educational forces. It is to these forces, after all, that we look for our most important gains in material prosperity, no less than in cultural values.

NEW PROBLEM FOR THE SOUTH

Florida Times-Union 12-1-39

Enactment of the wages and hours law has been heralded as a great boon to the Southern States. In national Administration circles it has been considered as the vehicle upon which the South may escape from the ignominy of the designation given it by President Roosevelt—economic problem No. 1 of the Nation. Jacksonville Fla.

There are good reasons for fear, however, that despite the fact that the law stabilizes hours and fixes the wage that must be paid the worker, the ultimate effect may be a handicap such as the South has never before experienced. This fear arises in considering the course this section is now pursuing; namely, a determined effort to improve conditions and methods on the farm, and to develop industries.

The South has suffered in past years, in an economic way, from the one-crop curse, which has been chiefly responsible for the excessive number of sharecrop and tenant farmers, and from the lack of industries to absorb more of the excess of labor caused by the lack of success in the agricultural pursuits. Crop failures, laziness and indifference have contributed to incomes far below those possible from intelligent and energetic farming activities. These incomes have been figured in national calculations to show the South at the bottom of the farming incomes of the Nation.

Fleeing from these conditions, the unsuccessful agricultural workers have sought employment in such industries as have been developed in the South. This flight in the search of greater security and more stable employment in turn has created an excessive labor supply that has operated to the disadvantage of the worker.

As the wage and hour law comes into the picture new conditions and a new problem will be the inevitable outcome. Probabilities are increased in this connection as the South grows industrially—and it is setting a pace at the present time that is extremely disturbing to the people of the North and East, where the great industrial centers have flourished in past years.

Industries necessarily must have trained key men for effective operation. Once these key men are trained and on the job as directors and supervisors, however, the gates will be opened for the unskilled workers. These will be drawn from the available supply, which will be recruited from the farmers who are unable to make a go of it on the soils.

According to the statistics that have been gathered and compiled year after year by the agricultural economists, social scientists and others, there are many so-called farmers in the South whose income each year is hardly sufficient to buy clothing for their families. Their plight is pictured as being deplorably pitiable—and perhaps it is.

But when the industrial jobs are opened up with their Federally-controlled hours of 40 or 42 a week and guaranteed earnings of 25 cents or more an hour, the bonanza will have been placed within reach of all these "under-privileged" toilers. They will flock to the factories in droves like New Yorkers seeking the "peace that is so wonderful" in Father Divine's "heavens."

Soon there will be nobody to till the fertile Southern soils. Instead will be long queues awaiting the guaranteed "security" that Uncle Sam has decreed for all who can find work in somebody else's factory.

So it may be seen that the wages and hours law is not likely to become the great blessing to the South that has been pictured for it.

South Granted Freight-Rate Equality in Northern Markets

By the Asso

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission upheld today the South's long-standing complaint against "discriminatory" freight rates, and ordered reductions in northbound rail charges on a list of manufactured articles.

Granting a plea of the Southern Governors' Conference, the commission in effect recognized the principle of establishing rate parity between shipments wholly within the North and those from the South to Northern points.

On a dozen commodities, the commission ordered rate reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent. On about as many others covered in the Southern complaint, it ordered no changes, pointing out there was no evidence that existing rates were unlawful.

It was generally believed that the Southern Governors' success in this case would encourage them to file proceedings seeking a general downward revision of South-North rates.

Two new members, Commissioners J. Haden Alldredge and William Patterson, did not participate in the decision.

Those supporting it were Commissioners Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, Marion M. Caskie, Walter M. W. Splawn and John L. Rogers. Against it were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and Commissioners Claude R. Porter, Charles D. Mahaffie and Carroll Miller.

The majority held that the desirability of reasonably uniform rate structures was not open to serious question.

"When the important products of one producing section are subjected to a higher level of rates to such markets than are like products of adjacent competing producing sections less distance to such markets," said the order, "it generally cannot develop unless, and then only to the extent that, the differences in transportation charges can be offset by lower production costs or absorbed by a reduction in profits.

"And even though differences in transportation charges can be thus offset or absorbed, this in itself generally tends to retard its growth and prosperity. In these circumstances, it is apparent that the relation of the rates may be of greater importance than their intrinsic level or measure. This is largely the situation here presented."

The carriers, defendants in the complaint, had contended that higher unit costs of transporting goods in the South provided justification for higher rates, but the commission majority said:

"It is a fair conclusion from the record as a whole, and we accordingly find, that the cost of transporting the articles named in the complaint from producing points in the South into the North, compared with that of transporting like articles within the North, does not justify the maintenance thereon of higher levels of rates than are applicable on like articles within the North."

Listing some of the rail charges in dispute, the commission said it was "clear the rates assailed on those commodities are unduly prejudicial to the Southern producers and unduly preferential of their Northern competitors."

In dissenting, Eastman argued that the average cost of service was higher in the South than in the North.

East man charged that Southern lines, connecting with Northern carriers, "have insisted on divisions which would give them the lion's share of the joint revenue." He suggested a system of division which which he said would give the complainants what they desired.

Miller said in a dissenting opinion he believed the Southern complaint should be dismissed "for lack of proof."

The majority decision ordered reductions on stoves and ranges, stone, enameled iron or steel plumbers' goods, iron body valves, fire hydrants, cast iron pipe fittings, brass pipe fittings, cocks and valves, talc and soapstone, and papetries.

Reductions were denied on hollowwre, fireplace fixtures, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, excelsior, wood, and excelsior packing mats, paper articles except papetries, metal furniture canned goods, pottery, cordage and binder twine.

The commission fixed March 1, 1940, as the effective date of the order. Meanwhile, Northern carriers may seek a rehearing before the commission or appeal to the Federal courts.



'I have forgot much, Cynara, gone with the wind—
Flung roses, roses riotously with the throng
Dancing to put thy pale lost lilies out of mind."

age-Herald

Consider the city of Atlanta—gone stark, raving mad in anticipation of the official first showing on Dec. 18 there of the motion picture that has been made of "Gone With the Wind." People are waiting in line six or seven hours for tickets to one or another of the celebrations. Streets are being repaved for the occasions. Candies, dolls, dresses, furniture and a host of other articles are being turned out in the great name. The whole city government and Society with its most capital "S" are enlisted in the preparations. Holiday is in the air long before the great day comes. Newspapers crowd the war for first space to the picture. As much as went with the winds of war in 1865 is being brought back with the winds of romantic, social and commercial interest in 1939.

Birmingham Ala.

And somewhere in the melee, dodging it as best she can, scorning it with all her petite might, is the bright-faced little woman who wrote the book, as unimpressed with the noises as she is unspoiled by her own great success.

* * *

Respectfully we urge upon Margaret Mitchell the importance of enduring this ballyhoo and hoping that the whole South will take a part in it. For it is Miss Mitchell who, with this book of hers, has made both the South and nation objective at last about the War Between the States. Thanks to her the drama, tragedy and glory of those days can be contemplated now without partisanship or bitterness but solely for their own magnificent sakes. She has given to Southern history the dignity of being worth while without regard to the quarrels that made it and the hates that were made by it. In so doing she has interested the world in the South in a way that will serve the South in all the years to come. The serving is indicated in the quantity if not the quality of the excitement in Atlanta. The Old South, the gallant South, the vivid, dramatic South, is being born again in a nation's imagination, and without partisanship or hateful passion. If the Atlanta which is entitled to be the core of the celebration happens to go in for mannerisms foreign to the days celebrated and differing from those of Southern communities less subject to Hollywood's taste and way, that is something to be overlooked. For the national rediscovery of the South through "Gone With the Wind" is something which every Southern community is entitled to praise in its own fashion and style. The praise is the thing.

* * *

"The time may come in Atlanta," thinks The Birmingham News, "when residents of that Georgia metropolis will reckon their years as before and after the premiere of the movie version of 'Gone With the Wind.'" The News sees lasting good for Atlanta in the 80 new markers of historic places which the city is erecting in anticipation of the festivities.

* * *

In Augusta, Lynchburg, Montgomery, Charleston, Richmond or Greensboro they would do it all very differently, no doubt, if one of them, rather than Atlanta, held the scene upon which the events recorded in "Gone With the Wind" took place. But the important

thing is that—in one way or another—they would most certainly celebrate. In the thought they may salute their celebrating brothers and sisters in the Gate City of the South.

* * *

The rate question is so much discussed in the South today that all of us need to be students of it as well as champions of our rights and needs in it. One of many misunderstandings is indicated in the often charge that it costs more to ship goods from, say, Birmingham to New York than from New York to Birmingham. This, generally speaking, is not true. "The fact is," explains Traffic Manager C. E. Widell, of the Tennessee Products Corporation in Nashville, "that the general level of all rates on traffic as a whole is substantially lower northbound than southbound. . . . Our problem is with northbound rates which may be higher than corresponding rates, not southbound, but in the North. That is what we are trying to correct."

* * *

Our Southern complaint is not that the North can ship goods to us more cheaply than we can ship goods to it but that the rate to the great competitive markets of the North is lower per mile on Northern goods than Southern ones. The railroads have justified this on the grounds that the greater density of traffic in the North makes operating costs proportionately lower. The recent Interstate Commerce Commission decision (by a five to four majority) indicated that this is not true insofar as the commodities involved in that case are concerned. "It is a fair conclusion from the record as a whole," the decision recites, "and we accordingly find, that the cost of transporting the articles named in the complaint from producing points in the South into the North, compared with that of transporting like articles within the North, does not justify the maintenance thereon of higher levels of rates than are applicable on like articles within the North."

Monthly Benefit Payments Under Revised Social Security Act To Commence On January 1, 1940

Historians will mark January 1 1940 as a milestone in our progres toward family security. That is th day on which the new monthly ben efit program will begin under th Federal old-age and survivors insur ance system.

Amendments to the Social Securi ty Act passed last August moved the date of payment up 2 years; under the original law of 1935, monthly benefits were not scheduled to start until 1942. The amendments also extend this insurance to many people not previously protected. The original plan provided only old-age benefits for wage earners. The revised law provides protection for their families as well as for workers themselves. In addition, many older workers, who before would not have been able to get monthly benefits, now have opportunity to qualify for this kind of protection.

Who is entitled to benefits in 1940? What must insured workers do to claim benefits? For the interests of the more than two million colored people who have earned wages covered by this system, the NAACP has addressed these questions to John J. Corson, director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board. Mr. Corson has replied to them with the following statement:

Every worker in a job covered by this system needs to understand his rights and duties under the law. That means wage earners in practically all kinds of business and industry—mills, mines, factories, stores, offices, and similar concerns. These workers have social security account cards; they and their employees are paying social security contributions. This is not relief. Just as a man is entitled to benefits from an insurance policy when he has paid his premium, so an insured worker and his family are entitled to these Federal benefits when they become eligible.

What kind of benefits are paid and to whom? Monthly benefits are paid to eligible workers who have reached the age of 65 and have stopped regular work in a job covered by this system. Under the new program, benefits are also paid to the wife of a worker who is receiving benefits, if or when she is 65, or to any young children he may have.

Under this new plan benefits are also provided for the families of qualified workers who die at any age. These payments go to widows who are 65 or more ;to children under 16, or 18 if they are still in school; and to widows with such children in their care; or if a worker who dies leaves no wife or child under 18, but does have dependent parents, they also may get benefits at age 65. If a worker leaves no dependent entitled to benefits, a lump-sum benefit may be paid to certain relatives, or the person paying the burial expenses to meet this cost; this payment may not exceed 6 times the monthly benefit.

The benefits due to each insured worker are based upon his average monthly wage and the length of time he has worked in jobs covered by the system. For example, a worker whose average pay has been $50 a month for years would receive $20.60 each month after he reaches age 65 and retires.

Benefits For Family

The benefits for his family are figured from the amount to which the worker himself is entitled. A wife or child of a retired worker gets one half of the worker's benefit. Thus in the case above, the wife would get $10.30, making $30.90 a month for the husband and wife as long as they both live.

A widow's benefit comes to three-fourths of whatever her husband would have been entitled to at the time of his death; the benefit for each child or each parent is one-half the amount due the worker. If the worker's own benefit would have come to $20.60, that would give his widow $15.45 a month. If she had one child, they would get $25.75; if two children, $36.05. Total benefits payments to a family will not be less than $10; the top limit on the benefits a family may receive depends on the circumstances in each case, but may not be more than 80 percent of the worker's average wage or twic his benefit.

Who gets benefits in 1940? Benefits will be paid in 1940 to (1) retired wage earners who have already reached 65 or who become 65 this year, provided they qualify; (2) to wives and children of such workers; and (3) to the survivors of qualified workers who die after January 1, 1940. The Social Security Board estimates that perhaps as many as 900,000 to 1,000,000 people may become entitled to benefits this first year.

How to qualify for benefits. Insured workers and their families are entitled to benefits provided the worker has received enough pay from jobs covered by this system during certain periods of time.

Anyone who is now 65 or who will reach that age before July 1, 1940 can qualify for benefits if or when he has been paid at least $50 in each of 6 calendar quarters at any time since the system went into effect on January 1, 1937. After next July, the number of such quarters required increases gradually — one more quarter for every half year's time. But once a worker has 40 such quarters he is insured for life, regardless of whether he ever works in a job covered by the system thereafter.

If a worker cannot qualify for benefits at 65, he can still qualify later because work on a covered job counts even after he is 65.

Workers who have already received lump-sum payments under the old plan will also get monthly benefits if they qualify. The amount already paid will be deducted and then they will get their full monthly checks.

Survivors Benefits

If a worker dies, his family will receive survivors benefits provided he is qualified at the time of his death.

The records upon which benefits will be based are in the confidential files of the Social Security Board in Baltimore, Maryland. Each worker's wages, as reported by his employer, are recorded in his own individual account under his name and social security account number. Each insured worker should make certain that his employer has his social security account number so that the record can be accurate and complete.

If you think you are entitled to benefits in 1940, you should go to the nearest field office o fthe Social Security Board. If you do not know where it is located, you can find the address in your telephone book or by inquiring at the nearest post office.

In going to the field office to make a claim, you should take with you your social security account card. In order to claim your benefits you will also need proof of your age. If you do not have a birth certificate, the field office will tell you what other kinds of proof you can use. The field office will also give all necessary information and assistance in making a claim to a worker's family after his death. You do not need a lawyer or any outside help in making your claim. The Social Security Board field office is prepared to give whatever service is needed. The office will also answer any questions you may have at any time about your protection under this system.

CHANCES IN SOCIAL SECURITY

WHEN THE Federal Social Security Law was first enacted the plan was that benefits to the aged should begin in 1942, but at the last Congress the law was amended so that the payments would begin in 1940. Persons 65 or over who are without the support of relatives and in need should apply to the nearest district office for the Social Security Bureau for a blank. The Harlem District office is located at 209 West 125th street.

As a service to our readers we are publishing this week a feature article on the provision of this law, which should be explained to Negroes all over the country so that those of the race who are eligible may secure benefits immediately. We are asking that this article be read and explained to as many old people as possible, especially the part how to qualify for benefits. The information contained herein was compiled by Max Stern, director of the Social Security Board's information service and should be of interest to all.

THE SOUTH

Brook's Georgia

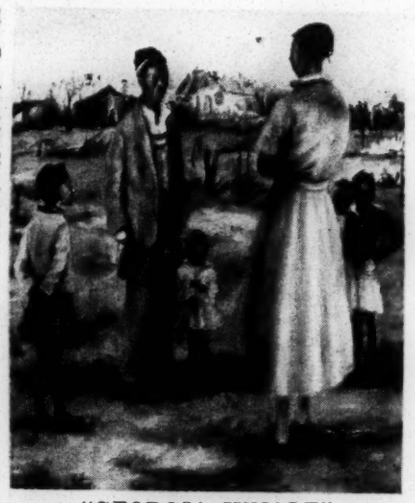
Sirs:

In your Nov. 6 issue you have a painting, *Georgia Jungle*, which won the Carnegie International first prize of $1,000.

As a Georgian, I believe that I speak the sentiments of a great many people from our State in stating that we are profoundly sorry to have had the refined and esthetic senses of Mr. Alexander Brook, a New Yorker, disturbed and stirred, as he said. Further, it appears that the "unbelievable squalor" of the South aroused such deep-rooted emotions in Humanitarian Brook's mind that he was compelled to sit down three or four days amidst this squalor and smear the name of one of the original thirteen colonies of the United States, together with the entire Southland.

E. B. CRIM

Washington, D. C.



"GEORGIA JUNGLE"

Sirs:

As a genuine Southerner of many generations past, my bristles stand on end!

F. B. AIKEN

St. Simon's Island, Ga.

Sirs:

New York can out-squalor just about any other known place.

C. F. PRESTON

Elberton, Ga.

Sirs:

The Negroes in the picture are not above the average, and when you see people barefooted it is usually because they want to go without shoes on account of our wonderful climate. . . .

VIRGINIA BANKS ST. JOHN

Newnan, Ga.

Sirs:

It is now in order for a Southern artist to paint some jungles of the steel and coal sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. But would he get a prize for it—in Pittsburgh? Haw! Haw!

J. M. FISHER

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
April 14, 1939

NEGRO BENEFIT PLANNED TODAY

Egg Hunt and Dance Slated At Woodward Casino on Short Wofford St.

A benefit post-Easter egg hunt and dance will be given by the students of the negro business school tonight in Woodward Casino on Short Wofford street.

The egg hunt for children will be held at 3 o'clock. The dance will be staged tonight at 8 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded for the grand parade and grand march.

A small admission will be charged, proceeds to be used for the benefit of the school.

Chaperones, who will be admitted free, follow:

Willie Duffy, Bertha Dale, Emma Collins, Lola Mills, Gussie Walker, Ora Lee Foster, Ada Foster, Catherine Moore, Annie Campbell Wheeler, Connie Chestnut, Laura C. Smith, Eugenia Wheeler Agnes Tucker, Grace Walker, Charlie Mae Campbell, Carrie Sims, Carrie Moore, Lillie Rogers, Bertha Lee Rivers, Lydia Rogers, Jessie Herndon, Mary H. Wright, Lucinda Johnson, Viola Young, James Bryant, Americus Hawes, Addie B. McWhirter, Octavia Jones, Edna Pearson, Cornelia Young, Carrie Nell Hamilton, C. C. Woodson, and John W. Woodward.

Columbia S. C. State
April 26, 1939

Negroes Lead In Old Age Aid

Old age assistance under the public welfare program goes predominantly to Negroes in South Carolina, a check yesterday of records in the comptroller general's office showed.

Figures revealed that approximately 13,400 Negroes received assistance against approximately 10,350 white. Totals vary from month to month.

Unofficial but approximate figures by counties included: Anderson, 526 white, 448 Negroes; Charleston, 377 whites, 987 Negroes; Florence, 217 whites, 234 Negroes; Greenville, 891 whites, 372 Negroes; Greenwood, 280 whites, 424 Negroes; Orangeburg, 226 whites, 493 Negroes; Richland, 321 whites, 588 Negroes; Spartanburg, 746 whites, 457 Negroes; Sumter, 132 whites, 458 Negroes; Union, 280 whites, 310 Negroes; York, 331 whites, 413 Negroes.

Lexington, 306 whites, 229 Negroes; Marion, 87 whites, 119 Negroes; Marlboro, 150 whites, 196 Negroes; Newberry, 230 whites, 381 Negroes; Saluda, 259 whites, 231 Negroes; Dillon, 164 whites, 161 Negroes.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
May 7, 1939

RENTALS RANGING FROM $4 TO $12 A MONTH POSSIBLE

Durable Single and Double Family Units Would Be Constructed

Plans for a rehousing project here in which rentals would be made low enough to afford relief to low-income families of the city needing better housing accomodations have definitely been evolved by the Spartanburg housing authority, it was learned yesterday by The Herald-Journal.

The plans call for one-family and two-family units for both negroes and whites as shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Representatives of the federal housing administration, which has ear-marked an $800,000 allocation for a rehousing project here, have inspected the plans, and have been enthusiastic in their praise of them, it was learned.

Low Rentals

Rentals on the houses, as proposed in the housing authority plans would range from a low of $4 to $5.50 to a high of $12 per month per unit.

This compares favorably with the lowest rentals achieved to date in federal rehousing projects.

The Spartanburg authority, in drawing up plans for the houses has kept in mind that the only purpose of a slums clearance project here should be to relieve the crowded and unsanitary conditions existing in the lower income groups, both negro and white families.

The houses proposed for the local project are to be one-story, single and double family units, built on plots of ground large enough to give each family sufficient sunlight and air.

Would Not Be Elaborate

Designed of durable masonry construction, the houses would not be elaborate or expensive. Contrary to certain reports which have gained circulation, they will not be furnished with either electric stoves or refrigerators. The houses would be of fireproof construction and built to last over a period of 60 years, the period of the loan under a federal housing administration program, with as small an upkeep as possible.

The two-family units for negroes would be constructed at a cost of approximately $2,000 each. Each unit would contain a porch, living room, bedroom, bath room and small hall in which a general closet would be built. Fuel storage room would be provided on the rear porch. A fire place would be provided in the living room and a flue for a stove in the kitchen. The bed room would be provided with a closet. Rentals on these units would be fixed at from $4 to 5.50 per month

Single Family Units

The single family unit for negroes would be constructed at an approximate cost of $1,500. It would contain two bedrooms in addition to porch, living room, kitchen, bath and hallway. Closets also would be provided in the living room in these units. Rentals on the single family houses would be approximately $8 per month per unit.

Interior construction of houses for white families would follow the same floor plans, except for minor variations in dimensions, but would be of a more elaborate and more ornate design both on the interior and on the exterior. The cost of a double-family unit for white families would be approximately $3,500. Each family unit would rent for approximately $9 per month.

The single-family unit for whites would cost approximately $2,500 and would rent for approximately $12 per month.

Built-in Fixtures

Plumbing and lighting fixtures in all houses, both for whites and for negroes, would be built-in. The houses for white families would have plastered inside walls and ceilings and the floors would be of some resilient and washable material. The negro houses would have unplastered masonry interiors with floors of some hard, washable material.

All houses would have coal bins which could be located on the back porches.

Under plans which have been considered by the housing authority, the project, if finally approved, would be launched with the construction of 100 units for negro families and would be followed up with a project for white families. If the first projects were found satisfactory, others would follow until the allocation made by the federal housing administration was exhausted.

Negro Project First

The negro project would be launched first, it was pointed out because a survey on housing conditions among negroes of the city made under the direction of Dr C. C. Norton, professor of social science at Wofford college, has shown that the need for relieving poor housing conditions in a large section of the negro population is most imperative.

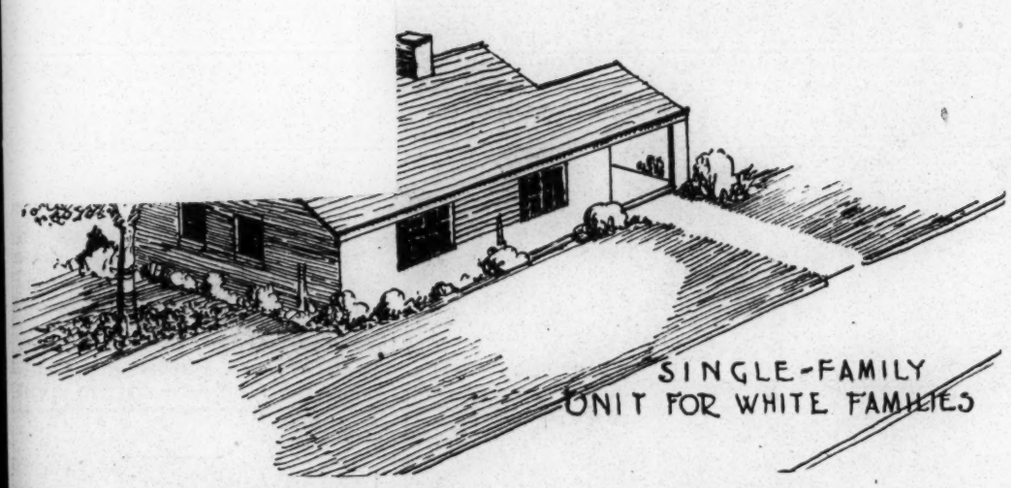
A survey of housing conditions among white families to determine their needs will be made as soon as the project is finally approved according to plans made by the housing authority.

Plans for the proposed project here compare favorably with a Vincennes, Ind., rehousing development for which bids recently were approved by the federal housing authority. The Vincennes rentals are expected to be $2.20 a week for a typical house, containing living room two bedrooms, bath, kitchen-dining room combination and utility room. The rentals have been described by housing authorities as the lowest for new dwellings reached in northern cities during this century.

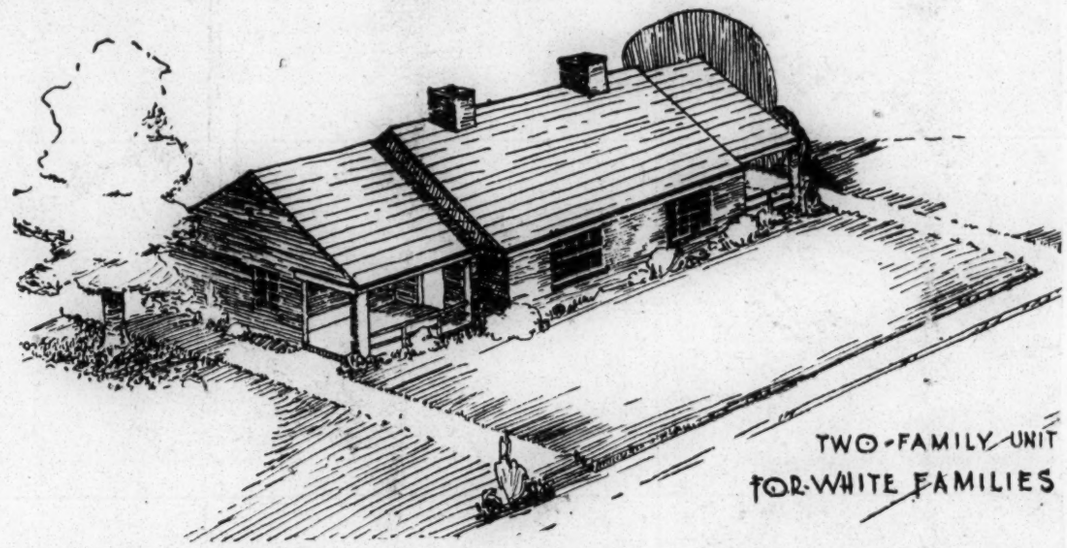
Net construction costs per family dwelling unit on the Vincennes project will be approximately $2,300.

A definite decision on the Spartanburg project now awaits action by city council, and this is expected to be taken shortly after new members of the council, named in the primary election last week, take office on May 25.

es Proposed for Slums Clearance Project Here



This unit has the following rooms: Porch, 10 by 12 feet; living room, 10½ by 14 feet, 3 inches; kitchen, 10½ by 14 feet, three inches; bed room, 11 by 14½ feet; and bath room, 5 by 7 feet. It would cost approximately $2,500 and rent for approximately $12 per month.

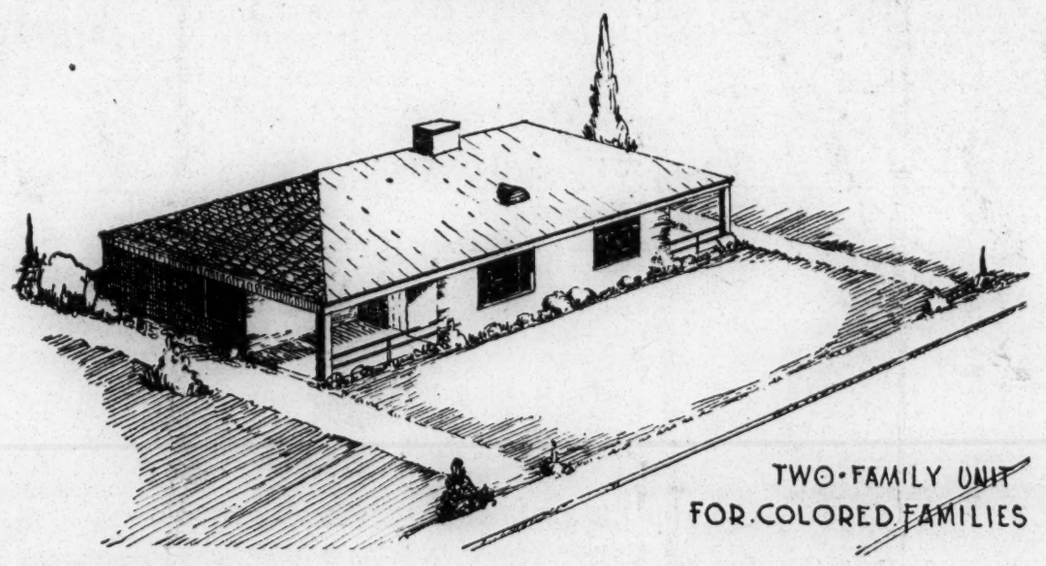


Each dwelling in the unit sketched here has the following rooms: Porch, 8 by 12 feet; living room, 10½ by 15 feet; bath room, 5 by 7 feet; kitchen, 9 by 13 feet; bed room, 10 by 13 feet. It would cost approximately $3,500 and rent for approximately $9 per dwelling per month.



Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
5-7-39

The house sketched here has the following rooms: Porch, 8 by 16 feet; living room, 10½ by 13½ feet; kitchen, 10 feet, 9 inches; by 10½ feet, bath room, 5 by 7 feet; two bed rooms, 10 by 12 feet; and acentral hall. It would cost approximately $1,500 and rent for approximately $8 per month



Each dwelling in the unit sketched here has the following rooms: Porch, 7½ by 10½ feet; living room, 11 by 14 feet; kitchen, 9 by 11 feet; bed room, 10 by 13 feet; bath room, 5 by 7 feet; and a small hall. It would cost approximately $2,000 and rent for from $4 to $5.50 per month per dwelling.

Seek Ways And Means of Aiding Rural Folk

Urban Dwellers Co-operative Movement Cited As Aid in Saving Many Farms

GREENVILLE, S. C.— (ANP) —Having the theme "Educating People to Help Themselves," and seeking to meet the challenge embodied in President Roosevelt's statement that the South is the Nation's No. 1 problem, the Southeastern Regional Conference on Cooperation held a three -day session here (May 18-20) at Buncombe Street ME Chruch.

More than 200 leaders and workers of both races, in agriculture, business, education, labor, religion and other fields from 10 Southeastern and 4 other states were present to discuss implications of the Cooperative Movement as a method of salvaging and rebuilding the South's resources.

In a brilliant and critical address, "The Philosophy of Cooperative Action," Dr. Arthur Raper, research and field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation of Atlanta, compared the eroded hillsides and gullys of the South to the disintegration of the souls of Southern men. He said: "Gullys are the earthly receipts for mistreatment of the soil, and human receipts precede the gullys, because souls are more sensitive than soils."

Four Obstacles to Cooperation

Dr. Raper named these as four obstacles to genuine cooperation in the South: the "white" primary election; subservience of Southern congressmen to the vested interests; the philosophy of "keeping poor Negroes and whites in their place;" an unfair attitude toward labor.

"When Southern congressmen demand a wage differential for Southern labor, they reveal their allegiance to the employer rather than to the employee," he said. Open hostility to CIO, changing tenant farmers to wage hands, and control of relief agencies of the South to suit local attitudes —were some of the devices he named as being used to perpetuate cheap labor for the South, and added: "The South must choose between cooperation and coercion."

Organization techniques for and results of the Cooperative movement were presented by such national authorities as E. P. Bowen, executive secretary the Cooperative league, New York, Dr. J. Nelson McDonald, extension department, St. Frances Xavier university, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, who described and showed moving pictures of the development of the Cooperative Movement in Nova Scotia, Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Kingsley Roberts, medical director, Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, New York and M. G. Mann, general manager, Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Raleigh, North Carolina.

In the Panel Discussion on Credits Unions, it was shown that Negro teachers are members of Teachers' Credit Unions in Greenville, S. C. and Tampa, Florida and also members of several Farmer cooperative groups This was an answer to questions which came up in a committee report that the bi-racial situation in the south was a barrier to the Cooperative Movement.

"Bread, Brotherhood, Beauty"

Negroes met with each of the 10 discussion groups, but Neill McLean of the Bricks Rural Life School of North Carolina was the only Negro to formally address the whole assembly. Mr. McLean described the successful Credit Union in the Brick Community and stated that their motto: "bread, brotherhood and beauty" symbolized the spirit which had been a steadying influence among the Negro farmers, particularly in the matter of finances and crdedit. Another special reference to Negro cooperatives was made by Miss Rossa B. Cooley of Penn school, who told how a credit union in that community had been instrumental in saving many Negro farms through systematic savings for paying taxes. She also described the Tomato Club operated by Negro farmers through which $20,000 worth of tomatoes were shipped to eastern markets.

In presenting educational aspects of the Cooperative Movement, Dr. McDonald of Nova Scotia stated that "the Cooperative Movement is education in action and constitutes a challenge to universities to abandon dead and outworn philosophies and to revise their curricula and policies in order to render practical, helpful service."

Summary of Conference

Summing up the deliberations of the Conference whose theme was "Educating People to Help Themselves," Dean Walter J. Matherly of the College of Business Administration of the University of Florida and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference said: "We, of the south, cannot live too much in the past if we are to keep pace with the rapid adjustments now going on in our country. This is the age of speed and jitterbugs. The south must be willing and prepared to accept the changes and must select only the best of the past which may be used in helping us to meet problems of today."

R. O. Johnson, Negro county coordinator for the Greenville County Council who was in charge of arrangements for Negro delegates said: "This is the first time that such an interracial conference has been held here in Greenville and credit for making it possible should go to such forward-looking white leaders in our community as Dr. B. E. Greer, chairman of the Greenville County Council for Community Development, President J. L. Plyler of Furman university, Mr. C. B. Loomis, secretary of the County Council and Dr. B. R. Turnipseed, pastor of the Buncombe Street Methodist church where the sessions were held.

Tuskegee Official on Committee

Dr. Howard W. Odom of the University of North Carolina is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee is the only Negro member of the committee. Other members include R. M. Gruman and Leo M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina, E. R. Alexander, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture and James Myers, industrial secretary, Federal Council of Churches, New York. Other cooperating agencies in arranging the conference were the Federal Council of Churches and the General Education Board.

Negro delegates included Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, New York, Dr. Giles A. Hubert of Fisk university with Five Fisk students, President B. F. Hubert, State college, Savannah, President L. M. McCoy, Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss., T. M. Campbell M. F. Spaulding and A. L. Holsey from Tuskegee, Miss Juliette Phifer, Fayetteville, N. C., L. C Hamilton Bethlehem Center, Augusta, Georgia, John Hope II Atlanta, Rev. R. T. Weatherby Greensboro, N. C., Miss Geneva Yancey, Bethlehem Center, Augusta, Prof. M. E. Thomasson, Charlotte, N. C., and many others from Greenville county and the state.

Greenville, S. C. News
April 7, 1939

SOCIAL WORK OF STATE DISCUSSED BY S. C. LEADERS

Discussions Conducted At Connie Maxwell Home In Greenwood By Long

OFFICERS ARE NAMED

GREENWOOD, Apr. 6.—The Piedmont district of the South Carolina Conference of Social Workers went on record here Tuesday during their one-day meet with the following resolutions, to be submitted to the state legislature:

That the state legislature appropriate all funds possible consistent with the necessity faced in the welfare department; that the legislature appropriate funds necessary to carry on work for attendance teachers and state library commission to reduce juvenile delinquency; that the governor and his welfare board improve conditions at the state negro reform school.

The committee on resolutions was composed of J. H. Strohecker, Miss Jean McKee and Mrs. Della Lipscomb.

DISCUSSION IS HELD

The morning session was featured by a forum discussion on delinquency, led by Dr. R. C. Long, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Greenwood. As forum leader he summed up the definitions of delinquency as set forth by the speakers of the morning. He was assisted by a group of seven people, composed of Dr. A. T. Jamison, superintendent of Connie Maxwell orphanage, here, host to the meeting; Mrs. Rosamonde Wimberly, of Converse college; E. P. Grice, Jr., president of the South Carolina conference of Social Workers; Mrs. Dew, of the South Carolina State Welfare Board; Judge J. Strom Thurmond, of Edgefield; D. A. G. Ouzts, of Greenwood and the Rev. J. E. Stockman, Lutheran pastor of Greenville.

The conference named the following officers to serve the Piedmont District next year: Director, J. Hertz Brown, Spartanburg; vice-director, Dr. R. C. Long, Greenwood; secretary, Miss Carolyn Caldwell, Spartanburg; board members, Dr. Ross Lynn, Clinton; the Rev. J. E. Stockman, Greenville; Dr. A. T. Jamison, Greenwood.

About 250 persons representing all fourteen counties in the Piedmont district, were present for the meeting.

The aim of the conference, as brought out in the discussion is to prevent crime, not cure it. Judge Jester, of the Greenville Juvenile court, made a plea for an appropriate place for the confinement of juvenile offenders to eliminate housing them with hardened criminals.

MISS LIPSCOMB HEARD

The afternoon session of the conference was featured by a case committee conducted by Miss June Lipscomb, child welfare consultant of the State Department of Public Welfare.

After facts in the case history were read the case was discussed from the standpoint of what would be the best solution for the girls by the following case committee: Miss Norma Hallett, clinician of the State Training School, Clinton; Mrs. Marie Jones of the Girls' Industrial School, Columbia; Mrs. Margaret Pettigrew, case work supervisor of the department of public welfare, Spartanburg; Dr. J. E. Brodie, Greenwood health officer; Mrs. I. T. Stone, Greenwood; Miss Nancy Meredith, case work superior, Family Welfare Society, Columbia; Mrs. Ellis, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Society, Greenville; Miss Maybelle Coleman, secretary of the Greenwood County Board of Public Welfare; Mrs. Mary Bailey, of the Public Welfare department, Greenwood, and Mrs. D. G. Gambrell, attendance officer, Greenwood.

OBLIGATIONS NOT REALIZED

During the opening case discussion Miss Martha Bonham, Columbia, chief of the child welfare division of the department of public welfare made the statement that the state does not yet fully realize its obligations to preserve family life.

Following the open case discussion, Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, on the staff at Furman university, Greenville, and executive secretary

of Greenville County Coordinating councils for community development gave an illustrated lecture on the work being done by the community development project.

At the lunch hour of the conference Dr. A. T. Jamison traced the growth of the orphanage from a typical "orphan asylum" to the present institution employing three trained social workers and caring for three hundred resident children and one hundred children placed with boarding families.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 13, 1939

The Meeting Today

Some time today the city commission will hold a meeting to discuss housing conditions in Spartanburg and the advisability of accepting the offer of $800,000 made by the United States Housing Authority to set up projects for the building of better homes for families of low income. The public is invited to attend the meeting.

A few days ago the editor of the Macon (Ga.) Evening News, who often writes editorials on local affairs under his own name, discussed the housing conditions in his city, as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon I sat in a friend's apartment. It was on an upper floor, and the breeze and sunshine flowed through curtains against the clean, painted walls. And there was cheer.

"Outside, only a few narrow yards away, one might look down and see a score of little houses in which Negro families lived. One of these little houses had a yard around it, defined by a line of bricks, laid in the pinkish earth, not quite perpendicular and not quite nonzontal—so that the corners stood up out of the ground to encompass a plot of bermuda grass and some flowers that were withering in the sun.

"In another of those yards was a woman with a hoe. She was wearing an almost shapeless garment with bright designs printed on it. And she was bending over her task of hoeing a plot of barren ground.

"She, too, was going to have a little garden surrounded by odd-ended bricks and blooming with zinnias and cockscomb and the other plants that prosper in the city.

"In another yard of these little houses was a woman, sitting in a broken-down chair she had taken out from the house. She was cleaning fish, in tribute, perhaps, to the fact that it was Friday. More likely, she had just seen fish on sale at bargain prices at the store where she traded, and had decided it was a good time to give the family a mess of mullet as a change from the daily diet of greens and hog-belly and cornbread that she prepared most often.

"Anyway, she sat there with the shiny fish in one hand and a knife in the other, and the silvery scales flecked off like sequins.. She sat there, happy in what she was doing, dipping the fish once in a while in a pan of water at her side.

"After a while she had finished, and she took the dressed fish into the house. And then she came out again and washed her hands under a faucet—the only water that came to her house from the city water system. It was a faucet beside the back door of the house she lives in.

"Then she went inside."

In Spartanburg there are many houses similar to those described in the News editorial. They are the homes of white and colored families and many of them, if truthfully described, would present a more discouraging picture than that in the Macon newspaper. There are houses, in which white and colored families live, that have no water in them. They are without toilets and bath rooms. They are not fit for human habitation. They are not suitable places in which to rear children. They menace community health. They are one of the curses of the underprivileged.

The meeting to be held by the city commission today may make it possible to accept government aid in doing away with many such dwellings. On the other hand, it may not. If the people of Spartanburg want a change in housing conditions in their city they can have it. If they are lukewarm, underprivileged men and women and boys and girls will continue to live in structures that are little more than hovels.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
June 15, 1939

HEARING SLATED ON NEGRO CIVIC CENTER TONIGHT

A committee named by city council to investigate the supervision of the negro community building on Evins street will hold a public hearing there at 7 o'clock tonight.

All persons with grievances or suggestions have been invited to be present.

Joe E. Hines is chairman of the committee. Other members are: Horace Bomar, Dr. W. M. Porter, John Woodward and Lucinda Johnson.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 17, 1939

Negro Welfare Workers Meet

Hattie L. Duckett of Phillis Wheatley center will attend a meeting of the South Carolina Interracial commission in Columbia on Monday.

Negro welfare workers from all parts of the state will discuss problems relative to the operation and maintenance of schools and centers in colored communities.

The Greater Greenville Recreational league will hold a social meeting at Phillis Wheatley on Monday night. The group is to plan a training school for community playground workers.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 5, 1939

Relief Fills Minimum Budget, Local Woman Finds in East

Public responsibility for maintenance of at least minimum budgets for all families has been accepted by the people of centers near New York city, Mrs. Margaret W. Guerard, assistant director of the Charleston county department of public welfare, found in her recent six months of study and work in that section.

Mrs. Guerard, who last month resumed her duties here, attended the New York School of Social Work and did case work for the township relief organization of New Rochelle, in Westchester county, adjacent to New ork city and reputed to be the richest county in the world.

"In New Rochelle, with 65,000 people, there were only 1,649 cases", she said. "These received an average of $58.27 a family in public assistance. If a man makes only $14 a week, and $28 is the minimum standard set up for a family of his size, for example, the relief agency makes up the other $14. There were 596 cases (families) on full relief, and the others were on partial relief.

"The men mind terribly applying for relief, and they get off as soon as possible. There is a minimum of those who try to get all they can for nothing. I think that is the case everywhere in social work. Up there, though, you have scores of young men who cannot find a job of any description, on the farm, in the industries and stores, or otherwise".

Mrs. Guerard pointed out that the welfare system in South Carolina deals only with unemployables. There are many factors here which might make the Northern system unsuited for local application, she said, pointing out that in New Rochelle there is nothing comparable to Charleston's negro problem. In New Rochelle there are only twenty-one cases of old age relief; in Charleston county, with less than double the population and with much less the wealth from which to draw public funds, there are 1,358 cases.

The old "Yankeee businesslike" attitude is apparent in the New York area social work.

"They have a businesslike attitude toward it", she said. "They know that the system is going to cost something and they require that the money be spent efficiently. They accept this minimum standard as a level which must be maintained for the good of the entire people. They spend much more on administrative expenses than we do; where our case workers have a load of 300, theirs have a case "load of sixty-five".

From her studies at the social work school, which attracts experienced workers for graduate study from all parts of the country, Mrs. Guerard gained the impression that the days of the amateur in social service are over.

"Social work has become a skilled profession", she said. "It requires training, in order to deal with other people's lives intelligently. Social workers used to take you by the neck, shake you and tell you what to do. Now there are better methods, for when you meddle in other people's lives, you have to be careful not to impress your personality on them. Social workers are learning to help people who should be helped, regardless of their personal likes and dislikes for the individual concerned".

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
November 7, 1939

NEGROES TAKE PART IN LOCAL RED CROSS WORK

Since the completion of the first aid institute in May, 1938, which qualified 34 first aid instructors, the local negro auxiliary of the American Red Cross has sponsored eight first aid classes and has awarded 121 certificates, M. W. Vannerson, chairman of the Spartanburg county Red Cross, announced yesterday. In addition, he stated two classrooms in the local negro schools sponsored Junior First Aid courses.

"Our negro auxiliary," Mr. Vannerson declared, "is doing a significant work among its own people, especially with respect to its Junior Red Cross group." Five negro schools, he pointed out, are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, and 1,886 pupils are members of the local group. In addition to the first aid courses sponsored by the organization, two of the schools, Cumming Street and Highland grammar school, contributed 225 Christmas cards to be sent to negro war veterans and shut-ins.

Linen Loan Closet

The auxiliary, Mr. Vannerson stated, under the direction of W. C. Abrams, has established a loan closet of bed linen which is lent to needy and distressed families on recommendation of local physicians and agencies. The articles, the local chairman pointed out, are made by members of the auxiliary and are contributed to the loan closet.

"I look upon the negro auxiliary," Mr. Vannerson said, "as a very important and significant part of the local program of the Red Cross. This is especially true of the organization of school children into Junior Red Cross groups. The junior program of the Red Cross fits well into the objectives of the school system, and we find the teachers in the negro schools eager to cooperate with Red Cross workers in their objectives. Junior Red Cross work fosters a fine feeling of mutual helpfulness among children, and its national and international scope gives significant training in citizenship."

"To continue this splendid program that the negro auxiliary is undertaking the Red Cross must have an appreciable increase in membership during its annual roll call next week. The local chapter is calling on all people, regardless of race or creed, to do their bit to sustain the Red Cross in its great humanitarian enterprise."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF-1939

Greenville, S. C. News
June 17, 1939

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Judge Speaks To Club Institute Of Public Affairs At Winthrop

CRIME IS DISCUSSED

ROCK HILL, June 16.—(AP)—Circuit Judge J. Strom Thurmond told the Club Institute of Public Affairs today that "if our country is to continue to make forward strides we should eliminate as much dependency as possible and build an independent citizenship."

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"All the literature of South Carolina is not yet written," said Dr. Mary Burts of Spartanburg, who discussed "Recreation and the Use of Leisure." She told the group that South Carolinians must find ways in which to fill their leisure hours usefully.

HEALTH PROGRAM URGED

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Dr. W. D. Magginis, professor of education at Winthrop college, presided at the afternoon session.

Speakers and their subjects included:

OTHERS MAKE TALKS

Prof. J. F. Thomason, associate professor of political and social science at Winthrop college, "Social Philosophy Adapted to South Carolina"; James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, "Cooperative Planning in the Field of Education"; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, field secretary of the Southern Interracial commission, "Interracial Cooperation"; W. A. Schiffley, assistant state supervisor of negro schools, 'Educating the Negro to Help Himself."

A general discussion was led by C. B. Loomis, executive secretary of the Greenville County Council for Community development.

The institute, which began yesterday, will end tomorrow.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 6, 1939

Ansonborough Site Clearing is Begun

Contractor Starts Work on $367,254 Negro Project in Charleston

Work on clearing the site of Ansonborough, $367,254 low cost housing project for negroes, was begun yesterday by the Wallace Wrecking company, of Atlanta, sub-contractor for the Artley company, of Savannah, which will build the 162-apartment project. The present structures in the area bounded by Washington, Concord, Calhoun and Vernon streets are being razed.

The demolition work is being done in sections in accordance with a plan of the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston so that an acute housing shortage will not arise among the negroes. The first section on which razing was begun was the block bounded by Vernon, Laurens, Marsh and Concord streets A store at Concord and Vernon streets was being razed yesterday.

The contractor is erecting an office building on the site and the authority will have another building nearby.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 21, 1939

Project Two Colleges Are Honored By Authority

The Housing Authority of Columbia, meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to name the new housing project for Negroes for Allen university and Benedict. The name will be Allen-Benedict court.

The project, to be erected just north of Benedict, will have about 236 row houses, similar to those to be erected for whites opposite Providence hospital, and known as Gonzales Gardens.

Bids have been called for October 18 for the Gonzales Gardens construction. The plans are rapidly being completed for Allen-Benedict court, and bids should be called for on this project within 60 days.

The housing authority announced that in deciding whether Allen or Benedict should be the first of the two names, it had simply taken the two names alphabetically.

In naming the project for the two Negro institutions of higher learning, the authority followed the idea used in naming the first low-cost project, University Terrace, because it was situated next to the University of South Carolina. In each instance it is an appreciation of the work being done by these institutions.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
November 24, 1939

RURAL AND NEGRO DIVISIONS MAKE ROLL CALL REPORT

Late Reports Swell Totals for Drive to $2.581 In Gifts and 1,755 Members

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Partial reports from the county division showed 144 new memberships and the negro auxiliary turned in $28 in contributions and 18 new memberships, bringing the total for the campaign to $2,581.75 in contributions and 1,755 new members.

Another 100 per cent business firm was reported yesterday, all employes of the O. K. Williams Printing company having enrolled.

Roll call officials yesterday told the story of a woman worker in the residential district who was taken ill at the beginning of the campaign, but who had had a telephone installed by her bed and has been carrying on her share of the work in spite of her illness. Her reports have been on an average with those of the other workers in that division, officials said.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
November 30, 1939

Negro Center's Anniversary Program Starts On Sunday

Phillis Wheatley Marks 15th Year; Seeks To Wipe Out $5,000 Debt

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Preceding the observance and continuing through the anniversary week the center will stage a special membership drive in an effort to liquidate the remaining $5,000 of the original $20,000 indebtedness. Groups will seek to obtain new memberships and renew old ones.

Phillis Wheatley serves the negroes of the Greenville area as a center for civic, educational and recreational activities. It provides recreational facilities for children; furnishes an auditorium for city and county meetings of teachers, ministers, Sunday school workers, civic and welfare groups, and houses the branch library and a special WPA unit.

The center staff also gives much time and energy to rendering assistance to needy and distressed individuals.

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Music—Springfield Baptist church choir
Invocation—The Rev. C. C. Clark, pastor of John Wesley church.
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Solo—Bessie Sullivan.

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"But I am sure that congress will make additional funds available for the continuation of our low-cost housing program and the subsequent elimination of slum living conditions among the poorer people of the nation."

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Straus told his audience, which included housing authorities from the Carolinas, that "North and South Carolina are among those states that are in the vanguard" in "this great project of slum clearance and decent low rental housing."

He said that "today slums are on the way out. For the first time in 100 years there are fewer slum dwellings this year than there were last and there will be fewer still next year.

"More than $250,000,000 in construction is now underway in eighty-five cities. That means that 53,000 new houses, designed and built to provide decent conditions for families from the slums, will open their doors within the next few months. Nine thousand new dwellings are under construction each month."

He praised Maybank's efforts in behalf of housing work, saying "he fought with us in the days when public housing was considered something impossible of achievement in this generation and when slums were taken for granted in every community of the land."

The administrator left for Cincinnati late in the afternoon.

He said also that "the city of Charleston has been in the lead from the beginning of slum clearance and public housing in America" in speaking of housing work there.

The administrator said an $800,000 housing project at Spartanburg "should be under construction early in the spring."

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The public works administration, which University Terrace is so fine an example."

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
January 17, 1939

In and Around The Town

City Council has ordered an elec ion on the issue of $100,000 i street improvement bonds to fi nance an extensive program o street paving and sewerage in co operation with a P. W. A. grant.

The community house on the grounds of the Savage-Glover school (colored), recently ordered erected by the City Board of Education, has been completed and has been in use since the first of the year as a day nursery school for under school age children. It will be used at other times as a meeting place for clubs and other civic organizations of the colored people. The building contains one large assembly room, a lunch room, kitchen, toilets, locker room and other conveniences.

Among the murderers pardoned yesterday by Gov. Johnston was Caesar Cockerell of Sumter county. Frank Jennings, the principal in this murder, was pardoned four years ago by Gov. Blackwood on the last day of his term. If there was any excuse or justification of the pardon of Frank Jennings, Cockerell should have been set free at the same time. Without conceding the propriety of freeing Cockerell, Gov. Johnston has at this late day accorded him the same treatment received by Jennings at the hands of Gov. Blackwood. It can be said for Cockerell that he is not the type that makes murder an avocation—he was the tool of Jennings and committed murder, with the gun furnished by Jennings, through fear of Jennings and for a promised monetary reward.

Just before going out of office Gov. Johnston completed the Browder job. In lieu of the parole previously granted he issued a full pardon, for the restoration of citizenship, to Troy R. Browder, who was a fugitive and had never served a day of the sentence imposed upon conviction of arson when he was paroled several months ago. No explanation or excuse for the clemency acorded Browder has ever been made by Gov. Johnston. He completely ignored the demand for an explanation made by Sumter county officials and the grand jury.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 4, 1939

60 Left Homeless By Columbia Storm

Damage From Tornado May Reach $200,000 — Few Slightly Injured

COLUMBIA, Feb. 4—(AP)— The Red Cross gave assistance today to more than 60 people left homeless yesterday by a tornado which demolished 35 frame dwellings, damaged 100 more and injured several residents.

City Engineer W. S. Tomlinson estimated total property damage at between $150,000 and $200,000.

Richland county chapter of the American Red Cross set up headquarters in Saxon negro school, in the center of the worst stricken area. Refugees were fed and housed last night and today in the school.

Officials said most of the destroyed dwellings were negro residences.

The injured list narrowed down to one today as the Columbia hospital reported that all other injured who had been brought in were given emergency treatment and released.

C. C. Gibson, superintendent of the city tree department, said approximately 30 trees had been uprooted.

G. C. Merchant, meteorologist in charge of the Columbia weather station, estimated velocity of the wind at 100 miles an hour at the point of highest intensity. He termed the storm definitely a tornado.

It came from the southwest, a characteristic of this type of disturbance, and cut a path from 100 to 300 feet wide. The funnel of the tornado reached all the way to the ground only at one point, Merchant said. At that point it damaged the Standard warehouse, a brick structure.

Yesterday's tornado was the first that has ever struck within the Columbia city limits since weather records were started in 1913. There have been 78 tornadoes in the state since 1913.

Damage estimated by J. Rion McKissick, president, at $4,250 was done to University of South Carolina property. Largest item was an estimated $3,000 damage to the baseball stands on Melton fiel which were virtually destroyed.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
March 17, 1939

Local Red Cross Chapter Has 2,100 Members

President R. C. Long Makes Report at Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—Splendid Financial Report Also Submitted

In reporting the year 1938 for the Greenwood chapter, American Red Cross, our board is grateful that this great humanitarian organization continues to hold the high place that it does in the confidence, respect and benevolence of the people of the county. By reason of the success of the last roll call we now have a membership of 2110 and a Junior membership of 26 schools. Your chairman desires to express his appreciation of the splendid work done by Miss Genevieve Watkins, roll call chairman, and those associated with her in the successful roll call. We are indebted to these members of our board who gave much of their time and talents to achieve this success:

Mrs. Ruth Sproles Carroll, Mrs. S. W. Page, W. E. Black, Joe F. Chalmers, H. E. Runge, W. S. Porter, and B. S. Hodges. To that large company of volunteer canvassers organized under the leadership of the roll call chairman we extend our thanks. Our chapter now has four effectively functioning committees: home service, health service, disaster service and Junior Red Cross.

On record for the year includes: (1) Aid to the victims of the Charleston disaster, and publicity on the New England disaster and the China emergency; (2) Home service to 600 civilian cases, and to 15 service or ex-service cases; (3) Cooperation with county tuberculosis organization and with a school clinic; (4) A class in home hygiene and care of the sick at Brewer Normal; (5) two classes in first aid at Ware Shoals and the renewal of 4 certificates to teach first aid: (6) Operation of two first aid on the highway stations; (7) The distributic of 3,000 toys and articles of use to negro children or negro homes; (8) Cooperation with all other agencies of the city and county doing humanitarian or welfare work; (9) Continuous publicity on the various departments and activities and programs of the Red Cross having a national or local significance. In this last item we have had the hearty and valuable cooperation of the Index-Journal to whose staff we extend our sincere thanks.

The above report, given by Dr. Long to his board at its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon is most gratifying, but the record is not complete without this addition which the board wishes to make. It is the inspiration of Dr. Long's wise leadership, and of his self-forgetting labor in Red Cross work which has put the Greenwood chapter where it stands today in service to the county.

In addition to the chairman's report, the board heard a splendid financial statement from the treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Page.

After a short round-table discussion of plans and policies for this year's work, it was voted to carry on along the same lines and by the same methods as those used last year, hoping to reach an even higher level of usefulness in the future than in the past.

Maude F. Williams, secretary

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 25, 1939

TATUM IS NAMED CHIEF ARCHITECT

Housing Authority Talks o Negro Project—Report is Made on Mills Manor

The Housing Authority of the City of Charleston met last nigh and considered work on three negro ow cost housing projects which now are in various phases of development. Harold Tatum was appointed chief architect for the next negro project to be developed.

Loan contracts already have been executed for two negro projects, though the sites have not been determined definitely. A third project is being prepared for submission to the federal housing authority.

The Artley company reported to the authority that it has excavated for four of the twenty buildings of Robert Mills manor, low cost housing project for white people, and is excavating for three adidtional. Pouring of foundation concrete is expected to begin in a few days.

Plans for the negro projects are progressing in the office of the architects, being drawn in such a manner that they can be used on any site chosen by the authority.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 18, 1939

Negro Welfare

The State submits these findings from a report by a negro welfare commission:

1. Negroes are generally restricted in private employment to unskilled and semi-skilled work, regardless of ability or desire to do something else.

2. Confinement to low-paid jobs and a high rate of unemployment contribute to average low incomes.

3. Residential segregation imposes additional discomfort.

4. Low income, poor housing, restriction of opportunity, and blighted ambition produce in negro neighborhoods a high rate of ill-health, delinquency, and crime.

5. Training of children is hampered by unequal education opportunities.

6. Attempts to provide security for families is made difficult through discriminatory policies of insurance companies.

7. Efforts to maintain proper sanitary standards in negro communities fail to gain adequate support from public and private medical agencies.

8. Negro workers are denied equal opportunity for employment in civil service, Works Progress Administration, and noncompetitive public positions.

Does the report deal with conditions in the South? No, and the Columbia newspaper emphasizes the fact.

The report deals exclusively with conditions in the State of New Jersey.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 30, 1939

Pressure Put On City Heads

Fireworks Seen April 11 When Council Meets To Discuss Housing Pact

Opposition to Greenville's proposed $800,000 low-cost housing project was understood to be developing considerable strength today, presaging a rather stubborn battle from certain quarters against City Council's signing of a cooperative agreement with the housing authority at its next regular meeting April 11.

Authoritative sources said the opposition is coming from a number of Greenville citizens who own or control large blocks of negro houses and who feel that their investments would be greatly endangered by construction of the housing project.

Mayor, Council Contacted

Several of them have expressed their opposition to Mayor C. Fred McCullough and members of City Council, and said they planned to attend the council meeting April 11 to formally request that the city decline to proceed with the project.

The opposition places City Council definitely "on the spot" in the housing matter, as the authority has gone on record as unanimously favoring acceptance of a $800,000 federal loan and proceeding with construction.

One citizen, who said he owned and rented 20 or more negro houses, said his houses were all in good condition and he was certain they would not be condemned, but that he had a considerable investment in them and construction of the housing project would leave many of them vacant and force him to reduce his rent on the others.

Hollis "Not Disturbed"

"I am not one to stand in the way of progress or for anything that would better Greenville," he said, "but I don't believe this project is for the best interest of Greenville.

"The local citizens who have their own investments in property of this kind—not slum property, mind you—should be considered."

L. P. Hollis, chairman of the housing authority, said he had heard rumors of some opposition but that he was "not disturbed."

Columbia, S. C. State
April 4, 1939

NEGRO HOUSING DOWN-STATE.

Thomas Perrin Harrison, of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh—a South Carolinian; moreover, a Citadel man, class of '86—is pained by laments in which the famed Nell Battle Lewis of the Raleigh News and Observer indulges in print over the bad housing of Negroes in the South Carolina Low-Country (Miss Lewis did not need to leave North Carolina to find Negroes, or whites, equally ill-sheltered; but that's a tu-quoque of no special relevancy).

Professor Harrison, in a note to The State, comments:

"If South Carolina would move to remedy" these conditions, "the federal government would supplement" its effort. "To lift such people into the position of self-respecting citizens is in direct line with Mr. Roosevelt's policy. South Carolina could make no more profitable investment. Do these colored folks wish better things? We have found them here in North Carolina ambitious for their children beyond words to express."

Miss Lewis, with a group of friends, recently visited the "Black Border" of South Carolina. They were pained by the contrast between "the lovely old homes which are justly famous as relics of a former distinguished and gracious mode of life" and, "all along the way," the "unpainted, tumble-down, one and two-room shacks in which Negro families live as they eke out a bare sustenance."..."We ease our consciences by saying that this type of Negro doesn't expect much, that he is inured to the sort of life he leads, that he can get along pretty well on mighty little. We even go so far as to make ourselves believe that he is happy in his poverty because of the native cheerfulness of his race.

"But as my friends and I sped comfortably past these shanties with their unescapable proof of deprivation and hardship, I wondered if we Southerners don't someimes kid ourselves pretty badly on this subject, and whether the fine new roads along which shiny automobiles race, carrying people bent on pleasure, may not be modern extensions of a famous road from Jerusalem to Jericho on which a priest and a Levite 'couldn't be bothered' (as one of my Bible students put it) with stopping to help a neighbor in need."

Miss Lewis would do white South Carolinians above the subsistence level less than justice if she inferred they felt no concern over the conditions that she remarks. These conditions arise out of a complex of causes not readily to be resolved into its components, and they are not susceptible of immediate remedy, or even substantial improvement, with the means disposable—not even with the puissant aid of WPA or the Resettlement service. General economic improvement in the region she observed is most needed. Meantime there is considerable and increasing social sensibility and goodwill at work, or seeking ways in which to work, toward their correction.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 30, 1939

Many Negro Beneficiaries

Four hundred and twenty-four negroes are receiving old age assistance in Greenwood county as compared with 280 white persons in a report from Columbia based on records in the comptroller general's office. Figures for the whole state show a predominant proportion of colored persons receiving aid.

Figures revealed that approximately 13,400 negroes received assistance against approximately 10,350 white. Totals vary from month to month.

Unofficial but approximate figures by counties included: Anderson, 526 white, 448 negroes; Charleston, 377 whites, 987 negroes; Florence, 217 whites, 234 negroes; Greenville, 891 whites, 372 negroes; Greenwood, 280 whites, 424 negroes; Orangeburg, 226 whites, 493 negroes; Richland, 321 whites, 588 negroes; Spartanburg, 746 whites, 458 negroes; Union, 280 whites, 310 negroes; York, 331 whites, 413 negroes.

Lexington, 306 whites, 229 negroes; Marion, 87 whites, 119 negroes; Marlboro, 150 whites, 196 negro; Newberry, 230 whites, 381 negroes; Saluda, 159 whites, 231 negroes; Dillon, 164 whites, 161 negroes.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 5, 1939

Sikes Will Head S. C. Relief Move

CLEMSON, Jan. 5—(AP)— Dr. E W. Sikes, president of Clemson college, announced today he had accepted the South Carolina chairmanship of the church committe for China relief, a national organization of which Harper Sibley, former head of the U. S. Chamber o Commerce, is chairman.

Dr. John L. Hunter, of Due West state representative of the committee, announced that W. D. Nixon of the state educat'on departmen had been named vice-chairman and that Dr. K. W. Green, dean of the state college for negroes at Orangeburg, had been chosen director of organization among negro churches and colleges.

The committee, a creation of the foreign missionary conference of North America, has as its purpose relief among China's millions suffering from hunger, disease and destitution.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 17, 1939

COMMUNITY CHEST HAS 14 AGENCIES

Varied Types of Welfare Work and Charity are Performed

The fourteen agencies now constituting the Charleston Community Chest carry programs which cover varied types of service: family welfare, youth guidance, hospitalization, education, recreation, health, nursing work, negro welfare, the care of transients, and the supplying of milk for babies, undernourished children and the aged sick.

Since its organization in 1925 under sponsorship of the Retail Merchants association and Young Men's Dynamo of the chamber of commerce, there has been a steady growth in the expansion of agency program, due to the untiring, unselfish services of the executives and staffs of the agencies. The elimination of agencies no longer needed and the amalgamation of services in the interest of economy and efficiency has been the aim of those who have been entrusted with it direction.

Following the three terms of service of W. King McDowell, Edmund P. Grice, Jr., became president in 1929; G. Jeff McDowell 1930, John D. Rooney 1931, Dr. Charles B Foelsch 1932, Judge Paul M. Macmillan 1933, H. W. Hopke 1934 Rabbi Jacob S. Raisin 1935-36, and Mr. Rooney 1937-38.

Membership in the chest grew from twelve agencies at the time of its organization including American Red Cross, Associated Charities Society, Boy Scouts of America, Free Kindergarten association, Girl Scouts, Junior League milk station, Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen, Salvation Army, Star Gospel Mission, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C A., and Women's Auxiliary Roper hospital, to nineteen agencies in 1929. Additional ones are: the Associated Catholic Charities, Jewish Community Center, Holiday House, Mental Hygiene clinic, Travelers Aid society, Negro Welfare work, Hospital and Training school being added.

Then gradually through the process of amalgamation and elimination chest membership again numbered twelve agencies in 1934 to 1which in 1938 were added two new projects, namely Milk Fund Associated Charities, and Maternity Nurse, the latter the outcome of the work of the research committee under Mrs. W. W. Lumpkin, chairman. This committee will continue to function in the hope that through the Community Chest some of the needed additions to the work now being done will be brought to the attention of the thinking public

The Community Chest office, 144 Wentworth street, Miss Georgia L Jatho, executive secretary, conducts a clearing house for all agencies needing information in handling the many calls for assistance. The Social Service exchange departmen now has 48,000 registrations on file

The exchange not only serves Charleston but is used by federal and state prisons, reformatories, and many other out of town agencies.

In addition to the above mentioned services to the community, the office compiles community data which is available to any accredited institution, club or organization.

The agencies constituting the 1939 chest are: Associate Charities, Associated Catholic Charities, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Colored Hospital and Training school, Free Kindergarten association, Girl Scouts, Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen, Holiday House, Maternity Nurse, Milk Fund (Associated Charities), Negro Welfare work, Salvation Army, and Star Gospel Mission.

The incumbent board of directors: Mr. Rooney, C. F. Johnson, Mr. Hopke, treasurer; Mrs. M. F. Williams, secretary; G. L. Buist Rivers,



JOHN D. ROONEY, president of the Charleston Community Chest.

Dr. Raisin, W. A. O'Brien, W. P. Cantwell, Jr., Mrs. Louis Knox, H. M. Pace, Arthur Williams, General C. P. Summerall, Mrs. R. H. Allan, A. J. Geer, C. A. Weinheimer, Mrs. H. M. Rubin, Edward Kronsberg, Greswold Gwynette, G. Simms McDowell, Jr., Mrs. W. W. Lumpkin

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 17, 1939

STRAUS TO START WORK ON HOUSING

USHA Chief to Break Ground Today for Mills Manor. Will Speak Tonight

Nathan Straus, United States Housing authority administrator, will break ground at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for the $750,000 Robert Mills Manor slum-clearance project.

The public is invited to the ceremony, which will mark the formal beginning of the first construction project undertaken by the Charleston Housing authority with the help of federal financing.

The ceremony will be held where Franklin street is intersected by Cromwell alley, which long was known as a breeder of crime. Mr. Straus is to be guest of the authority at luncheon at the Fort Sumter hotel at 2 o'clock. Dr. Josiah E. Smith, chairman of the local authority, will preside at the ceremony. Other speakers will be Representative Thomas S. McMillan, Mayor Henry W. Lockwood and the project's chief architect, Samuel Lapham.

Mr. and Mrs. Straus are expected to arrive before noon by automobile from Raleigh. They will pass the night at the Villa Margherita where they stopped four years ago Mr. Straus is to address a public meeting of those interested in housing at the Dock Street theater at 8:30 o'clock. He and Mrs. Straus will be supper guests of Dr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Straus, whose next scheduled stop was Savannah, has altered his schedule so as to go to Columbia Sunday to confer with Governor Burnet R. Maybank. During the closing days of Governor Maybank's administrations as mayor of Charleston, he initiated plans for a slum clearance program of an additional $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the matter already has been taken up with Mr. Straus's office.

A $4,000,000 program already is under way. This includes Meeting Street Manor - Cooper River Court, constructed for whites and negroes by the U. S. H. A. and now leased to the local authority; two negro projects in the eastern section of the city, which may be transferred if land cannot be obtained reasonably, and Robert Mills Manor.

Tyrrel Krum, special assistant to Mr. Straus, was expected here last night, to arrange for his chief's visit today. Edward D. Clement

Coming Today



NATHAN STRAUS

local authority director, was to see Mr. Krum early today.

Mr. Straus is among the nation's most experienced men in the field of low cost housing. He has had experience in public and privately financed housing developments and made a survey of European housing for New York city in 1935. He has written extensively on the subject.

Mr. Straus's grandfather, Lazarus Straus, came to Charleston in 1846 to escape persecution in Germany. He engaged in blockade running here during the War Between the States and later went to New York where, from a small beginning, he became a partner in R. H. Macy & Co.

Nathan Straus formerly was a newspaperman. During the World war he was an ensign in the navy.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 17, 1939

Augusta Slum Clearance

Nathan Straus, United States housing administrator, visited Augusta this week and inspected the work on the first of three housing projects to be constructed in that city. The second project is in the hands of contractors and, after inspecting the three sites, Mr. Straus announced that he was wiring the authority in Washington to ask that the third project, which will house 254 Negro families, be advanced as quickly as possible.

The three Augusta housing projects call for a total expenditure of $2,500,000 and Mr. Straus expressed the hope that Congress might enact legislation that will make it possible for the housing authority in that city to continue its work on additional projects during the next fifteen years. He said that the contractors who will build the houses of the two projects already let had assured him that 1,000 men will be working on them within sixty days.

In an address before the Augusta Rotary club Mr. Straus said that the work of the housing authority would not interfere with the real estate and rental business of the city, except in the areas classed as slums. "It won't be long," he told Rotarians, "until you see repairs being made in homes around the first project. Real estate values will increase in this area because it will be stabilized by the project over a period of sixty years. We have always found that slum clearance resulted in a housing boom."

Spartanburg may, or it may not, take ad-

vantage of the United States Housing authority's allocation of funds. If not some other city will do so. Perhaps the most interesting statement made by Mr. Straus was that the slum clearance leads to new construction by private capital and that it has resulted in improvement of health and reduction of crime.

Anderson, S. C., Independent, Trib
March 2, 1939

DEDICATE NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER

First Of Three Dedicatory Programs Scheduled To Be Held Tonight.

The first of three programs dedicating the negro community center on East Market street will be held tonight at 8 o'clock. Program arrangements will be in charge of the South Fant street school faculty and pupils.

Mayor G. Cullen Sullivan will be the speaker of the evening.

The second program is scheduled for Friday night at 8 o'clock. This program will be in charge of the faculty and pupils of the North Side school and W. M. James, of the local CCC camp, will be the guest speaker.

The concluding program will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the auditorium of the Reed street high school. Rev. G. Sterlyn Sawyer will deliver the principal address.

The community center was erected at a cost of approximately $5,000. The lot was donated by the city of Anderson and the NYA contributed approximately $2,000 in materials.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
April 10, 1939

No Housing Project Here

It is clear that Spartanburg will not accept the offer of the United States Housing Authority to send $800,000 to this city for the purpose of erecting better homes for families who now are living in quarters that are not suitable for human tenements.

All candidates for vacancies soon to occur in the city commission have refused their endorsement of the project. The homes will not be built and the large fund, which would have given employment to many persons and which also would have increased local trade, will perform that service for some other community.

All welfare workers—church or government—in Spartanburg know the need for improved housing in the city. They know that white and Negro families are living under conditions that threaten their health and prevent proper mental and physical development of children. A report made public last year by Dr. Norton, of Wofford College, showed a lamentable state of affairs in hundreds of homes in Spartanburg. Owners of such properties have shown little disposition to improve them and the city government will refuse to accept the federal government's offer of relief.

Of course, the city commission has the authority to condemn houses described in the Norton report. It has had that authority for years, but may not know it. At any rate it is hardly probable that anything will be done to remedy conditions by the new commission that will come into power after the next municipal election.

We shall continue to have hundreds of families living under roofs that leak, in houses without baths and other necessary conveniences that make for health and comfort.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 10, 1939

Fifth Brookgreen Welfare Conference Is Conducted

Brookgreen, March 9.—The fifth annual session of the Brookgreen Welfare conference was held here Tuesday at the Brookgreen school, near the beautiful Brookgreen Gardens.

The conference was addressed by James H. Hope, state superintendent of education; Dr. Arthur D. Wright of Washington, D. C., president of the Southern Education foundation; Dr. Benjamin B. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Savannah; C. A. Johnson, supervisor of Negro schools of Columbia, and J. B. Felton, state supervisor of Negro schools, and President Miller F. Whitaker of the South Carolina State A. and M. college at Orangeburg. Seymour Carroll of Columbia, field representative of the American Humane Education society, and president and founder of the conference, presided.

While the educational meetings were held in the church, the medical clinic was going on in the school building on the same grounds. Dr. A. B. Johnson, chief medical director of the clinic, reported that 194 persons were examined by the members of the medical staff. Dr. J. G. Stewart, ear, eye and throat specialist, examined and treated 23 persons. Dr. H. P. Pride, chief dental examiner, assisted by Dr. L. H. Hallman, reported 119 persons who were treated at the dental clinic. The chief of staff of nurses was Jennie S. Trezevant, R. N., Richland county health nurse.

Other speakers at the conference were Mattie E. Mouzon, Jeans teacher supervisor in Dorchester county, St. George; Harry E. Daniels of State college and Alice M. LaSaine, supervisor of Negro schools in Charleston county. Schools from Horry county were admitted to the 1940 conference at the request of N. L. Levister, supervisor of Horry county schools, and Owens Boyd, principal of the Horry County Training school. M. D. Bogan, principal of Brookgreen schools, was chairman of the committee that entertained the conference. The date for the 1940 conference was set by President Carroll for March 10.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 25, 1939

Negroes Top Whites For Welfare Aid

Lead in 35 Counties, Study of Old Age Assistance Records Discloses

Old age assistance under the social security program goes to more negroes than white in South Carolina, a check of records in the comptroller general's office reveals. Latest county-by-county figures show that approximately 13,400 negroes receive the assistance as against aproximately 10,350 white persons.

Figures vary from month to month, but the proportion is understood to remain about the same. The count made in the comptroller general's office included some county reports for April and some for March in cases where counties had not yet made their April returns.

Negroes benefitted numerically more than whites in 35 counties of the state. The counties in which whites led follows: Horry, Anderson, Spartanburg, Dilon, Chesterfield, Oconee, Cherokee, Greenville, Lexington, Saluda and Pickens. In these counties the percentage of white population is greater than in some other counties of the state.

Horry and Pickens counties, for instance, with overwhemingly white populations showed whites receiving benefits at the rate of nearly 4 to 1. On the other hand, however, Beaufort county, with a huge negro population, had only 35 whites as against 310 negroes on its rolls. Charleston showed the greatest number of negroes, 987, on its rolls as against only 377 white persons.

The reports at the comptroller general's office are accounts of individual payments to all of the nearly 24,000 persons receiving old age assistance. They were not totalled and the count was unofficial but the proportions are accurate and the actual numbers could not be out more than several either way in any of the counties.

The unofficial but approximate figures for each county follow:

County	Whites	Negroes
Abbeville	172	249
Aiken	301	332
Allendale	48	203
Anderson	526	448
Bamberg	85	202
Barnwell	128	273
Beaufort	35	310
Berkeley	77	169
Calhoun	70	240
Charleston	377	987
Cherokee	236	150
Chester	182	264
Chesterfield	259	141
Clarendon	85	290
Colleton	190	222
Darlington	162	274
Dillon	164	161
Dorchester	94	190
Edgefield	127	413
Fairfield	85	327
Florence	217	234
Georgetown	98	196
Greenville	891	372
Greenwood	280	424
Hampton	115	238
Horry	207	66
Jasper	68	212
Kershaw	345	212
Lancaster	185	276
Laurens	381	425
Lee	109	191
Lexington	306	229
McCormick	107	281
Marion	87	119
Marlboro	150	196
Newberry	230	381
Oconee	533	170
Orangeburg	226	493
Pickens	419	111
Richland	321	588
Saluda	259	231
Spartanburg	746	457
Sumter	132	458
Union	280	319
Williamsburg	121	286
York	331	413
Total	10,357	13,414

These figures do not include any of the beneficiaries of the social security program for dependent children or blind persons. They are the figures only of those receiving the old age assistance payments.

The March report of the department of public welfare shows that 24,163 persons received old age assistance. Since some of the foregoing figures are for April and the grand total is slightly lower the rolls apparently have been reduced.

Other figures for March showed 874 blind persons, 4,168 dependent children, 2,493 on general relief and 202 receiving unemployment relief.

The average grant per person under old age assistance was $7.85, and 66.57 per cent of all the public welfare funds went for the old age assistance. Dependent children got the next biggest share, 21.04 per cent, with average payments of $14.39 per month.

HUMAN WELFARE STUDIES SLATED

Judge Charlton's Report On New Group To Be Released Soon

1-24-39

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23—(AP)—Dr. H. C. Nixon, executive secretary of the recently formed Southern Conference for Human Welfare, said Tuesday the organization would have three committees working immediately on national and regional questions.

He said the committees, their chairmen and purposes would be:

Mark Etheridge, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, to study freight rate differentials.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the conference, to study and urge federal aid to states for education with special emphasis on equalizing opportunities among states with low school incomes and proportionately large school populations.

Nixon, to study farm tenancy and seek expansion of the present program of the farm security administration.

Other issues, Nixon said will be considered by conference groups in different Southern states and by the general conference officers when they meet early in February.

Nixon said a report prepared by Judge Louise O. Charlton, of Birmingham, where the conference was organized in November, will shortly be released.

HUMAN WELFARE LEADERS NAMED

Mrs. Charlton, Helen Fuller, H. C. Nixon Named To Aid Dixie Advance

2-8-39

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(AP)—The executive committee of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, in session here today, had appointed seven committee chairmen to work for "the educational, social and economic advancement of the South."

Those appointed were: Mark Ethridge, Louisville, Ky., freight rate differentials; H. C. Nixon, of Alabama, farm tenancy; Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C., federal aid to states for public education; Maury Maverick, Texas, civil liberties; Clark Foreman, Washington, finance; U. S. Commissioner Louise Charlton, Birmingham, public health, and Miss Helen Fuller, Birmingham, Young Southerners.

Dr. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is president of the conference.

Mrs. Charlton, former president of the group, was appointed vice president from Alabama, and officers of the conference were authorized to name vice presidents for Virginia and Florida.

Mrs. Charlton Is Reported To Party Leaders

Women's Group Asks Committee To Weigh Welfare Parley

When the State Democratic Executive Committees meets here on inauguration afternoon, Jan. 16, one of its members, Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, of Birmingham, will be under fire for her activity at the human welfare conference held several weeks ago in Birmingham. The Alabama Council of Women's Democratic Clubs has called for Mrs. Charlton's resignation from the State Democratic Executive Committee on the ground "she no longer represents the people who placed her there."

Mrs. Charlton was chairman of the human welfare conference that adopted resolutions denouncing Birmingham's race segregation law, demanding full rights of all citizenship for all groups and voting privileges for all citizens, regardless of race or class; opposing any change in the Wagner labor relations act, and demanding the release of the five Scottsboro negroes still imprisoned.

Mrs. Charles J. Sharp, Birmingham, chairman of the Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs, has written to each members of the State Democratic Executive Committee, asking that "special attention be given to the resolutions passed by the Southern Conference of Human Welfare." Mrs. Sharp wrote that "we feel that these resolutions were passed by people who do not have the best interests of the South at heart." She enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Council of Democratic Clubs in protest of the conference and its actions. "As the official governing body of the Democratic party in Alabama, we are presenting these resolutions for your consideration," Mrs. Sharp stated in her letter.

In that resolution, the Democratic women called for Mrs. Charlton's resignation from the State Democratic Executive Commission. The resolution said :

"The anonymous sponsors of this conference, hiding behind certain citizens of the South, including a number of Federal officeholders, deceived our people as to the real origin of the conference and as to its real purpose, it now being clear from the proceedings that it was conceived and directed by scheming left-wing politicians connected with the national administration and professional radical agitators, some of whom have demonstrated their Communistic tendencies, and that its main purpose was to provide a springboard for suitable left-wing propaganda and for a sinister attack on Southern ideals and traditions."

On another page of the pamphlet reviewing the human welfare conference and the mass meeting which condemned it on the night of Dec. 13, Mrs. Sharp issued this statement:

"Our State and city has recently been invaded by a swarm of agitators professional trouble-makers, and political racketeers who hide under the cloak of human welfare uplifters. Their chief aim, it appears, was to foment unrest and stir up needless strife between two races, who were living in peace and in an understanding of race integrity that it had taken years to build.

"Some of these invaders were out to gain political preferment at the government's expense. Not all were Communists, but it matters not whether they profess Communism or some other radical-ism. They constitute a distinct and growing menace to the happiness, peace and safety of this State.

"It is the aim and purpose of the Council of Alabama Woman's Democratic Clubs, after investigation and with the assistance of officers of the law to denounce this conference and all other such alien un-American activities. It must then be up to the men to shake out and deal with them according to the laws of Alabama. If there are not laws in Alabama covering our situation, we demand of incoming legislators that such laws be enacted."

LOUISE CHARLTON ANSWERS CRITICS

Human Welfare Conference Chairman Records Defense Of Action

U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton, target of criticism from some quarters for her connection with the recently-held Southern Conference of Human Welfare, today presents her side of the story to the public.

Mrs. Charlton is also a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mrs. Charlton's Statement

Several distortions of fact, misrepresentations and, in some instances, deliberate falsehoods have resulted in rumors running rife, and growing as they run. These rumors are directed against the recent Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and are set afloat to discredit the most notable achievement of modern times in our Southern history. These rumors are taking on a personal tinge against the character and personality of the leadership of this conference, and I, as the first general chairman, have been deluged with slurs, inuendoes and accusations.

The authors of these rumors are not creditable enough to merit a reply, but to the 20,000 democrats of this district who honored me with their votes of confidence and esteem, I wish to state that their trust and confidence in their representative on the State Democratic Executive Committee is in no way misplaced. I have never betrayed their democratic trust nor participated in any organization which was detrimental to the highest ideals of my country or my state.

To them I submit this brief outline of the real accomplishments of the Southern Conference—not the false issues, paraded by the Liberty League, the agent of the Republican party, nor the tory Democratic stooges who have gleefully tried to "smear" when they failed to defeat.

Origin Of Conference

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare began in the year 1937 at a meeting of the Southern policy committee, and was further perfected in plan and purpose at a subsequent meeting of that same highly respectable and truly Southern group. Realizing that the very nature of the policy committee, which is academic discussion, was not the proper agency to set up and organize such a Southern conference as was projected, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was organized and took its point of departure from the president's delineation of the South as "the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," and its inspiration from the Southern Advisory 'committee's report on economic conditions of the South.

The conference felt, with Fortune magazine, that this region could well become the Nation's No. 1 Economic Hope, if sufficient attention were devoted by all levels of society, all classes of people to constructive action for the removal of the barriers of trade, industry, poor health, lack of sufficient educational opportunities, low wages, poor housing and absentee ownership of capital and resources. That these things were the contributing factors to the fact stated in the NEC report, "The paradox of the South is that while it is blessed with immense wealth, its people as a whole are the poorest in the country."

What Conference Sought

Our resolutions adopted in the general session were demands for legislation which would raise the purchasing power of the South, increase this low-income level to one commensurate with the rest of the country. Surely this is not subversive, nor undemocratic, nor inimical to the welfare of our people! The very state governments themselves stand to gain by such a program. By raising the income of the peoples, the tax structure of the state becomes adequate to meet the demands for better health, better schools, better roads, better communities and better people!

In addition to asking for state legislation to cure some of the evils which beset us, we took the position that the federal government must help to meet these needs and raise these levels. This is no refutation of states' rights, but is a simple recognition that the interests of one section are indissolubly bound up with the rest to achieve a balanced economy.

The conference endorsed the Harrison-Fletcher bill for federal aid to schools. Our children must have the same educational equipment as the children of the nation, and if the states are unable to furnish such equality of opportunity, then we are not too proud, for the sake of our children, to seek federal aid.

Consideration For Farmer

The conference called for an extension of the Bankhead-Jones act. The farmers of the cotton South need as much consideration as the wheat and dairy farmers elsewhere, and their income level must be raised if the whole of our finance structure is to prosper. When the farmer's income drops, the incomes of all of us take a dip!

The conference endorsed the efforts of Southern governors and shippers to eliminate the ruinous freight rates which discriminate so disastrously against our people.

The conference went on record against the undemocratic, un-American poll tax which makes the franchise of a citizen a matter of barter and sale. Surely 40 states in the Union cannot be altogether wrong, and the eight poll-taxed states entirely right! If poll tax is right for Alabama, why, then, isn't it right for Florida, Kentucky and the other Southern states which have abolished it? The poll tax as a prerequisite for voting is all wrong, and no palliatives of a non-cumulative nature will ever achieve a democracy. Certain requirements of an educational nature or certificate of good character and responsibility were not "scrapped" nor was there any effort made by the conference to throw open the floodgates of the franchise to irresponsible, illiterate groups.

Small Business Remembered

The needs of the small business men were met by the conference not only through the freight rates elimination, but through the endorsement of the Pepper bill, which facilitates credit at a decent rate of interest.

The conference commended the American Bar Association and the National Lawyers Guild for their establishment of civil rights committees within their organizations, and asked our state governments to enforce the bill of rights! Is this un-American?

The keynote of the conference was sounded by Dr. Frank P. Graham in his opening speech: "The conference takes its stand here tonight on the American bill of rights and the Sermon on the Mount—a simple stand of American democracy and Christianity."

To adequately consider the needs of the South, in the light of these two great documents, there had been provision made from the very inception of the conference for Negro participation as delegates. These problems could not be solved without the contribution of the Negro's point of view; without taking into account his joint responsibility in matters economic and education; his responsibility in the realm of public health and housing; his association industrially and civically.

Opposition Raises Cry

It was on this the opposition hung its gory banners! A reactionary group, determined that the South should not advance under the standard of democracy, determined by all manner of harassments and alarms to break up the conference! This group claimed the conference was inspired and financed by Washington and Moscow, when the simple truth is that it was inspired by the love of true Southerners for the

advancement of a real democratic front to achieve our ideals of American democracy, and the conference was financed from their pockets.

As Grover Hall said, "No citizen said anything at Birmingham that he did not have a right, under the United States constitution, to say. No resolution adopted by the conference was subversive or unlawful. The conference was a lawful assembly of American citizens to sit in judgment upon law and custom."

As for the rumors about myself, no one who knows me can reconcile the slurs with my known stand for democracy and my party, and my service throughout the years in behalf of the people of this, my adopted, state. I am not a Northerner, nor have any of my forebears ever lived north of the Mason-Dixon line. My ancestors settled in Virginia 70 years before the Declaration of Independence, and on both sides of my family all men under arms during the War Between the States wore the Confederate gray. I am a descendant of Henry Clay, the Beckhams of Virginia and Kentucky, Gen. Pickett and the Owings family which settled Owingsville in the wilderness of the Kentucky woods when Daniel Boone first "fit" the Indians on the dark and bloody ground. If this makes me a Northerner, my critics must return to school and study a bit more of geography and history!

Challenge To Critics

In conclusion let me say — there were 1,200 registered and paying delegates in attendance at the Southern conference. Their names, addresses and receipts for payment of registrations are a matter of published record. Each delegate paid all his or her own expense for travel and accommodation.

I challenge the various so-called women's Democratic clubs to publish a list of the paying members of their individual organizations, any minutes of any meeting of theirs within the past eight years, and the list of officers, and by whom and when such officers were elected!

The public has the right to know these things, when such absurd measures are taken—to know if their actions are supported by any recognized or actual body of persons. The public has the right to be informed of the affiliations of the heads of these organizations; what purse strings are loosened for them, and what master they really serve—what record of personal spite stirs their spleen and, above all, what is their contribution to the welfare and the advancement of the Democratic party and the democratic system.

To you, my friends in Jefferson County, I submit the record. By it shall the conference and I be judged. And by it shall the real friends and the true lovers of the South be known.

Sincerely yours,

LOUISE O. CHARLTON.

Nashville Tenn Banner
October 10, 1939

Community Chest Funds Aid Clinic at Fisk



The well baby clinic at the Fisk University Social Center (top), one of the Negro welfare agencies financed by the Community Chest, serves seventy-five babies a month.

Wholesome recreation among Negro boys and girls is provided under Chest auspices (center).

Welfare work among the Negro population of Nashville is being effectively promoted through five welfare agencies financed in whole or in part by the Nashville Community Chest, as well as by other Chest agencies which in the scope of their operation reach both white persons and Negroes.

A Negro Youth Center at 1621 Eighteenth Avenue, North, (formerly the Monroe Harding Orphans Home), conducts an educational and recreational service for Negro boys and girls, providing wholesome activities with the special objective of character building. W. J. Faulkner is president and D. W. Crutcher, secretary.

Grace M. Eaton Day Home, 1402 Jo Johnston Avenue, provides a day home for pre-school Negro children of working mothers. Mrs. C. E. Dickerson is president and Mrs. J. J. Bailey, treasurer.

An outstanding service to the Negro population of Nashville and this section is rendered by the Hubbard Hospital Dispensaries, a part of the work of Meharry Medical School, providing for the care of needy Negro patients in the Hubbard Hospital as well as in the out-patient clinic. Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical School, heads the work and George W. Claridge is secretary.

The YWCA for Colored, 436 Fifth Avenue, North, renders numerous services along the same lines as the central YWCA of the city. The colored branch serves a total of 1,426 women and girls. Its paid membership is 548, the second largest of all Negro YWCA's in the United States, being exceeded only by New York City. This membership covers all parts of the city, organized in neighborhood units.

The YWCA has conducted an interracial program over the past three years, the present city-wide program dealing with problems of different races around the world. The purpose of this work is to educate leaders in the various groups.

The YWCA serves as a clearing house for many local problems. It operates a half-day free employment service in cooperation with the state employment service. It has the only dormitory for Negro girls in the city, housing at present twenty-two residents. The YWCA receives all problem cases that come through the Travelers' Aid, the Transient Bureau, and Vanderbilt Hospital. Last summer it operated a summer camp of twenty-four houses for four weeks for Negro girls of Davidson and Williamson Counties. Rachel Taylor is the general secretary.



Mrs. G. A. Moore, house directress at the YWCA for colored, interviews a young woman applicant for employment (lower). Rachel Taylor (standing) is executive secretary of the colored YWCA, the second largest in the United States in paid membership.

The Fisk University Social Center at 503 Fifth Avenue, North, conducts a well-rounded program. It has a children's institute, which includes a kindergarten for pre-school children; a health clinic; a people's college which is an experiment in adult education attempting to work out educational procedures, with a regluar schedule at the center and decentralized classes in homes of the community; a community library and reading room; and a recreational program including boys' and girls' groups, gymnasium and playground activities.

The number of people served by the various activities per month is: People's College, 400; Well Baby Clinic, 78; Children's Institute, 60; Girls' Club, 60; Boys, Club, 100.

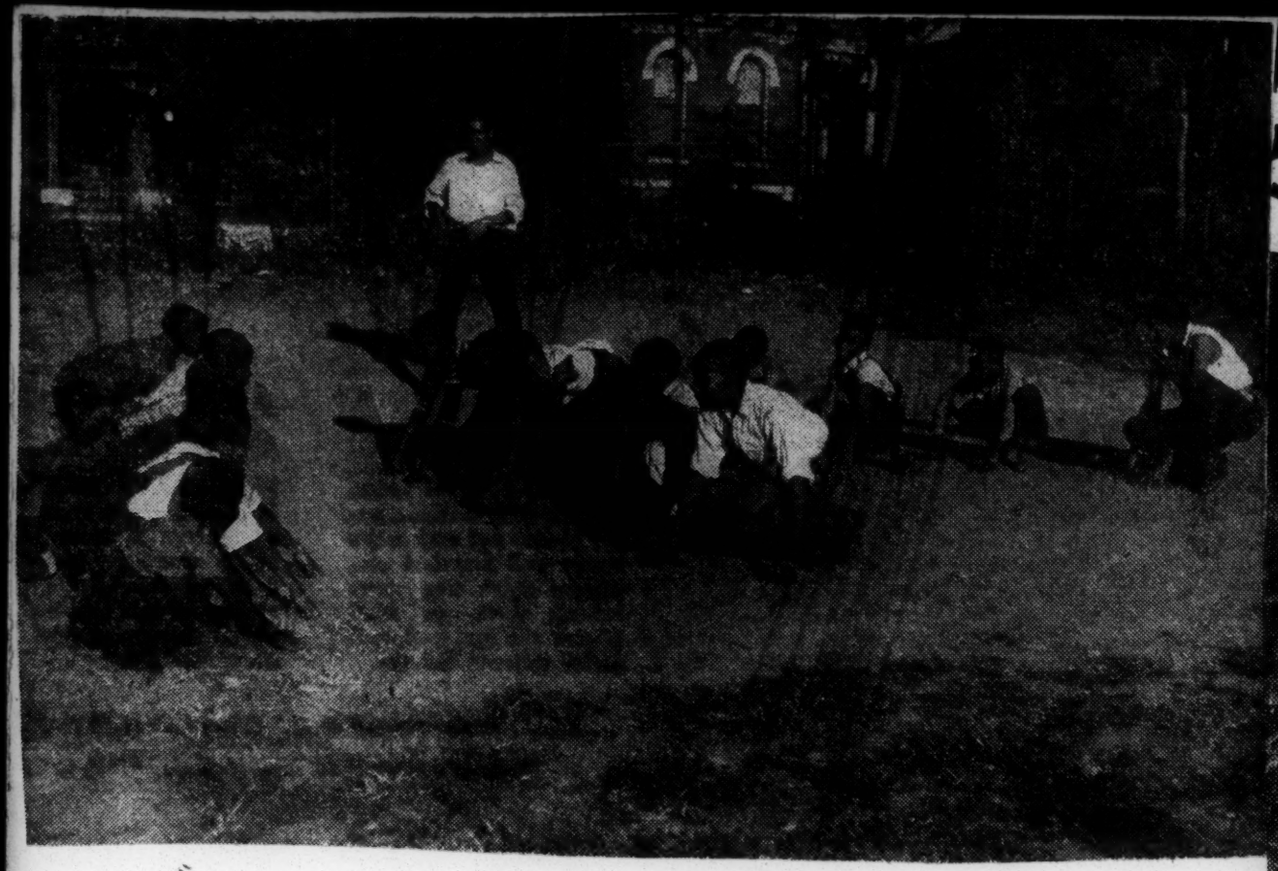
The center has operated since October, 1937, occupying the building and premises formerly used by the Bertha Fensterwald Settlement. This year for the first time it is run by a head resident, Mrs. M. A. Griffin, who is assisted by Mrs. Lettie Galloway, women and girls' worker; P. S. Walker, boys' worker, and Sarah K. Blake, children's director. The work of this staff is supplemented by part-time work of five graduate students from Fisk University, twelve NYA workers, and three WPA workers.

Former Jeanes Supervisor Now At Fisk Center

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ANF)--Mrs Ella Washington Griffin of Westboro, Mass. and for five years Jeanes Supervisor with headquarters at Bartow, Florida, has been appointed Head Resident of the Fisk University Social Center.

The Center is a feature of the program of Fisk's Social Science Department, directed by Dr Charles S. Johnson. As a Settlement House, it is located in a section of Nashville which is easily accessible to a large group of low-income Negro families, and also serves as a laboratory for graduate students who are interested in social problems.

Mrs. Griffin is a graduate of the Framingham (Massachusetts) State Teachers College and has taken special courses in Education and Social Work at Boston University and Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts.



MEMPHIS ELKS HELP 500 POOR FAMILIES



MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—More than $800 realized from "Blues Bowl Football Game" here recently was invested in 500 baskets of food for the poor people of this city. The baskets were delivered Saturday. Left to right, Lieut. George Lee, S. W. Qualls and Dr. J. B. Martin are holding the sacks of money.

By JAMES C. DICKERSON

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — (SNS) —500 needy families in Memphis and its confines were made happy Saturday, December 23rd, when a committee headed by Lieut. Geo. W. Lee, exalted ruler of Bluff City Lodge No. 96, I. B. P. O. E. of W. —author of "Beale Street" "River George", and father of the first Blues Bowl game of Pig-Skinners; Sam W. Qualls, co-owner of Dunbar Shoe Store, owner of the great undertaking establishment which bears his name and chairman of the Elks' 'Needy' Xmas Fund; Dr. J. B. Martin, owner of South Memphis Drug Store, part owner Red Sox baseball team and president of Negro American League Baseball Association; W.H. Avery, grand traveling deputy of I. B. P. O. E. of W., and Newbegin Jones, state deputy of Tennessee Elks, distributed 500 baskets of food containing 21 items of groceries.

Eight City of Memphis trucks were heavily laden with baskets at 9 a. m. Saturday and practically all were delivered but 100 of which some of the people had moved, died or disappeared otherwise. However, they were given to other needy families immediately upon receipt of notice that they were not delivered to the original persons or families intended for.

Kingsport, Tenn. Times
June 7, 1939

NEGROES HERE TO GET NEW HOMES

Slum Clearance Board Offers Proposal to Council for New Development

A new development for housing Kingsport's increasing negro population will be submitted for consideration to the United States Housing Authority before the last of the week, according to Walter F. Smith, chairman of the Kingsport Housing Authority for slum clearance.

Chairman Smith outlined the proposal to the board of mayor and aldermen which met last night in regular session. Members of the board approved the proposed development and favored appropriation of funds as the city's share for construction of streets and a pedestrian underpass under the Clinchfield railroad tracks.

Yesterday Chairman Smith said he accompanied a selected group of Kingsport negroes to the site which is to be located south of the Clinchfield railroad tracks in an area composed of approximately 50 acres between the old dye plant and the property of the General Shale Products company.

Room for Expansion

He pointed out that the authority would not use more than five or six acres for construction of houses under the present slum clearance project, but that the remainder of the development will be available for expansion "for years to come."

It is estimated by the authority that under the present housing setup between 35 and 50 dwelings will be constructed on lots measuring 50 feet by 150 feet.

After hearing the proposal of the housing chairman the board approved the proposal and agreed to appropriate funds for streets and the pedestrian underpass which is not expected to exceed $100,000.

According to the plans, the principal street to be constructed will be approximately one half mile in length along the south border of the railroad tracks entering Sullivan street at the underpass on the Eastman road.

Near School

The pedestrian underpass would be constructed at least a half mile west of the vehicular underpass and would be within five and one half blocks of Douglas' school.

Chairman Smith said.

The board passed on third and final reading a cooperative agreement ordinance with the local housing authority after the ordinance was read and a few corrections made. Regarding the cooperative agreement, Chairman Smith read an interpretation of the clause in the contract which had been requested of Washington authorities by the city council.

Chairman Smith read a letter from officials of the USHA advising the local authority to include 20 per cent more houses in the contract than at first anticipated which would bring the number of new houses in the slum clearance project to 204.

The object of increasing the number 20 per cent more than anticipated was explained as a protection should the USHA grant the slum clearance funds which would result in construction activities. There would be a margin in case more houses are needed than anticipated. By virtue of the margin the houses could be built without the city and local slum clearance authority applying for another grant and the filing of a second contract.

The application for the grant including all data concerning the city's slum clearance project is expected to be completed and forwarded to the USHA in Washington by Friday, Chairman Smith said.

Knoxville. Tenn.. Journal
June 28, 1939

Austin Homes Options Given To Authority

About 60 Per Cent Of Property Promised

Options have been acquired by the Knoxville Housing Authority on about 60 per cent of the property contained in the area on which the Authority is planning to construct its new Austin Homes low rental, slum clearance project, Chairman O. O. Berry said yesterday.

The project to be situated in the First Creek slum section, will cost about $1,000,000, and will be for Negroes.

The loan contract is expected to be returned soon from Washington, followed shortly by initial construction funds. On its receipt, the Authority will be ready to start exercising the options, Chairman Berry said.

"Property owners are cooperating well in obtaining the options," Berry said, "because they realize that without such improvement depressed values on their holdings will continue. Many prospective renters have been making applications to live in the new units."

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TENEMENT FIRE VICTIMS



MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

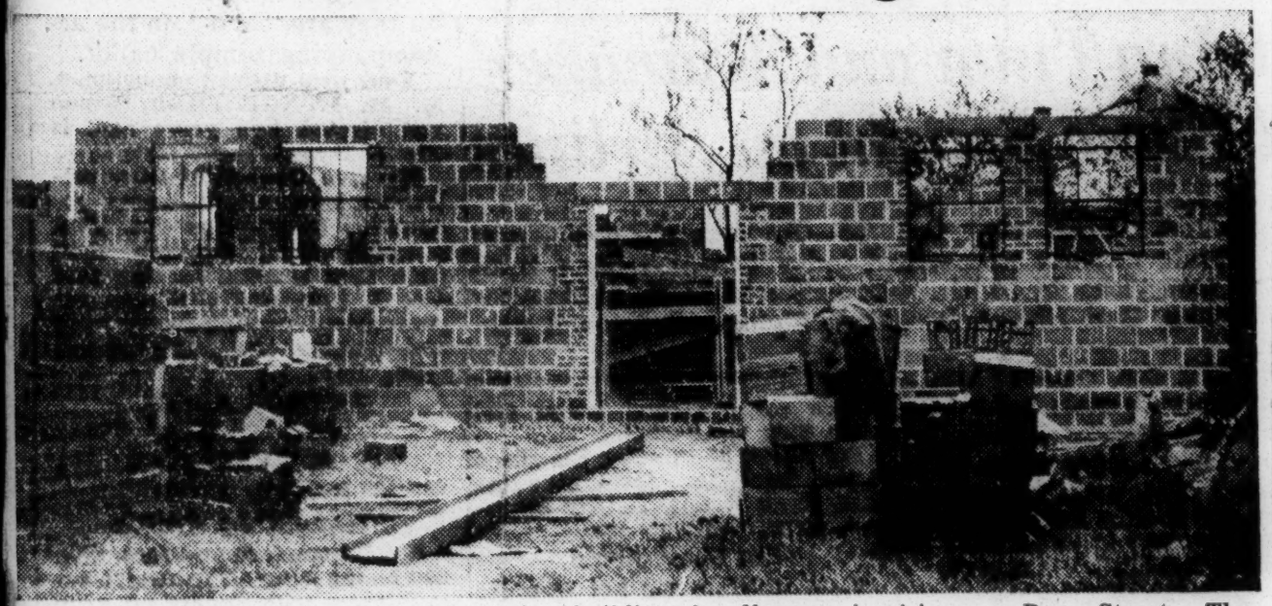
The fire disaster which swept away a two-story frame tenement last Friday afternoon, September 15, on South Second Street, routed forty families from their over-crowded quarters. In the general excitement, several persons were burned or injured.

Shown above several victims of the blaze. Left to right: Henry Johnson, Mrs. Mary Holmes, and Mrs. Bertha Heard, in whose apartment the fire is believed to have originated. Center photo, right end, Henry Curry keeps away the harmful effects of the flame by kissing his rabbit foot. Center lower left, and bottom picture show other fire victims looking on as firemen heroically battle the blaze.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 28, 1939

EIGHT YEAR DREAM REALIZED—

Community Mission on Dora Street Will Mean Much to Negroes There



This picture shows how the mission building for Negroes is rising on Dora Street. The mission represents the co-operative effort of Knoxville church people, both white and colored..

RISING up out of Dora Stree is a concrete brick building that is going to mean much t Negroes in that section.

It's a community mission, and when completed the dreams and efforts of an inter-denominationa church group of both whites and Negroes will be realized.

First unit of the building is now well under way.

One of the leaders of First Baptist Church years ago willed th land on Dora Street, just off University Avenue, for a mission t serve the city's Negro population

Started 8 Years Ago

Eight years ago efforts were started to raising money for starting the building. Little by little it trickled in. Early efforts were on the part of Negroes themselves.

Women Join In

About eighteen months ago, a group of women from uptown churches joined in. They solicited money, held socials and staged other means of raising funds. More than $1300 has now been raised.

A few weeks ago work on the building started. Now the walls are nearly completed. It's going to be fireproof, modern in every respect.

To Be Center

Leaders of the movement point out the new building will be not only a mission, but something of a community center of Negroes in the vicinity. Programs will be given, worship planned, and efforts made to keep children of the neighborhood off the street.

The building is equipped with a kitchen.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 7, 1939

State Welfare Group Headed By Jourolmon

Will Tackle Socio-Economic Problems

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Tennessee Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare now fashioned into a permanent organization concerned with democracy in Tennessee and socio-economic problems, will hold its next meeting in Chattanooga next March.

At its final meeting yesterday, ending a two-day session, the group named Leon Jourolmon Jr., a state utilities commissioner, as chairman and selected a full slate of other officers.

Stanton E. Smith of Chattanooga was selected executive secretary of the permanent organization and Miss Ina Scherrebeck of Nashville, treasurer.

Vice-chairmen are:

Ed Callaghan, Chattanooga labor representative; Mrs. W. C. Ross, Knoxville welfare worker; Hollis Reed, Memphis labor representative; James H. Sachs, publisher of the Nashville Times; the Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, and Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
September 27, 1939

FOR COMMUNITY FUND

Preliminary Work Is Begun On $405,000 Campaign

FIRMS WILL HELP DRIVE

Larger Business Organizations Will Conduct Their Own Work This Week and City-wide Push Will Start Oct. 13

Off to a whirlwind start, the Community Fund Campaign Organization distributed Fund information and supplies to large Memphis business firms yesterday.

The gigantic task of distribution of material in a week's time will be accomplished by the hundreds of Memphians who have pledged their support.

Individual Campaigns

During this week the larger firms will conduct campaign of their own—in each firm one person has been appointed to handle the solicitation of his fellow-workers.

The general campaign to raise $405,000 begins next Monday and will last through Friday, Oct. 13.

J. Bayard Boyle, chairman of the Public Service Division, reported that all the supplies had been sent to his committeemen.

Division Appointments

Mr. Boyde said that he had completed his division setup. Those appointed and their classification follows:

Financial: John M. Fox Jr., vice chairman. Committeemen: W. R. King, Frank Gilliland, Toof Brown, R. J. McElroy, Edward Salmon, Norfleet Turner, R. M. Metcalf Jr., Sidney Farnsworth.

Insurance: W. T. Buckner, vice chairman. Committeemen: Bruce Blalock, W. P. Brown, E. R. Caldwell, Howard D. Davis, Jeff Gros, F. W. Howland, Eugene Jones, Leroy E. Kerr, Mallory Morris, A. V. Prichart, L. Clark Ware, John Wendell, W. J. Winn, P. H. Gideon, Marshall Yardell.

Laundries and Cleaners: William L. Loeb, vice chairman. Committeemen: M. H. Jacobs, Henry Fisher.

Other Workers

Hospitals and Clinics: Robert G. Ramsay, vice chairman. Committeemen: V. L. Simmons, C. W. Thompson, Mrs. Mattie Mockbee, Mrs. Olive Gibson, Ruth Mayfield, Dr. Henry Hill, Miss Magdalen Bordgers, Dr. S. T. Rucker, Frances Reed, Miss M. L. Manass, Miss Mary Nell Sullivan, Mrs. Louise Sutherland, Dr. C. C. Turner, D. W. Gordon.

Theaters: M. A. Lightman, vice chairman. Committeemen: J. A. Prichard, John J. Rogers, O. W. Williamson.

Newspapers, Radio and Advertising: Clifford Penland, vice chairman. Committeeman: J. W. Malen.

Hotel and Communications: A. Arthur Halle, vice chairman. Committeemen: S. Toof Brown, E. H. Crump Jr., Mark Eldredge, L. K. Thompson.

Real Estate: Bethel T. Hunt, vice chairman. Committeemen: Roy Hancock, Tom Jones, R. W. Bailey Jr., Russell Wilkerson and J. M. Thompson.

Negroes To Map Plans For Fund Campaign

A nucleus of about 100 negro citizens will meet at 7 o'clock tonight at headquarters at Beale and Hernando to formulate plans for raising $2500 in contributions to the Community Fund from negroes who will be otherwise unsolicited for donations.

Negro business, professional, religious and educational leaders will map out the campaign which begins Monday. Joe Arnold Jr., executive secretary of the Friendly Clinic, prominent in negro civic and fraternal activities, is campaign chairman.

The negro group will work in cooperation with the regular Fund drive. Letters have been sent to negro leaders inviting their participation to join the campaign workers. Selection of colonels and captains of the divisions and chairmen of the men's and women's divisions will be made at tonight's meeting.

Memphis negroes receive some $35,000 annually of Fund contributions through various agencies, according to Fund officials.

Negro campaign headquarters will be open every day and in the early hours at night. A "kickoff" dinner at campaign headquarters will inaugurate the campaign Oct. 2.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 23, 1939

COLLEGE HILL EVACUATION BIG TASK





—Times Staff Photos.

Colored assistants have been employed by the Chattanooga Housing Authority to aid in evacuation of many families now living in the College Hill project area. The sign shown has been erected at the four corners of the area. The new staff, shown here, left to right, is Alphonso Robinson, R. L. Goodman, Marguerite D. Stinson and Ulysses S. Bynes.

HOUSING PROJECT CREATES PROBLEM

Officials Seeking Temporary Homes for Negroes of the College Hill District

Where to place the more than 300 Negro families remaining in the College Hill project area while their former dwellings are being razed and a low-cost housing unit constructed is a problem that is giving much concern to the Chattanooga Housing Authority.

Property is being bought daily and occupants are being notified to vacate, but the inevitable question of "where are we going" is one with which the local authority is trying to cope.

Under Richard Dugger, the authority has established a field office at the corner of Fourteenth and Cypress with four colored workers, three field workers and an office assistant, in an effort to sell the idea of early evacuation and to assist in finding temporary residence locations.

Rental Agencies Listed

Twelve real estate agencies which have rental and sale properties for colored have been lined up and their properties listed by R. L. Goodman and A. D. Robinson, field workers. The available places are made known to dwellers who are now renters from the government since their owners have sold the properties in which they live in an effort to speed up the exodus.

According to Ulysses S. Bynes, custodian, approximately seventy - five such families have moved to date, "but our biggest trouble lies in the fact that many who have lived in the area for as many as forty years do not want to leave their neighbors and ties in a section in which they have been so long."

Speaking of the difficulties encountered, Bynes said a large number of the families are on relief and have no funds with which to move and no where to go. "There are others too ill to be removed and still others too old to get out and find places for themselves and who have no one to do it for them," he stated.

According to Mr. Dugger, the authority is planning to raze the area in units and "expects more rapid progress in the matter of evacuation of other sections of the area as soon as work is started on the first unit."

Razing to Follow Evacuation

The district bounded by Poplar, Cedar, West Main and West Fourteenth streets was designated as the first units. Present plans are to tear down

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the buildings in the area as soon as it is cleared of property owners and tenants.

Goodman and Robinson are concentrating their efforts at present on assisting persons in the district and on collecting rents from "bought rental property." Property owners who have been paid for their homes by the government are permitted to live in them for a "reasonable length of time, until they find other locations, without paying rent."

A large map of the district is on display in the field office, and every assistance is given in the task of finding homes for the remaining families, the largest of which has fifteen members. Property owners who have Negro rental property to be conditioned are urged to co-operate in the emergency and list them with the housing authority.

When completed, the project will be the first for Chattanooga and will provide homes for 490 Negro families.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 26, 1939

Plans On Slum Projects Are Nearing Completion

Negro Project Ready For Bids March 10 And White By April 1, Chairman Berry Says; Fireproof Construction Planned

Architects are working day and night on the white and colored projects of the Knoxville Housing Authority, to provide low rentals and to contribute to slum clearance, so that bids may be called for in the coming few weeks.

The College Homes (colored) project will be ready for bids about March 10, O. O. Berry, chairman of the Authority said, while the Western Heights (white) project will be ready for bids April 1.

Berry revealed that the architectural firm of Baumann & Baumann had announced as its associate architects the firms of Barber & McMurray, R. F. Graf & Sons, Claude C. Brackney and Francis Painter. Charles F. Lester and William C. Pauley will be landscape architects; L. Ralph Bush will be electrical engineer; and Alvin L. Lindstrom mechanical engineer.

L. W. Frierson, executive director of the Knoxville Housing Authority, said that fireproof construction would be maintained throughout all buildings as it would lower insurance rates which vitally affect the rentals over the 60 year period the buildings are expected to be available for occupation.

"All the various building materials are being given equal consideration with the thought of maintenance costs foremost in mind," he said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 17, 1939

HOUSING PROJECT GROUP TO ASK CENTRAL HEATING

There will be a mass meeting today at 7:30 p.m. in Judge C. W. Lusk's courtroom, called by a committee of colored and white citizens interested in securing a central heating plant in the College Hill housing project for Negroes, and the proposed low-cost project for white citizens, construction of which has been approved and money appropriated.

Dr. W. A. Thompson, spokesman for the group, stated yesterday that the Rev. N. D. Shamborguer would deliver the principal speech.

Listed in the colored group pushing the matter for the College Hill project are D. C. ("Dock") Harper, Dr. P. A. Stephens, Sim Matthews, Walter Kendricks and Ulysses W. Richardson, Thompson stated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 14, 1939

B... TO BE OPENED TODAY FO... COLLEGE HILL WORK

The Chattanooga Housing Authority at 2 o'clock this afternoon will open bids for the demolition of buildings on six blocks of the site of the College Hill housing project for Negroes, the authority announced yesterday.

About a dozen contractors have obtained specifications for the job, but it is not known how many of them will submit bids, the authority's announcement said. The board of directors of the authority will meet tomorrow to pass upon the bids.

R. W. Dugger, field representative of the authority, said yesterday that 254 of the dwelling units on the project site are vacant and 156 are occupied. Five relief cases are numbered among the families still occupying houses on the site and they will be the last to be removed, Mr. Dugger said. Of the 156 families still occupying houses on the site, twenty are former owners and 126 are families paying rent. Mr. Dugger said.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 9, 1939

Bids Called For On Clearing Site

Bids on clearing the site for the Knoxville Housing Authority's Negro project, on University and Maria avenues, will be received by the Authority at its offices in the Park National Bank building until noon next Wednesday, when bids will be publicly opened and read.

The work bid on includes the demolition and disposal of buildings and structures and clearing of the 14-acre site, bordered by Maria Avenue, College Street, Shea street and University Avenue. The Authority also specifies that not less than minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications are to be paid on the project. Proposed forms of contracts including plans and specifications, may be obtained from the Authority.

Kingsport, Tenn. Times
March 7, 1939

SLUM CLEARANCE SURVEY ORDERED

Commission to Take First Steps In Getting Housing Project Underway

Kingsport's newest housing development, the slum clearance project which ultimately is planned to bring about the construction of homes for persons in the low-income bracket, was inaugurated today by the board of commissioners.

The board, headed by Chairman Walter F. Smith, met last night and voted to start immediately a survey of the first unit which is to be that section of the city bounded by Dale, Oak, East Sullivan streets and the Bristol highway. It was estimated that the initial survey will require two or three days. A called meeting of the board will be held the middle of next week for the purpose of making reports to the commission of the result of the survey.

Initial Survey

The survey will include the number of houses classed as substandard or unsanitary, the number of families living in such houses, the number of rooms per family and the number of members of the family occupying the same room. The initial survey will be made by G. P. Gaut, Jr., who was appointed by the board to make a survey of the first unit.

Action toward appointing a permanent secretary regarding the entire project was deferred. The appointment of a photographer under conditions of the U. S. Housing Administration, sponsors of the program, also was deferred.

Data Required

It was pointed out that the government not only requires data concerning the entire project, but also photographs of those houses and sections declared in the survey to be sub-standard.

According to requirements of the government administration, the complete survey of Kingsport and that territory within a radius of ten miles is to be made by the local housing authority and then forwarded to the USHA authorities together with recommendations. After the local survey is made the government will send its own representatives here to make a survey.

New Homes

The objective of the housing authority is the construction of a large number of dwellings for both white and negro families in the low income bracket.

The City of Kingsport will be requested by the board through its chairman to appropriate an amount not to exceed $1,500 for administrative expenses of the local board during the first year which, it is understood, will be re-paid by the federal government.

The board itself set the amount of the appropriation to be requested, all of which may not necessarily be expended during the first year.

First Meeting

Last night's meeting was the first held by the newly appointed board. The members elected Ben M. Brown vice-chairman and C. C. Hamlett, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the board attending were George E. Stone and A. L. Addington. Mayor W. L. Holyoke and City Manager Frank L. Cloud also attended

Regarding the business of organizing, the board adopted a resolution creating the Kingsport Housing Authority and authorized the secretary to purchase necessary equipment which will be required to carry on the work of the board.

Monthly Meetings

It was voted that regular monthly meetings will be held in the council room of the city hall on the first Monday of each month. All special or called meetings may be authorized by the chairman who is required to give notices to other members of the board at least one day prior to the date of the meetings.

The officers of the local board are elected to serve one year terms. At each meeting all routine business matters will be discussed including the reports of committees. Votes on all matters concerning the project will be made by each member of the board from the roll call including the chairman.

Does No Building

Although Congress has appropriated funds for slum clearance throughout the nation, the USHA does no building itself, but lends the money to the local housing authority which is required through the sale of bonds to supply an amount equal to ten percent of the total USHA loan.

The USHA agrees to contribute to the local group a subsidy equal to three and one half percent of the cost of the project. The local group, in turn, must make its annual contributions, usually by making the new housing exempt from taxes.

As the new houses are completed, no one whose monthly income is more than five times the rent that would be charged, is allowed to become a tenant. The USHA requires that wherever a new house is erected, a sub-standard house must be torn down.

Kingsport, Tenn. Times
March 7, 1939

TO SCHOOL NEGRO DRIVERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7. (AP)—A traffic safety school, sponsored by the Young Negro Voters' Association, will hold its first session tonight at Lemoyne College. Police officials will serve as instructors for negro drivers. The school will meet each Tuesday night for six weeks.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
March 9, 1939

A Task For All

At the request of negro citizens, the Police Department has started a six weeks' course in traffic safety methods at Le Moyne College. The instructors include Captain Fowler and his staff from the Traffic Safety Bureau. The students include truck drivers, chauffeurs, and owners of automobiles. The course is open to any negro who wishes to attend.

A study of the day by day record of traffic violations will show that a considerable percentage of traffic violators sent into court are negroes. The record of year by year traffic fatalities in Memphis shows a high percentage of victims to be negroes, particularly in the pedestrian class. Negroes have a very definite stake in what is being done to improve traffic conditions in Memphis.

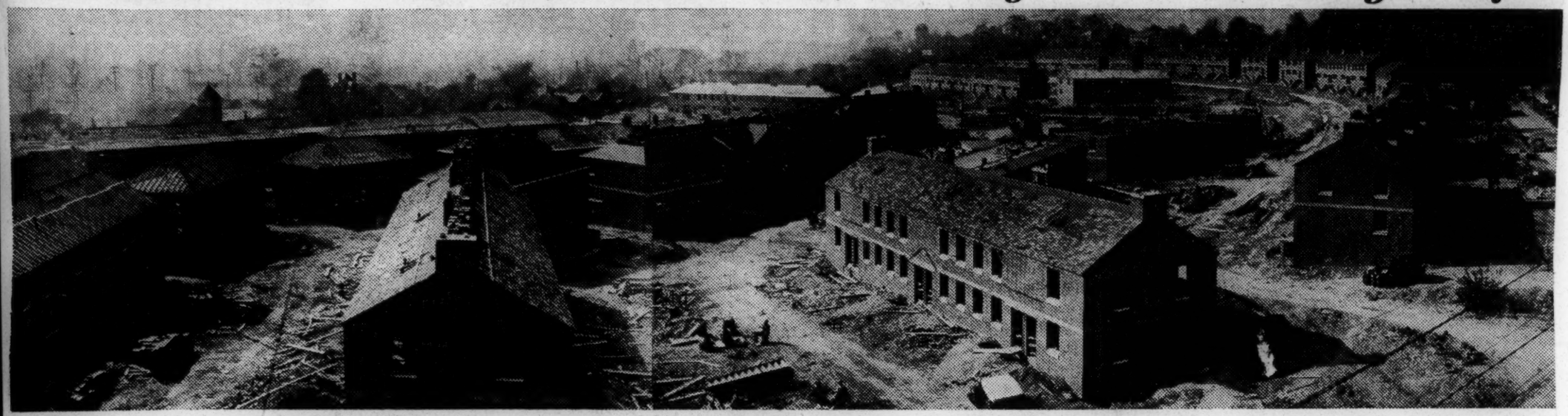
Any traffic safety effort, to be successful, must be an all-community effort. The fact that the negroes themselves ask for organization of a traffic safety school for members of their race with police instructors supervising the courses, is one of the most significant and encouraging developments in the current effort to make Memphis the Nation's safest city.

More than 100 attended the opening of the school Tuesday night. Leaders in the movement say that many others will be registered for the courses before the next session is held. Captain Fowler says that the interest and enthusiasm manifested at the opening of the school equals that displayed anywhere he has inaugurated the plan of traffic control education.

The negro population of Memphis represents a high percentage of the whole. If the enthusiastic co-operation of negro drivers and pedestrians can be enlisted in the cause of traffic safety, genuine improvement in the general traffic situation can be expected.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 19, 1939

N-S Gives You First Panoramic Look at City's First Housing Project



FIRST actual view of the College Homes slum clearance and low-cost housing project as it looks today is presented in the panoramic picture above. James Richmond, News-Sentinel photographer, had his camera on top of Maynard School for the shot.

The project is in final stages of construction. Observe the irregular rows of roofing tile piled along the tops of roofs on some of the structures. Others are ready for tile roofing and still others have not had the roofing structure erected.

There are four types of buildings in the project—A, B, C, and D. There are 13 A Buildings, 22 B's, 13 C's, and One D type.

Largest of all is Type A, one of which is the large building in the center facing the camera with the gable in the middle. This and 12 other buildings like it have 10 dwelling units each, ranging from 3 1-2 to 5 1-2 rooms per unit.

The building in the foreground with gable facing the camera is one of the 22 B type buildings. Each has six dwelling units, with 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 rooms per unit.

Two smaller buildings at the left, without roof tile, are C type buildings. There are 13 of these, each containing four dwelling units ranging from 3 to 3 1-2 rooms per unit.

There is only one D type—the small building at the right in the curve of the driveway, without roof structure.

Space not occupied in the project will be utilized for driveways, parks and playgrounds. To the right is College Street and beyond to the right is Knoxville College. Beyond the College Homes project remaining slum area may be seen.

All buildings are of brick, with concrete floors and all are fireproof. Coal stoves will be used for heating. Openings in the building in foreground are for ventilators.

The site and buildings together when complete will have cost approximately $1,500,000. The 50 buildings in the project will house 320 Negro families. Applicants for units are now filing their requests at an office on the project grounds. The project will be completed next spring.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
December 17, 1939

Fifth Street Children Help Needy





Upper picture shows the elementary school Junior Red Cross of the East Fifth Street School; lower picture, the junior high section.

Negro Pupils Fill Baskets To Help Needy

Junior Red Cross workers of the elementary department of East Fifth Street School, who worked earnestly getting these baskets ready to distribute to the needy for Christmas.

They are Eva Franklin, Savannah Ellis, Mary McCullum, Charles Green, Charles Bennefield, Susie Levell, Barbara Howard, Inez Mitcham, Coleman Jones, Annie Cook, Letha Wilson, Earnest Nunn, Robert Fields, Frank Howard, Augustine Sims, Doris Fortson, Cleola Jessup, William Reed, Alfred Walker, Joyce O'Hara, Luella Lockett, James Connally, John Davis, Shirley Sewell, L. M. Clarida, Ruby Johnson, Ellen O'Neal, Bertha M. Mangram, Marie Stubble, Alvin Daniels, Alphonse Jenkins, Mary F. Evans, Carrie Alexander.

Junior High Red Cross members include:

Mrs. Prowell, Doris Bell, Carolyn Simmons, Isham Lewis, William Pitts, Laura Tatum, Miss Pickett, Johnnie Lee Vaughn, Johnnie ete Batts, Dorothy Lewis, Barbara Wooley, Charles Webb, Miss Hogue, Alice Jones, Berious Yancy, Rosa Sims, Jeanette Malone, Doris Collier, Miss Speheight, Lillian Stewart, David uckett, Francis Smith, Squeir Phillips, Carolyn Smith, M. Jones, Jacquelin Jereth, Gloria Hill, Catherine Clark Jeannie Sanders and Robert Strickland.

Miss Montgomery, Mattie Roach, Ida Ruth Collier, Noomi Banks, Monroe Ellis, Edward Favors, Miss Griffin, Elizabeth W. Yan, Francis Jones, Matterieen Oliver, Josephine Gills, Annie Mack, Miss Jones, Francis Montgomery Nancy Martin, Colomer Webb, Willie Doakus, Barbara Harrison.

Miss Dixon, Bernice Pyron, Helen Howard, Robert Wintfield, Cora Campbell and James McCullough.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 16, 1939

WRECKING FIRM BID APPROVED TO USHA

Atlanta Company Offers to Pay $675 for Salvaging on College Hill Job

The bid of the Rimer Wrecking company, of Atlanta, for demolition of buildings on the site of the College hill housing project for Negroes, was recommended yesterday by the Chattanooga Housing Authority for acceptance by the United States Housing Authority.

Of the eight bids, submitted Tuesday, Rimer's was the lowest, was the only one which offered to pay the Chattanooga Housing Authority for the contract, and was $2,320 under the next lowest bid, R. Glenn Young, secretary-treasurer of the local authority, announced.

Rimer's bid was to pay the Chattanooga Housing Authority $675. (The company which wrecks the buildings will receive all the salvage.) The next lowest bid was by the J. M. Krauss Lumber company, of Chicago, which offered to wreck the buildings at a cost to the Chattanooga Housing Authority of $1,645.

Other bidders were D. F. Brandon and Drake & Lowery, the only Chattanooga concerns bidding; the Harris Wrecking company, of Cleveland, O.; the Cuyahoga Wrecking company, of Cleveland, O.; the Sloan Wrecking company, of Nashville, and the Cleveland Wrecking company, of Cincinnati.

Acceptance of the Rimer Wrecking company's bid can only be recommended by the Chattanooga Housing Authority and the final determination rests with the USHA, Mr. Young explained. When the USHA passes on the recommendation, the contract will be let.

The specifications call for completion of the job within sixty days after the letting of the contract.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 17, 1939

'FRIENDLY' SUITS FILED BY HOUSING AUTHORITY

Friendly suits to clear titles in order for the Chattanooga Housing Authority to buy four of the pieces of land in the College Hill Negro housing project area were filed in circuit court yesterday by Will Allen Wilkerson, counsel for the authority.

The suits were brought against Sam McKenzie et al., Laura Zuber et al., Maggie M. Daniel et al., and the Commercial National bank et al. Mr. Wilkerson said the Chattanooga Housing Authority has obtained title to eighty-eight of the ninety-five pieces of property in the project area and deeds to three others have been approved, leaving only the four tracts mentioned in the suits. There is no disagreement between the authority and the property owners named in the suits, he said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
February 19, 1939

Negro Social Workers To Meet Tuesday at 6:30

The Social Workers' Council for Negroes will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 6:30 p.m. at the colored Y. W. C. A., East Eighth Street.

An address by Prof. J. Pope Dyer, who has made many successful studies of crime and who has made a very fine contribution to interracial activities in this community; a report of the education committee, which has drawn up an outline for the study of crime in the city and county schools, and the election of officers will be the important items of the meeting.

The Social Workers' Council has adopted for a year's project the study of Negro homicides, which it eventually hopes to use as a base for an anti-homocide campaign. As the age level for homicides has not been limited to the adults, the council decided that it would be very timely to have the schools share in this study, that the students might (1) assist in finding necessary data, (2) that they might become conscious of crime at an early age.

Those teachers that have been assigned to this special study, the members of the council and friends who are in sympathy with the program of the council are urged to be present Tuesday evening.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 11, 1939

Southern Methodists Asked to Sponsor Negro Girls' Camp

Representatives from Southern Methodist churches attended a meeting of the city mission board held Monday afternoon at Bethlehem house. Talks on social service work among Negroes were heard and the board was asked to sponsor a camp for Negro girls, since there is none near Chattanooga. Mrs. George Jacoway reported on the Holston missionary conference, which she attended last week, and Mrs. W. E. Brock gave an interesting report on the missionary council held at Asheville, N. C.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 9, 1939

CENTRAL HEATING URGED IN PETITIONS

Plumbers Report Over 2,000 Names to Pleas for Plants in Colored Housing

About 150 petitions urging the installation of a central heating plant in the colored housing project now underway on College hill are being circulated by members of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' union and, according to reports last night, nearly 2,000 have signed the petitions.

The petitions are to be sent either to Representative Sam D. McReynolds or Nahtan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, according to Ed Bork, Jr., one of the leaders in circulating the petitions.

Members of the union sponsoring the installation of a central heating unit have invited the public to attend a meeting in Judge Martin A. Fleming's city courtroom Wednesday night at 8 o'clock to consider the proposal.

Says Plan to Save Money

The initial expense of installing a central heating plant is about 50 per cent. higher than the cost of installing individual heaters for each house, Bork said, but in the long run the government will save money with a central heating plant and this type of heating will help eliminate the smoke nuisance.

"These projects are financed on a sixty-year basis," said Bork, "and we have compiled figures to show that over a period of six years the government will save approximately $1,000,000 in heating costs by the installation of a central heating unit."

Bork said that central heating plants were installed in the housing projects that have been approved for Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham and all other projects north of the Ohio river. Bork said he had received letters from several representatives and senators expressing a hope that the central heating plant will be installed here.

"Will Eliminate Smoke"

"The chamber of commerce and city officials have created a smoke abatement board to eliminate the smoke nuisance," he said. "If a central heating plant is installed, it will result in one or two smokestacks instead of 200 individual smokestacks."

Following is the text of the petitions being circulated by members of the union:

"We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, having the welfare of the city and community in which we live at heart and considering this matter from a standpoint of health and economy and also from a smoke abatement standpoint, feel that the housing authority is making a mistake in heating the low-cost housing projects, both white and colored, with circulating heaters.

"We, therefore, request that the Chattanooga Housing Authority put steam heat in these projects, as we know they have $500,000 available, which is more than enough to install a heating plant in each project. We feel that the public welfare requires this."

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
April 10, 1939

Named Counsel For Housing Body



Tom Shriver (above), Nashville attorney and Davidson County campaign manager of the successful coalition ticket in the state election, was named counsel today for the Nashville Housing Authority, Chairman James A. Cayce announced. Shriver is a strong supporter of Senator K. D. McKellar in Davidson County.

The Nashville Authority met briefly, elected Shriver and selected four possible sites for the Negro and the white housing projects to be erected with funds which are scheduled to be received from the United States Housing Authority in the near future.

The proposed sites are only tentative selections. Later in the week, Chairman Cayce said, the USHA representative in charge of project locations will meet with the Authority here and will discuss sites, appraisals and USHA regulations on options and other details pertaining to the selection of locations for the two new projects.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 7, 1939

3 Negro Groups Indorse Curfew Law

While three Negro organizations and the Negro truant officer indorsed the resurrected curfew law, which goes into effect April 15, a discordant note was struck by John L. Pitts, Jr., secretary of the James A. Henry branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Enforcement, Pitts asserted, will merely provoke the boys to devise means of evading the law.

Helen Martin Taylor, president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, composed of twenty-seven organizations, pleaded that "officers of the law enforce curfew among our group as rigidly as among other groups that are trying to curb crime."

The Monarch Club, composed of 150 Negro men, has gone on record as indorsing the law and has pledged cooperation in enforcement.

Ulysses W. Richardson, Negro truant officer, released a letter yesterday, saying "if there ever was a time when curfew should ring for the epidemic of delinquency, it is now."

The Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward, through its leader, D. C. Harper, revealed that last night it had adopted a resolution calling on authorities to enforce the ordinance strictly.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 7, 1939

NEGROES INDORSE PLAN FOR CURFEW

Civic Clubs, Truant Officer Join in Plea for Strict Enforcement of Law

Three Negro civic clubs and the truant officer for the colored schools have issued statements urging the city commission to "rigidly enforce" the resurrected curfew law among the Negro group when it goes into effect April 15.

At a meeting Monday night the local chapter of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs took a definite stand for "support of the forces that are urging the resurrection of the law for the benefit of law and order."

Helen Martin Taylor, president of the club which is composed of twenty-seven mothers, garden, social and civic organizations, in a statement yesterday made a plea that "the officers of the law enforce curfew among our group as rigidly as among other groups that are trying to curb crime." She stated that her reason for this insistence is that "so often the colored group is overlooked."

Ulysses W. Richardson, Negro truant officer, in a letter released yesterday said his experiences with truancy among Negroes has been such as to make him certain that "if there ever was a time when curfew should ring for the epidemic of delinquency, it is now."

He pointed out that the "present wave of crime in the 'teen ages, is largely traceable to the harum scarum way parents allow their children of ages below 16 to group up and perpetrate petty mischief after dark in their early years."

Wednesday night the Monarch club of 150 Negro men, organized last November by J. B. Bobo, president, for civic and charitable purposes, went on record indorsing and "pledging co-operation to the authorities in the proper enforcement of the law." The club said the law was "the finest gesture that could be made in the community's effort to curb the crime situation of the present and greatly lessen it in the future."

D. C. ("Dock") Harper, Seventh ward, Second precinct leader, said that his organization in a meeting last night, adopted a resolution calling on the authorities of the city to enforce the ordinance strictly. In part the resolution read, "having considered carefully the proposed invoking of the curfew law, the voters of this precinct indorse and pledge ourselves its support, feeling that much good can be done by its rigid action."

One discordant note was struck among Negroes of the East Ninth street section by John L. Pitts, Jr., secretary of the James A. Henry branch Y. M. C. A., Pitts said, "my experience with boys of our section leads me to believe that enforcement of a curfew law will serve to increase in the minds of boys of this section schemes and devises to thwart the law and probably will lead to an increased crime tendency.

"When boys of this age are forbidden by a law of another century, they immediately start out, no matter how young they are, to think up ways and means to surreptitiously gather, plan to break the law, and plan crime."

Enforcement of curfew has been scheduled to begin April 15, as soon as exemption badges and cards can be had for newsboys.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 25, 1939

HOUSING BODY BUYS 35 ACRES FOR NEW UNITS

Tract Adjoining East Lake for White Housing Project Cost $21,240 Cash

LOCATION CALLED 'IDEAL'

$1,500,000 Development to Include 30 Buildings With 316 Units

Architect's sketch of project is printed on Page 14.

Selection of a thirty-five-acre tract of land adjoining East Lake as a site for the $1,500,000 white housing project was announced yesterday by P. H. Wood, chairman of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, simultaneously with the filing of a deed for thirty-three acres in the tract, purchased from Mrs. Virginia A. Hagan for $21,240 in cash.

The remaining two acres is owned by SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church and embraces a tract on the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue. Arrangements are being made for the purchase of this segment for $3,500.

The new housing project will be located between Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth streets and between Fourth and Seventh avenues. It is bordered by Fort Cheatham and the property of the Williams and Voris Lumber company and the Carter Candy company.

Location Called "Ideal"

"We consider it an ideal location for the housing project," said Chairman Wood. "There are no buildings on the tract and the section is pleasantly wooded. The development will front on Fourth avenue."

Plans for the housing project involve the construction of approximately thirty buildings which will include 316 dwelling units. Chairman Wood announced also that the housing authority has made an application to the USHA for an additional loan of $500,000 for the construction of 120 additional dwelling units.

The buildings will be one and two stories and it is expected that the contract will be ready to let around July 1.

The tract does not extend all the way to Twenty-third street. A row of lots fronting on Twenty-third street and extending back about 150 feet is not included in the tract.

Most of the land is elevated, but a section on the north end is too low for building purposes and it has been covered by flood waters of the Tennessee river at various times. This section embraces about eight acres and Glenn Young, executive secretary of the housing authority, said that this part will be developed into a park. A similar playground for children is to be located directly behind the principal development.

Similar to Birmingham Project

The buildings will be similar to those constructed in the Birmingham housing project. Each one will house from eight to ten dwelling units of from three to five rooms each. Each unit will have a front and back yard. The development will be known as the "East Lake Courts."

The Chattanooga Housing authority already has started work on the Negro housing project on College Hill. The land there has been purchased and the work of demolishing the buildings is almost completed.

Bids for the construction of buildings on the College Hill project will be opened May 9. The total cost of the Negro project is expected to be around $2,765,000.

The cost of both housing projects will be met principally by a 90 per cent. loan from the USHA and bonds will have to be issued by the housing authority for the balance.

Plans for the East Lake project were drawn by Architects Selman T. Franklin and W. H. Sears.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
June 11, 1939

HOUSING OFFICIAL ISSUES WARNING

Cayce Says Property Owners Can't Deal Through Real Estate Men

Chairman James A. Cayce of the Nashville Housing Authority warned owners of property located on the proposed sites that they are getting themselves "in a serious jam, if they grant options to real estate dealers."

"We can buy the property only one way, and that is directly from the owners, and we can't negotiate through any real estate men, even if we wanted to," Cayce said.

WILL FACE SUITS

He warned that the property owners tying themselves up with options will face condemnation suits, if they are not in a position to deal directly with the authority.

Cayce said that he has received reports from the sites for both the white and Negro projects that "real estate operators are busy getting options." "Nobody will get rich quick on the government, and we are not going to pay one cent more than a fair price," Cayce said.

He explained that committees from the Real Estate Board will make appraisals of the property to be purchased or condemned, and set a "fair price for them."

BOARD ACTS AS AGENT

Then the board itself will buy as agent for the authority, it was explained.

The white project is bound on the north by the alley between Shelby and Sylvia, on the east by Seventh Street, on the south by the south margin of old Boscobel College site, and on the west by Sixth Street.

The Negro project site is bound on the north by Cannon Street, on the east by Lewis Street, on the south by Lafayette Street, and on the west by Claiborne Street.

Housing Board Puts Into Effect Rules To Require Renters To Tell Income

8-11-39
Nashville, Tenn.

Thirty-five Families Let Out Have Until October To Find New Homes; Talk Of Politics At Project Continues

The local experiment in municipal housing, as represented by the building of Andrew Jackson Courts, while possibly destined to be a boon to a majority of those who will be privileged to rent apartments in it, is about to turn out to be a big disappointment to many others who had settled down in their new homes, satisfied that all they had to do was to pay their rent and maintain a reputation for good conduct in order to stay there as long as they wished.

The Nashville Housing Authority took charge of the project the first of August and besides making a change in management, which mattered not very much to the average tenant, the authority adopted drastic rules with regard to who might continue to live in the aparments.

Most drastic of the rules is a strict enforcement of the provisions relating to the income of those who would be allowed to be tenants. Some of the tenants are finding out that it really is somebody else's business besides your own as to how much money you make, and that question actually can be asked of an individual when he goes to rent a house for his family.

In the housing project if a person makes more money than a stipulated sum, he is considered too well off to live in the Andrew Jackson Courts. If he applies for an apartment and is found to make too much money to live in one, he can not be accepted as a tenant. On the other hand, it is now disclosed, if a person who already is living in the project is known to make more money than "the law allows" he must do one of two things: either he must move out or he must pay more for the same size of an apartment than his neighbor who earns less money.

The board intends to give the "well to do" tenants time to seek other quarters, it is stated. But they must be prepared to leave thirty days after moving day in October. It is stated that more than enough new renters have applied for the quarters that are to be vacated.

Thirty-five families were given notice to move this week according to report. All of them are in the "higher income bracket", it is reported.

It is understood that the board is trying to make the housing project really serve persons of lower income groups, although it is not evident that the original idea of providing a "slum clearance" project is to be carried out.

The fear of the local housing project being converted into some sort of political club, or of forcing the occupants to be subject to political control has been voiced by persons who recall the investigation of political conditions in Memphis. It is remembered that persons who lived in the housing project in that city testified before the committee, headed by Attorney Fuqua of this city, that they were approached by politicians of the city machine and told that they must vote as they were told or else they would be forced to give up their homes in the project.

It is known that occupants of the local housing project are of all political and religious faiths and some would resent being told how to vote as vigorously as they would resent being told where they should go to church. Some of the occupants are members of political clubs in the city and are expecting to continue to belong to these clubs. Persons both in the housing project and citizens on the outside, it is known, will be alert to the possibilities of the tenants being regimented for political purposes and will do their best to preserve for all of the citizens the privileges they are entitled to enjoy whether in a municipal housing project or in individual homes.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 9, 1939

Chest Helps Her Grow Up



This baby is one of six housed at the Holly Street Colored Orphanage. Here she will have a chance to grow up and become an asset instead of a liability to this community. The orphanage, caring for sixty-seven children, receives aid from the Community Chest.

Negro Orphanages Are Rare, But Chattanooga Has One

Chattanooga has the only colored orphanage in Tennessee and one of the few in the nation.

It started in a small frame building some years ago when Marie Ingram, matron, took in three homeless Negro children to raise.

Marie turned to her friend, Mrs. Joe W. Johnson, for financial help and guidance.

From this small beginning and a desire on the part of Marie Ingram to do something for her race has grown the Holly Street Colored Orphanage.

Instead of three homeless children, the orphanage is housing sixty-seven, including six babies the youngest of which is 3 weeks.

The building was donated by the city and the orphanage has been placed on the list of institutions aided by the Community Chest. It gets $158 a year from the Chest, $50 a month from the city and $33 a month from Hamilton County.

The orphanage takes in colored children who have no other place to go. There they are trained to become useful citizens instead of charges on the community.

A board of directors acts as a governing body. Mrs. Joe Johnson is chairman. Other members are Mrs. Joe V. Williams, Dr. James Fowle and A. M. Pennebacker. But Mrs. Johnson is the leading spirit behind the whole movement.

The instiution needs baby clothes, sheets and clothing for older children. By contributing to the Community Chest citizens here will make it possible to continue the operation of this institution.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
November 12, 1939

RED CROSS GROUP ELECTS

Negro Schools Are First to Enroll 100 Per Cent

Negro schools of Memphis, first group in Shelby County to enroll 100 per cent in Junior Red Cross, elected officers of their Junior Red Cross Council at a meeting of more than 100 representatives at Porter School Friday.

Those chosen are: Loraine Small, president, Manassas High; Marguerite Ashley, first vice president, Washington High; Oswald Cash, second vice president, Manassas High; Dorothy Ewell, third vice president, Melrose Junior High; Gladys Weir, recording secretary, Washington High; Vivian Walton, corresponding secretary, Manassas High; and Ada Benton, treasurer, Washington High.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 10, 1939

2 of Negro Advisory Body on Housing Resign Places

Dr. N. A. Henderson and A. A. Felding Claim Committee Has Not Been Consulted; Chairman of Group Satisfied.

Two members of a committee of five selected by the Knoxville Housing Authority to advise on matters affecting the College Homes Housing project have resigned. The two are Dr. N. A. Henderson and A. A. Felding

The reason they gave in a letter to Chairman Olin Berry, of the KHA, was that they had not been consulted when steps were taken in the development of the College Homes project.

"Feeling that the committee has in no sense been an advisory committee and that it has been impossible for us to be of any service . . . because of the policies outlined, we hereby tender our resignations," the letter concluded.

Chairman Is 'Satisfied'

The three other members of the committee are Webster L. Porter, chairman, Dean Hardy Liston, of Knoxville College and C. W. Cansler. Chairman Porter said he did not know of the resignations of his colleagues.

"I am satisfied and intend to serve on," he said. "If others intend to resign I don't know it."

Prof. Cansler likewise said he knew nothing of the resignations and said he would serve on. Dean Liston could not be reached.

Mr. Berry said he had acknowledged receipt of the resignations "with regret." He said they will be acted on at the next KHA meeting set for Nov. 16 and that the matter of filling the vacancies may be acted on then.

"We have consulted the committee when necessary," Mr. Berry said. "Of course we have not consulted them every whip-stitch, but I have had no complaint from any of them before this. I know of no good reason why they should have resigned.

Letter From Two

The letter:

"On the 6th of January 1939, we were informed that we were selected, along with three others, to serve upon matters relating to and affecting Negroes on the College Homes Project. At a later date we were called in along with others to be shown the completed plans for the development and to O.K. the same. Some changes were suggested but after the Housing Authority outlined the policies and plans and showed how these changes could not be made, the plans stood as were.

"Some weeks later we read in the daily papers that a second site had been selected for another Negro division in East Knoxville. We read further that difficulty was encountered and this site dropped. Still later we read that a site adjacent to Austin High School had been selected. Through the press we learned that this property was acquired, the project OKed by the Federal Government, that plans had been drawn up, and that the appropriation had been made for the same. All this information came from the press as this committee has never been consulted. We feel that an advisory committee should have been informed of these matters early and should have had some voice in them.

"A few weeks ago a representative from the U. S. Labor Department was here making inquiry about the employment of Negroes on the Negro project and a meeting was called in THE Authority offices. We knew absolutely nothing about this problem because no meeting with us had been called since January and no information had been given us by "The Authority.

"More recently some openings in the College Homes Project have been made for Negroes. The first information that we had that such openings existed was when applicants were sent to us by representatives of The Knoxville Housing Authority. Even now we have been called by individuals for recommendations for another job about which we have never heard from The Authority, but about which more than one applicant knows a great deal.

"Feeling, therefore, that the committee has in no sense been an advisory committee, and that it has been impossible for us to be of any service to The Knoxville Housing Authority because of the policies outlined, we hereby tender our resignation from The Negro Advisory Committee of The Knoxville Housing Authority, effective this date."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 16, 1939

SAYS NEGROES LOSE THROUGH 'BICKERING'

Porter Hits 'Intra-Racial Strife' in Housing Squabble.

Resignation of two members of a Negro committee advisory to the Knoxville Housing Authority on Negro housing projects today brought from Webster L. Porter, committee chairman, a criticism of what he called the "intra-racial bickerings and strife" among Negro leaders in Knoxville. The two who resigned were Dr. N. A. Henderson and A. A. Felding.

To this "intra-racial strife" Porter attributed failure of the Negro race often to obtain the recognition from white leaders which, he said, it otherwise would gain.

In addition to Porter, the two other members of the committee carrying on with him are Dean Hardy Liston, of Knoxville College, and C. W. Cansler.

Housing Authority Selects Race Advisory Committee

The Knoxville Housing Authority composed of Messrs. Olin Berry, Fred W. Keith, Frank Maloney, Walker Taylor and Max Friedman, selected five Negro leaders of Knoxville to form an advisory committee to serve upon matters relating to or affecting Negroes on the "College Homes" project, now under development.

The first meeting of the advisory committee was held on Thursday evening in the office of Dr. N. A. Henderson, at which time an organization was perfected with the following officers: Attorney W. L. Porter, chairman; Dr. N. A. Henderson, secretary.

Other members of the committee are Prof. C. W. Cansler, principal of the Mechanicsville Junior High School; Dean Hardy Liston of Knoxville College, and A. A. Felding, real estate dealer.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 22, 1939

BETTER CLASS HOMES FOR NEGROES PLANNED

Residences To Be Built Under FHA Provisions

In what is described at the city's first group project of building better class homes for negro purchasers under Federal Housing Administration provisions, H. Dlugach & Co. are planning to construct four brick residences for the market on the south side of South Parkway between Bellevue and Wilson.

The houses will be priced to sell at about $4000. They will be of modern construction throughout, with five rooms and bath each.

Applications for the project were filed with FHA last week. The location and other preliminary details are reported already to have been approved by FHA.

The neighborhood now contains a number of negro residences of the better type, and H. Dlugach & Co. said the new homes would be designed to conform to the standard of the section.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
January 17, 1939

Un-Wrecking

Negro Project Moved Ahead; Landscaper And Engineer Named.

The board of commissioners o he Chattanooga Housing Autho ty Monday afternoon authorize he taking of bids for demolitio of present building on three block of the site for the College Hill low rent housing project.

The authority approved the se lection by Architect L. H. Bull of Charles F. Lester of Knoxville as landscape architect and the Betts Engineering Company of this city as consulting enginer for the proj ect.

Bull estimated that the land scape planning and the actual land scaping work will call for an ex penditure of around $125,000 to $150,000. This will include a large amount of work besides the plant ing of shrubs and grass, including service driveways, etc.

Lester is a prominent landscape engineer, having done the landscaping work on both of the Nashville housing projects and handling other important jobs.

The Betts Engineering contract will include drainage planning. It also includes water, sewer and electric service. the latter for the outside distribution and lighting as well as the wiring plans in the buildings.

Bull explained that the Bett company is entering into a contrac with L. Ralph Bush of Atlanta fo the electric work planning. This engineer, he said, has prepared the plans for several other housing projects. No estimate of the amount involved in the engineer ing was given.

A landscape architect and con sulting engineer are requirements of the USHA. The local authority must pass upon the architect's selection.

AD APPROVED

The authority approved an ad prepared by W. A. Martin, techni cal director, to appear in the local papers, setting out that bids for the demolition work will be accepted up to 2 p.m. February 7.

The right to reject all bids in the event the proposals for the demolition work are not satisfactory is held by the authority. In the event the bids are not regarded as satisfactory, bids for the razing of the site as a whole may be asked. The wrecker who gets the job will have a large amount of salvage material to sell.

The area upon which bids will be received is bounded by Poplar, West Main, Grove and West Fourteenth Streets. In a few instances the authority has agreed to permit former owners of the property to raze their buildings and salvage the material. These, of course, will be excepted.

TO NEW YORK

The authority authorized its chairman, P. H. Wood, to make a trip to Washington and New York. In the Capital, the chairman will confer with officials of the USHA regarding the low-rent housing projects here. In New York, he will attend a meeting of the na ional housing conference, address ng the group on January 27. He plans to leave the city on Janu ary 27.

The board approved the action of its chairman in employing three colored persons, a stenographer, Marguerite Stinson; and two contact agents, A. D. Robinson and R. E. Goodwin, to be attached to the field office opened on the site of the College Hill project.

The authority heard a report on the plan followed in acquiring property and the method of handling it, and transacted a number of routine matters.

The authority adopted a resolution offered by Prof. Spencer McCallie designed to keep the members in close touch with expenditures to guard against waste. The resolution provided for a daily report by Secretary-Treasurer Glenn Young showing the number employed, what work each employe is doing, the necessity for it and the amount expended.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
January 4, 1939

Names Of [illegible]onors To Tree For Negro Children Given

Mary Ellen Vaughn, principal of the Vaughn Training school, who sponsored a Christmas tree for needy Negro children, today announced those who donated to the fund as follows:

Mrs. W. R. Bell, Sr., Mrs. Lee Moore, Mrs. I. N. Gattis, Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Fox, Mrs J. W. Huggins, Mrs. R. W. Huggins, Mrs R. W. Vickers, Charity Circle, Dr and Mrs. Neal Frazier, Mrs. James Ozment, Mrs. Sophie McFadden Daily News Journal, President W J. Hale, of A. & I. State college, Overall Bros., Kerr & Martin Drug Store, Goldstein's, J. C. Penney, C S. Leatherman & Co., French Shoppe, Hoover & Newsom, Dani Mill & Grain Co., Sunshine Hosiery Mill, Ragland & Potter Co., Ransom Brothers Gin, Charles Store Davis Store, The Hub Dept. Store Quality Shoppe, Bryn Motor Co. Aubrey Cook, A. V. Carter, Augusta Pratt, Murfreesboro Laundry Co. Murfreesboro Mill Co. Inc., McCord Furniture Store, Mullins-Osborn Brown Hardware, Stickney & Griffis, Western Auto Store, Young Ogilvie & Co., Pearcy Jennings, Eddie Newsom, Jackson Brothers, 68 Tire Co., Murfreesboro Motors Inc., R. Y. Martin, N. D. Brown, McCord Furniture Co., Allen Service Station, The Rutherford Courier, Maney Agency, McCord & Harris, H. A. Todd Furniture, Sam Licker, Charles L. Briley, Cohen Furniture Co., Miller-Jones-Franklin Pearson, J. H. Macks, Yearwood, Riley Clark, Jr., H. W. Clark, C. R. Cawthon Leonard Cawthon, Buchanan & Tarpley, A. L. Smith Drug Store Hills Grocery, A&P Grocery, Brothers Store, Shearin Bros., College Place Student Class, Home Furniture, Woolworth, Mrs. Clarence Watson.

NAMED ON HOUSING BOARD

2-4-39

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2 — Mayor Thomas L. Cummings announced this week that he has appointed Attorney Coyness Ennix as one of the five members of the Nashville Housing Authority.

Attorney Ennix was the only Negro representative appointed on the commission.

Regarded highly by members of both races, Attorney Ennix is a native of Alabama and finished his law training at Howard University in 1931. President of the James C. Napier Lawyers' Association, chairman of the legal branch of the Nashville N.A.A.C.P., and a member of the New Deal Progressive League. Attorney Ennix is considered one of the city's outstanding civic leaders.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
January 26, 1939

HOUSERS TO MEET ON PROJECT MONDAY

Knoxville Housing Authority will plan heating, lighting and cooking arrangements for the College Homes low-rent housing project at a meeting Monday night, Authority Chairman Olin Berry said today.

Utility arrangements for the Negro slum clearance project were discussed at a meeting last night but no action taken, he said. Members of the Negro advisory committee, headed by Webster Porter, attorney, attended and discussed the project.

"Their committee told us that eevryone they had talked to seemed satisfied we were trying to build homes at a low cost and to reach rentals they could afford," Mr. Berry said.

Cost of the College Homes development in Mechanicsville will be around $1,300,000. Construction is due to start this spring.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 20, 1939

Negro Social Workers Meet Tuesday Night

The Social Workers' Council for Negroes will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. at the colored Y. W. C. A., East Eighth Street.

An address by Prof. J. Pope Dyer, who has made many successful studies of crime and who has contributed to interracial activities in this community; a report of the education committee, which has drawn up an outline for the study of crime in the city and county schools, and election of officers will be important items.

The Social Workers' Council has adopted for a year's project the study of Negro homicides, which it hopes to use as a base for an anti-homicide campaign.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 11, 1939

NEGRO HOUSING SITE CONTROVERSY ENDED

Original Vance Area, With Setback, Is Approved

Controversy over selection of a site for the Memphis negro housing unit officially ended yesterday when the City Commission approved the co-operative agreement between the city and the Memphis Housing Authority for the original Vance Avenue area except for a 150-foot setback between Wellington and Lauderdale.

The site was agreed upon several weeks ago, but required formal approval made yesterday by the Commission. The plot was one which was suggested by the Crump majority bloc of the Commission for recommendation by the MHA.

Walk C. Jones, MHA chairman, estimated it would be Summer before actual clearing could start on the area surrounded by Vance, Fourth, Butler, Mississippi and Landerdale. "Options on property must be obtained and property purchased before actual clearing can begin," he said.

The controversy which raged for weeks over the negro unit did not delay progress on the Lamar housing unit for white persons, Mr. Jones said.

The site first proposed by the MHA included Vance Avenue as the north frontage. An objection was made that much of the property facing Vance was valuable and that real estate values in that area would drop.

The Commission majority put thumbs down on the recommendation after a public announcement by MHA of the site. Property owners in the area organized, charging they had left the Vance property when the announcement was made and moved elsewhere, being left with two pieces of property on their hands.

The MHA and the majority bloc of the Commission then agreed on the setback on Vance, which would leave valuable property intact, but alter the original site only slightly.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 14, 1939

'UNFIT' HOUSES SOUTH OF MAIN ARE DESCRIBED

Wood Finds Few Children in 1,152 Residences Which Lack Sanitary Units

P. H. Wood, chairman of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, said yesterday that in a survey of 1,152 substandard houses, occupied by white people, south of Main street to the Georgia line, the authority had found only 21 per cent. have inside toilets, only 13 per cent. have bathtubs, and 77 per cent. are wired for electricity.

These are all houses which the authority considers "unfit for human habitation," Mr. Wood said—lacking in sanitary facilities, in heating and in other essentials. In the entire area occupied by the 1,152 houses the average number of children to a family is 1.86, he said.

The Chattanooga Housing Authority's first project, College Hill, whose site is now being cleared, will be the only one in the United States to date to be furnished with electric water heaters, Mr. Wood said in an address to the Engineers' club at Hotel Patten.

Electric Water Heaters

Every one of the 497 dwelling units will be equipped with a small electric water heater, of twenty gallons capacity or less, so rigged up that it will heat the entire contents once every four hours, Mr. Wood said. The size will be small so that electrically heated water cannot be used for washing, he said.

The electric water heater and a small electric stove will be connected to a single switch so that only one will operate at a time, Mr. Wood said. This will be done to keep down the demand charge for electricity by flattening out the peak demand that usually occurs between 5 and 7 p.m., he explained. (The authority will buy electricity and rent the houses with all utilities furnished.)

Mr. Wood said that when the Chattanooga Housing Authority proposed electric water heaters "it made their (the United States Housing Authority's) hair curl," but that the local authority was able to demonstrate that electrical water heating will be economical.

Larger Than Town of Norris

To suggest the extent of the College Hill project, Mr. Wood said that in the number of families housed it will be half again as large as the Tennessee Valley Authority's town of Norris.

Norris, he said, contains 350 families, while College Hill—covering twenty acres, or nine square blocks—will house 497 families, or approximately 2,500 persons, as large a population as that of many small towns.

Mr. Wood said the authority's survey preliminary to the selection of the College Hill site had disclosed some "astounding" facts relative to the size of Negro families. He said he embarked upon the housing work with the idea that all Negro families were large. The survey, he said showed that among the families occupying the 419 slum dwellings that stood on the site, there was an average of less than one child under 1[illegible] years old to the family, and a total of only seventeen children under [illegible] years old.

"That's very largely true all over the city, and I'm told by people who know that it's true in every city," Mr. Wood said. "In Chattanooga the average white family is larger than the average Negro family. The 1930 census showed average families here of 2.73 persons for Negroes, and 3.5[illegible] for whites."

Mr. Wood said that of the 419 slum dwellings in the College Hill area, all occupied by Negroes, only forty-one had had inside toilets, of which eleven were in owner-occupied dwellings; only seventeen had inside bathtubs, of which eight were in owner-occupied houses; 218 had a kitchen sink, and 183 were wired for electricity. Two hundred and twenty-three had water inside the house. Twenty-five of the dwellings were owner-occupied.

The Chattanooga Housing Authority's College Hill, for Negro tenants, will consist of two and three-story row houses, with front and back yards, he explained. The present streets through the area are fifty and sixty feet wide, taking up too much of the total space, he said. In the completed project there will be no through streets. The buildings will face courts landscaped with grass and trees, where children may play safe from traffic. The only vehicular traffic through the area will be on eighteen or twenty-foot paved service driveways at the rear of the houses.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
May 10, 1939

House Project Bidder Will Be Selected

Members of the Chattanooga Housing Authority at an executive meeting Wednesday afternoon were going over bids and selecting the most favorable bidder as the general contractor for the College Hill low-rent housing project. The action of the local authority is subject to approval by the United States Housing Authority.

Bids for the project were opened shortly after 2 p.m. Tuesday before a crowd of contractors, subcontractors and building material men that packed Wheland Hall at the Memorial Auditorium.

Foster & Creighton Company of Nashville was found to have offered the low base bid, $1,655,750; J. A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte was second with a bid of $1,669,000; Mark K. Wilson Company of Chattanooga was third with a proposal of $1,679,000. The other three base bids were: Struck Construction Company of St. Louis, $1,848,500; T. L. Jones Company, Ruston, La., $1,851,474, and George A. Fuller Company, Chicago, $1,917,000.

The base bid included an amount set up for site improvement. Foster-Creighton set up a $160,000 allowance for this. There were a number of alternates, some of which lowered the base bid, while others added to it. The Foster-Creighton bid, with all the minus alternates deducted, was $1,609,750 and the J. A. Jones bid was $1,619,197.

After the bids were opened P. H. Wood, chairman of the local authority, commented that the bids "appeared to be within the funds available." It is understood that the maximum amount which could be spent on the construction work is $1,723,000. The project is the largest single construction job ever undertaken here. Including land and other improvements, the housing project for Negroes will represent a $2,50,000 investment.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
January 15, 1939

DR. JAMISON TO SPEAK AT MEET

Local Orphanage Head to Have Part On Child Welfare Program

A tentative program for the Southern Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America was completed by the program committee which met in Nashville on Saturday, January 7, according to Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Director of the Child Welfare Division, Tennessee Department of Institutions and Public Welfare. The Child Welfare League Conference will be held in Nashville from March 15 to 18 inclusive.

The program committee announces plans to bring to this Conference some of the nation's outstanding personalities in child welfare services, both public and private, and Public Assistance. Among the speakers who are scheduled to appear at this Conference is Dr. A. T Jamison, superintendent of Connie Maxwell Orphanage of this city. Others will be: Dr. C. C. Carstons, Executive Director, Child Welfare League of America; Dr. James S. Plant, Director Juvenile Clinic, Essex County, Newark, N. J.; Judge H. G. Cochran, Juvenile Court, Norfolk, Virginia; Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Miss Jane Hoey, Director, Public Asistance, Social Security Board; Miss Mary Irene Atkinson, Director, Division of Child Welfare, Children's Bureau.

The theme of the Conference will be "Essentials in the Community Program for Children."

A feature of the four-day meeting will be a two-day institute conducted on March 15 and 16, by Miss Sybil Foster, Field Secretary, Child Welfare League of America.

Other interesting features of the meeting will be a trip to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson on Saturday afternoon, March 18; and a special meeting to be held at Fisk University. At this meeting the group will hear the Fisk University and A. and I State College singers, and Governor Prentice Cooper will be invited to speak to the group.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 2, 1939

CITY ASSURED HOUSING LOAN

To Get $1,270,000 for White Project, Local Authority Informed by Straus

President Roosevelt yesterday approved a loan of $1,270,000 to the Chattanooga Housing Authority for the construction of a white housing project in an unannounced section of the city, P. H. Wood, chairman of the local authority, announced.

Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, which will make the loan, telegraphed the local authority that "it is a pleasure to inform you that the president has approved a loan contract in an amount of $1,270,000 for low-rent housing and slum clearance in Chattanooga." The local authority received a similar telegram from Representative Sam D. McReynolds.

The $1,270 000 loan will be supplemented by an amount roughly in the neighborhood of $150.000 to be raised by through sale of bonds by the Chattanooga Housing Authority to provide the entire sum for the construction of the white project, officials of the local authority explained.

Two Alternate Sites Selected

Mr. Wood said yesterday that the local authority has selected two alternate sites for the white project and that the site finally selected will not be announced until it is approved by USHA, which he expected would be two or three weeks hence.

The loan approved by the president yesterday will come out of approximately $4,100,000 earmarked for the Chattanooga Housing Authority by USHA.

The local authority already is engaged in developing its first housing project, College Hill, a $2,500,000 development for Negroes.

Demolition of buildings in the nine-block College Hill area was started by the contractor yesterday.

The white project will consist of one and two-story row buildings containing 1,272 rooms and providing 316 dwelling units. The units will be in four sizes: Three rooms, consisting of living room, bedroom and kitchen; three and one-half rooms, consisting of the same as the three-room plus an additional space in the kitchen for use as a dinette; four and one-half rooms, consisting of the same as the three-and-one-half plus a second bedroom, and a five-and-one-half, the same plus a third bedroom.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 13, 1939

Negro Activities

JASPER T. DUNCAN

The Chattanooga branch of the National Junior League helped the relief cause at Chattanooga Avenue school last week, when it gave shoes to a dozen children who were unable to attend during inclement weather.

Prof. C. A. King, principal, stated yesterday that there are more than 200 children who are regular attendants in fair and warm weather, but who cannot attend school during the rainy season, and in his appeal he asked that persons having shoes and clothing suitable for children between the ages of 6 and 13 "call the school and the clothing will be called for if the donors cannot deliver them."

Chattanooga Avenue school is in South Chattanooga at Twenty-eighth and Cowart streets and is the largest elementary school for colored children in the city system.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
April 7, 1939

Board To Open Negro Housing Bids On May 2

Contracts May Reach $900,000 Total

Bids on contracts totalling approximately $900,000 will be opened at offices of the Knoxville Housing Authority May 2, preparatory to starting construction on the Negro low-rental slum clearance project in the College Homes area, L. W. Frierson, office engineer, said yesterday.

Advertisements asking for the bids already have been placed.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
March 31, 1939

MEETINGS CALLED IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Campaign Supplies and Final Instructions to Be Issued Today at 4 Gatherings

Campaign supplies will be distributed and workers will receive final instructions for the annual Red Cross roll-call at four meetings to be held today, it was announced last night. The roll-call will open Monday and continue through April 15.

Roll-Call Chairman Harry Miller will give instructions at three meetings this morning at campaign headquarters, Eighth and Market streets. At 10 o'clock the public employes' division, of which John Lovell is chairman and Wiliam Cooper, co-chairman, will meet at headquarters. The clothing division, headed by Hal Hersheimer, with C. L. Buchanan as co-chairman, will be instructed at 10:30 o'clock, and the construction division, John Crimmins, chairman, and W. Jesse Brown, co-chairman, will assemble at 11.

Dr. J. A. Huff, chairman of the local Red Cross chapter, will speak at a meeting of the women's division at 2:30 p.m. at the Country Woman's club on Cherry street. Mrs. J. B. Lauderbach is county chairman and Mrs. Will Shepherd heads the city workers in the women's division.

Negro Red Cross Center

Negro division headquarters for the Red Cross roll-call drive were established yesterday at Martin's hotel Ninth and Lindsay, after a meeting of campaign workers held in the Phillis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A.

Announcement of committees under the leadership of Dr. P. A. Stephens general chairman of the divisions, follows:

Prof. Thirkfield Cravens, principal of Calvin Donaldson Junior High school, vice-chairman and secretary of the general group; Profs. L. W. Henderson, principal of East Fifth Street school, and T. D. Upshaw, of the Booker T. Washington County High school, chairmen of school cooperation, and J. A. Moore and Odell Gordon, Negro business groups.

Physicians and dentists of the Mountain City Medical and George W. Hubbard Dental societies, will report through Dr. E. L. Scott, and Drs. S. S. Smith and W. H. D. Valentine Dr. E. R. Wheeler, owner of Walden hospital for colored, heads the nurse service group of more than 500. Dr Wheeler is the only Negro woman physician in the city.

Churches and ministerial alliance will be headed by the Rev. M. C Griffin and civic clubs by T. E. Cravens.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 25, 1939

More Housing for Chattanooga

PURCHASE of a tract in East Lake for a new $1,500,000 housing project for white people was announced in The News yesterday. Chattanooga Housing Authority bought the land before permitting publicity, thus avoiding any chance of speculation.

There are certain things to be remembered. First, the Federal Housing Authority, in assisting cities to improve housing, has no wish to add to the size of a city. The new housing projects are to replace defective slum housing. The white project in East Lake will be built on a wooded tract which has heretofore been undeveloped. Hence, it will not take the place of substandard houses. But there is a requirement that slum houses be destroyed or repaired to the number of units in the new housing projects. Chattanooga therefore will get red of many defective slum houses.

The Chattanooga Housing Authority will soon open bids, also, for construction of the $2,765,000 College Hill housing project for Negroes. This local Housing Authority has done an excellent work since it was organized and citizens will long be grateful.

Cleveland, Tenn. Banner
April 20, 1939

EDGAR HOOVER TO SPEAK AT RURAL-URBAN MEET IN ATLANTA APR. 28 - 29

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20 —(U.P.) —J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be featured speaker for "Official Day at the second annual Rural-Urban Conference here April 28-29.

Hoover will speak on prevention of crime. The same program will feature a return address by the well-known woman authority on juvenile problems, Judge Camille Kelley of Memphis. Her subject will be 'The Value of a Juvenile Court and the Problems of Modern Youth."

Chief Justice Charles S. Reid of Georgia will preside for "Official Day," April 29, and will address the conference on "The Judicial Side of Government." Lawrence S. Camp, U. S. District Attorney for North Georgia, will present federal judges and will speak on the functions of the federal court in Georgia.

The inauguration of the Rural-Urban Conference last year drew 7,000 delegates to Atlanta for speeches by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Judge Kelley.

This year's conference is expected to attract an even greater attendance, according to Mrs. Robin Wood, director.

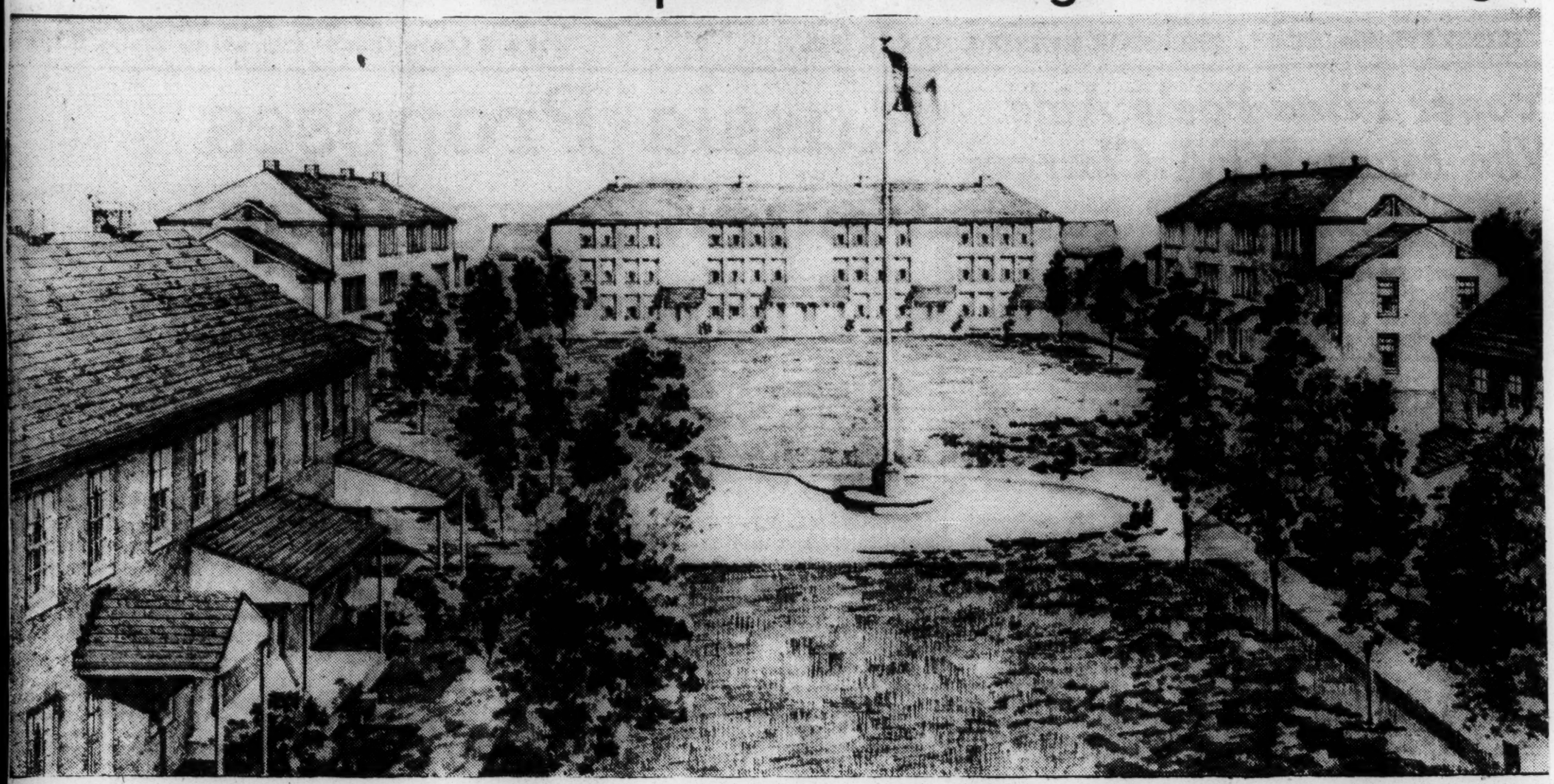
The conference's objectives are to promote cooperation between rural and urban residents in working out governmental problems and to coordinate all functioning organizations and individuals in a rural improvement program for Georgia.

The first day of the conference will be taken up with forums on education, temperance training for the young, programs of family life, vocations, moral improvement, prevention of crime, handicrafts, recreation, first aid, government, newspaper writing, health and marketing.

Rural delegates will be quartered in Atlanta homes being made available by the conference housing committee, headed by Dr. Ellis Fuller, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
May 11, 1939

Architect's Conception of College Hill Housing P



Here is the architect's conception of how the Chattanooga Housing Authority's $2,500,000 College Hill low-rent housing project for Negroes will appear when completed. The picture shows the details at the end of the mall. Note the separate entrance for each unit and the abundance of open space. There will be play areas for children and small backyards for each unit.

Foster & Creighton Company of Nashville offered the low bid for construction, it was found when bids were opened Tuesday afternoon. The general contract calls for expenditure of more than $1,600,000. This figure includes funds for site improvements.

The project will contain 497 units with a total of 1,999 1-2 rooms, enough space to house comfortably 2,000.

It will occupy approximately nine square blocks. The site is

bounded by West Main Stree
and Poplar Street.

College Hill is the first
thority. The other, a $1,500,
persons and will be located

Louis H. Bull is princip
architect, for the College Hill

Turn Bellinger Home Into Training Center

SAN ANTONIO — (ANP) — Through the generosity of the children of the late Charles Bellinger, business, political and fraternal leader here, the beautiful Bellinger home, located in the center of a square block of residence property, is now being used as a training center for household employees.

A maximum of 20 enrollees will be accepted for each 12-week training session and each trainee at time of enrollment is given to understand that the end of the training period, he will be expected to accept a position in household employment. Among those in charge of the school are Mrs. Anthony Van Tuyl, J. E. Thompson and Mrs. Agnes Ratliff.

A. MACEO SMITH GETS HOUSING JOB IN FT. WORTH

Appointment of A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, as racial relations adviser for the United States Housing Authority in the Southwestern States was announced, this week, by Marshall W. Amis, USHA Regional Director, with headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas.

In the region, which includes the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, Mr. Smith will represent the Office of Racial Relations, headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Special Assistant to Administrator Nathan Straus.

Working in collaboration with regional staff members, Mr. Smith will promote the integration of Negroes into all phases of the Government's public housing program in the Southwest. His activities will include consideration of problems of racial policy in the development of low-rent housing projects in that region. Seventeen of the thirty-six USHA-aided projects already approved in the region are for Negro occupancy. These projects will provide 5,328 new dwellings for low income families.

An alumnus of Fisk University, Mr. Smith was also graduated from New York University with the degree of Master of Business Administration. Active in the civic and business life of Dallas, Texas, he was manager of The Dallas Express, and secretary of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce. He was assistant general manager of Negro participation in the Texas Centennial; has been a teacher in the public schools and has been associated with insurance and realty companies in the city.

Texas Citizens Support UDC in This Objection

Opposed To Naming Houston Housing Project For Confederate General When There Are Colored Heroes

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP)—Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and local Negro citizens at last have something in common. Both are objecting to naming the new colored slum clearance project "Dowling Homes" after a prominent Confederate general.

First objection came from Francis Robertson Sackett, corresponding secretary of the Rora M. Roberts chapter of the Confederacy group, who appeared before the Houston Housing authority in protest, saying, "I don't care what they call it just so they do not name it after a Confederate hero."

Immediately Charles A. Shaw, chairman, Negro Advisory committee, Houston Housing authority, entered the affray and declared Negroes were just as desirous as the UDC of not having Dowling's name used, since there were plenty of Negro heroes. He added the designation "Dowling Homes" was probably made because the project is located on that street.

TEXAS JCURNALIST IS NAMED USHA ADVISER.

Washington,D.C. Nov. 17.-Appointment of A. Maceo Smith, Dallas journalist and business man, as race relations advier for the United States Housing Authority in the Southwestern states was announced this week by Marshall W, Amis, USHA regional director, with headquarters in Forth Worth,Texas.
In the region which comprises the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, Mr. Smith will represent rhe office of racial relations headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to Administrator Nathan Straus. Working in collaboration with regional staff members, Mr. Smith will promote the integregation of Race citizens into all phases of the government's public housing program in the Southwest.
His activities will include considration of problems of racial policy in the development of low-renting housing projects in that region Seventeen of the 36 USHA-aided projects already approved in the region are for Race occupancy. These projects will provide 5,328 new dwellings for low income families. An alumnus of Fisk Univ., Mr. Smith was also graduated fron New York Univ., with the degree of master of business administration. Active in the civic and business life of Dallas, Texas, he was manager of the Dallas Express, and secretary of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Defender 11-18-39
Chicago,Ill.

PATRICK TRANSFER CO. BUILDS MODERN HOMES FOR ITS COLORED EMPLOYES

Negro Labor News 12-23-39 Houston, Texas



Long before the Cuney Homes, federal housing project for colored at Houston, were discussed for the purpose of providing better housing facilities for Negroes, there was at least one employer in the city giving the housing problem for Negroes, serious study to the end that relief was brought to many of his employers. This was Fisher G. Dorsey, owner and president of the Patrick Transfer Company and allied companies, which companies furnished employment to a large number of colored people.

An interview with Mr. Dorsey concerning this unique housing project for colored which is sometimes referred to as "Little River Oaks," located on Bringhurst and Clinton Drive discloses that his interest started in the Negro housing situation, several years ago when many of his employes would report to work with a "down and out" appearance," giving an impression of neglect in general living conditions. He was constantly getting some of his workers out of jail for misdemeanors, so he decided to visit the homes of his workers and observe their manner of living, housing and sanitation.

Mr. Dorsey said that the housing and sanitary conditions of many of the workers were astonishing and as many as six families were forced to use the same toilets and maybe one hydrant served the entire neighborhood. The houses were poorly ventilated with no screens. Stagnant pools of water surrounded many of the homes. "I couldn't see how some of the workers could even hold up on their jobs living under such conditions," Mr. Dorsey said.

Good Results

Believing that good housing conditions were conducive to good health and better citizenship, Mr. Dorsey said that he built several modern homes known as Dorsey's Courts and selected employes living under the above named conditions as tenants. The results have been very gratifying, he stated. "The workers have a different attitude toward their jobs. Their personal appearance is better. They seem to have more personal and family pride. Not a worker living in the Courts has asked my aid in getting out of jail for misdemeanors."

Mr. Dorsey, a middle-aged man, is a native of Virginia and has lived in the South practically all of his life. He says the Negro should be given a chance to develop himself to higher and better citizenship and above all, a chance to work especially on jobs where the race has been accustomed. In speaking of unions, he said, "I am not opposed to labor unions. I work both union and non-union labor. I treat them right and pay fair wages and I have no trouble."

Texas People's Congress Hears Maverick In Address Regarding Negro's Problem

The Black Dispatch

John P. Davis Arrives to Speak at Opening Sessions Of Big Conference

7-11-39

Spanish People Send Messages to Meet

Oklahoma City

AUSTIN, Tex.—Despite inclement weather in the early part of the sessions, an appreciable number of colored Texans assembled here Friday through Sunday in the initial conclave of the Texas Negro People's Congress, passed a set of far-reaching resolutions. set up working machinery of the organization and named Houston as the seat for the next convocation.

The meeting suffered a severe setback when several notables scheduled to appear on program failed to put in their appearances. Outstanding among these was Roscoe Dunjee, militant Oklahoma editor, who could not make the trip because of confinement to bed with an attack of influenza.

Davis Initial Speaker

Fiery John P. Davis, National secretary of the National Negro Congress, was the principal speaker in the opening session at Wesley M. E. church Friday night. Davis stated that the Congress was not intended to conflict in any way with the programs of the N. A. A. C. P. or Urban league, but to supplement the fruitful work of these pioneering organizations.

Women to the Front

The prophetic statement of Paul Lawrence Dunbar that the future of this race tomorrow depends upon its womanhood today bore fruit when Saturday's sessions of the Congress revealed to attendants the active role played by colored women in the labor march.

In spite of the city's liberal political policy, San Antonio Negroes have had difficulty in securing adequate employment on government projects. When the Workers' Alliance was initiated, Negroes of San Antonio needed a leader and it was here that Mrs. Boone, small in statue but dynamic in fight, stepped into the role of leader and carried her plea to former Governor James V. Allred, who in the words of Mrs. Boone, gave the key with which to unlock the door to what seemed in the outset to be an unsurmountable barrier. She cited many instances in which rank prejudices were meted out to the Negroes and pointed out that many were eliminated by organized fight.

Miss Layle Layne, New York school teacher who is on leave from her work was a forceful personality throughout the parley and that she is a keen student of labor was evident by the many labor measures which she engineered into adoption by the congress.

A. F. L. Leader Speaks

Harry W. Ackerman, executive secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, in his address to the meet Friday morning, steered clear of the possibilities of his organization's interest in skilled Negro labor, but confined his talk to the possible unionization of unskilled Negro labor and painted a deplorable picture of conditions suffered by race farm hands due to competition of nomadic Mexican laborers.

According to Mr. Ackerman, bands of Mexicans roam the Southwest, and by virtue of their low living scale, work for a much cheaper wage than that usually earned by Negroes and in this respect loom as a serious threat to extinction of colored laborers on farms. Mr. Ackerman also described the mechanization of farming as a serious threat to the colored farm worker.

As a possible solution to the looming crisis Mr. Ackerman suggested the establishment of a definite wage scale in each community. He did not touch on the merits of the CIO or AFY, but urged Negroes to become affiliated with one of the bodies as long as it was organized labor. He called the Gaines decision the most tremendous stride of progress made by any racial group in the century. In concluding he offered the services of the AFL state body in assisting unskilled laborers to organize themselves.

A Mr. Coger spoke for the CIO. He stated that he was not an official of the CIO but sympathized with the body's program because every member of the organization is considered a brother worker. He accredited the AFL with having carried on the fight of organized labor up to the last several years. Mr. Coger, although he described himself as not being an official of the CIO, possessed unusual first hand information on the organization's activities in Texas. He pointed to the support of a Mexican shrimp peelers strike by white oil workers as evidence of his contention that every member in the CIO is a brotherly worker.

Spanish People Send Message

A message of congratulation from the Spanish and Mexican Peoples' Congress in Denver was read and received wide acclaim, for it was read immediately after several speakers urged cooperation of the minority groups.

Maverick Speaks

The highlight of the Congress was the address of former Congressman Maury Maverick of San Antonio. Mr. Fitzgerald of the Alamo city introduced the liberal ex-solon as the next mayor of San Antonio.

"Fellow Americans," Maverick addressed the assembly. His speech followed a rendition of vocal selections by the celebrated Samuel Huston A Cappella choir. Maverick said he learned through the beautiful singing of an Indian woman that the voice of God knows no color, and called the singing of the Huston group the greatest he had ever heard.

Maverick said he liked to see colored people dignified and not always bowing to white people. "I like to see you polite, but it is not necessary to play the role of a bowing Tom,' 'he said. He continued, "All races should have forbearance and intelligence to solve problems in a decent way."

Maverick described democracy as talking, praying and thinking as one pleases and eating regularly. He said the colored man was entitled to equal pay for equal work and urged Negroes to work towards that end. "Economic well-being is more essential than Jim Crow laws," Maverick said.

The liberal ex-congressman urged Negroes to let white friends do things for them without so many questions. He cited an incident in which a race teacher asked him if he approved Jim Crow laws after he had addressed a mixed Southern assembly. "I don't have to answer all questions," was his answer to the teacher.

Considers Birmingham Parley A Failure

Maverick said he was more interested in the Negro's getting a nickel to ride the trolley car with than he was where he had to sit. He scored the Birmingham conference as being a failure and scored the South's attitude that the Negro's success might cause trouble. He urged Negroes to tell poor whites in certain terms that they were in the same boat and to work towards amicable and cooperative means of helping each other to economic security. "Don't 'Uncle Tom' them to do this," he emphatically urged.

Maverick said he was no friend to the Negro solely on the basis of his race, but that he was a friend to mankind. He said this should be the theme of more liberal thinking whites. The assumption of many that Maverick was defeated in the Congressional race was torn down when he said it was his vote for the National Labor Relations Act that cost him his seat in the lower house, but assured that he would vote for the bill again because he believed in a decent standard of living for all sections. He lauded the Social Security program as being good because it serves child welfare of the entire nation.

Lauds Roosevelt

President Roosevelt was described as the greatest friend the American people ever had. He compared the president's congenial manner of winning friends with the ruthless tactics of the dictators. "Mr. Roosevelt smiles and talks his way into your heart but Il Duce and Herr Hitler gain their way with a bayonet," he said.

Why He Opposes Lynching

Maverick said he was lynched with public opinion long before the anti-lynch bill came up for a vote after careful deliberation he voted for it not because it was for Negroes, but because it was for all citizens. "They lynch white people, too," he said.

He said prejudices were breaking down in Texas and said the state was far better than Louisiana. Mississippi and most of the other Southern states. He said most of the prejudice in Texas was found in the eastern portion and said it was possible that congressmen west of that area would perhaps some day vote for the anti-lynch measure.

Eloquently closing his address, Maverick said, "Your leaders must have backbone. It's all right to pray, but they must be willing to be persecuted in their fight for rights."

Education

The educational unit of the congress opened its afternoon session Friday with an address delivered by J. W. Rice and was followed by addresses by Miss N. B. Jenkins of Austin, Mrs. L. Suldon Taylor and E. L. Snyder. The problems of better facilities for schools in rural areas, the necessity of immediate action on a graduate school program for Texas Negroes and equalization in teachers' salaries in Texas were discussed at length by the educational group.

Constitutional Unit

The constitutional unit, one of the principal wheels in the Negro congress machinery, was put into motion by the militant C. F. Richardson, Houston newspaper editor, who opened his discussion with a probe of the Texas Constitution on matters relating to teachers' salaries, health facilities, housing and labor limitations.

Negro Is Shadow Over All Southern Thinking, Says Maury Maverick

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In almost every southern question, the Negro is a long, black shadow affecting southern thought, declares Maury Maverick, former congressman from Texas, in an article in the winter number of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

Writing under the title of "Let's Join the United States," the fiery Texan, who was the only southern Congressman to vote for a federal anti-lynching bill during the last session of Congress, lashes out at the phony tradition of the South in these words:

"Sir, there are two Souths. The South! The glorious South! The land of noble families, illustrious traditions, of magnolia blossoms and beautiful poetry, of Old Black Joes bowing and scraping to their cultured masters who always treated their Negroes just exactly as Nobody Else Knows How.

"Then there is the region of poor whites and under privileged Negroes; of the worst labor conditions in the United States, of unsalable business and agriculture, of the lowest standard of living; of lynching bees; of lowest production in dairy products and green vegetables, the worst housing and the lowest wages anywhere in our country."

Maverick traces the historical background of the type of thinking which makes American tories fight so hard for "states rights," "local self-government," "plant police," "plantation police," the right to be "let alone," in business. Back of it all is the Negro, he says, either as a fact or a symbol.

"As in almost every other southern question," he says, "the Negro was a long black shadow."

Not content with an exposition of the problems affecting the South and its relationship with the rest of the country, the former Southern congressman, who is now running for Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, gives his interpretation of a way out.

"Yes. The South may rise, but if that is to be done, let us leave the magnolia blossoms on the trees and use the brains in our heads for thinking, rather than for emotions and escape complexes. Let us say the condition of the South was forced upon us by the slave shippers of New England, and that New England stole the slaves away; let us lay it on those who destroyed us in the Civil War, and then kicked us down under the heel of Eastern exploitation. But let us agree that this is merely history, and solves nothing for the future. Let us resolve that from here on out we are determined to free ourselves. If we do not, this time it will be our own fault."

Maverick Booked To Address Negro Parley In Austin

Editor Roscoe Dunjee And Dr. Elliott, Also Booked For Messages

AUSTIN, Tex.—The latest addition to the array of speakers booked to address the forthcoming Texas Negro People's Congress, which convenes here in the Capital City Friday, Saturday and Sunday February 24, 25 and 26, is Hon. Maury Maverick, former congressman from the Bexar county congressional district and at present a candidate for mayor of San Antonio.

Mr. Maverick, rated one of the South's foremost and most militant liberals, will be one of the two principal speakers at 3 p. m. Sunday, February 26, in a memorial program honoring Negroes who have served as members of the Texas legislature.

Hon. R. L. Smith, last of a group of colored lawmakers and the only surviving Negro to serve in the Texas legislature, will preside at this session. Permission is being sought to hold this meeting in the state capitol. Descendants of Negro lawmakers will be special guests.

The opening public program will be held at 8 p. m. Friday, Feb. 24 at Wesley Chapel M. E. church Rev. C. E. Whittaker, pastor. The guest speaker will be Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, editor of the Black Dispatch, president of the Oklahoma Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, and member of the national board of the association.

Sharing speaking honors with Editor Dunjee will be Dr. Edwin a Elliott of Fort Worth, regional director of Federal Labor Relations Board, former Texas Christian university professor and one of the Souths progressive and liberal thinkers.

Sessions of the congress will also be held at Metropolitan A. M. E. and Grand Chapel A. M. E. churches, it was announced here in the Lyons Building, 516½ East Sixth street.

The colored citizens of Austin through the citizens council, are cooperating with State Director Mason Smith to make this an epochal meeting, and a large delegation is expected to attend this three-day parley, which will discuss and study civil and political rights, housing, health, youth, farming and other problems.

C. F. Richardson, editor Houston Defender and president Texas Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, has consented to chair the civil and political rights section.

Bread or Stone? Fish or Serpent?

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?—Matthew vii, 9, 10.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va. 12-2-39

PRESIDENT Harold L. Trigg, of Elizabeth City State College, told a conference of North Carolina business leaders last spring that "the south's economic problem number one is the difference between the Negro's actual needs and wants and what the south traditionally thinks he needs and should not want."

It is also the south's political and social problem number one. Recent happenings in Norfolk afford appropriate illustrations. After years of pleadings and negotiations which failed of results the teachers sought an adjudication of their discriminatory salary differentials in the courts. They did not organize and strike, or otherwise disrupt the schedules. They chose the orderly dignified procedure provided by law. Official reaction was decidedly hostile to the teachers, and this hostility was shared by controlling public opinion.

The objections revolve around what the south—which includes Norfolk—thinks the Negro teachers SHOULD NOT WANT. The very act of submitting grievances to judicial review is repugnant to tradition, and offends public opinion to the extent that there are frank predictions that the action of the teachers will adversely affect race relations, the impact of which will be felt by members of the race as a whole.

* * * *

A civic and fraternal group takes the lead in a movement to have five or six members of the race included in the police department. The request is formally presented to City Council in January and is referred to the City Manager. The petitioners are informed that there are no provisions in the 1939 budget under which such a request could be granted, but that the request might be renewed prior to the adoption of the 1940 budget. That is not the exact language, but the inference. The request was renewed in September with supporting data and justification. It was received and filed, which is to say, rejected without public discussion or a hearing.

The petitioners then turned to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which informed them in writing that it would adhere to the "policy of declining to accept applications in the divisions of Fire and Police from other than white males."

The petitioners then applied to the Federal District Court for a "decree declaring the law, rule, policy, custom and usage" of the Civil Service Commission "as discriminatory and unlawful."

Official reaction was hostile to the petitioners, and this hostility was shared by controlling public opinion. There were frank predictions that the action of the petitioners, if successful, would react unfavorably upon race relations and inure to the hurt of members of the colored race as a whole.

THE two local incidents illustrate how aptly President Trigg, educator and close student of social questions, diagnosed a southern problem. Or, would it be more accurate to say, analysed a tradition underlying the south's economic problem number one?

It is the human problem which envelops nine million people whose chances to work or to improve their well-being are proscribed by customs which place color before character and mental or physical fitness.

It is the predicament of a people who have normal aspirations to live above the level of the ghetto, but whose political, economic and social status is pegged by traditions which insist that they should not WANT to live above that level.

It is an age old human problem. The Saviour dwelt upon it in His Sermon on the Mount: "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. . . .Ask, and it shall be given you: seek and ye shall find: knock and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. OR WHOM IF HIS SON ASK BREAD, WHAT MAN IS THERE OF YOU, WILL HE GIVE HIM A STONE? OR IF HE ASK A FISH, WILL HE GIVE HIM A SERPENT?"

* * * *

CONSIDERING the equities inherent in both the teachers' case and the more recent, and more precipitate, move to test the authority under which Negroes are barred, by custom from public employment, the authorities could have used a softer answer. In the one, they said bluntly that the law allows us to employ you for as little as we can contrive to pay you, and if you don't like your pay you are at liberty to quit. In the other case, the legislative branch of the city government rejected the matter without comment and an administrative branch bluntly said "you are barred on account of color," or words to that effect. IF THERE WAS NO BREAD NOW, THEY COULD HAVE WITHHELD THE STONE.

12-2-39
Journal & Guide

THE laws which sustain the south in enforcing its will as to the Negro's actual needs and what it traditionally THINKS HE NEEDS AND SHOULD NOT WANT, have been subjected to test from time to time, and have been frequently interpreted in our favor, with the result, almost invariably, that public opinion followed the courts. This was true as to the Virginia primary law. It was true also in the state court test of the statute covering the wide powers granted registrars and other election officials.

Other things could happen, and the heavens would not fall.

Eight southern states, namely: Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas have cities in which one or more Negro policemen are employed. Virginia has already five cities, namely, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Roanoke, in which Negro women probation officers are employed in connection with the Juvenile Courts. Just why following in the footsteps of other southern cities should destroy wholesome race relations in Norfolk is beyond comprehension.

Every move that has been made here for relief from political, economic and social proscription has followed the orderly procedure laid down by state and federal laws and precedents. We have rejected all undemocratic, disorderly, unAmerican procedures.

When we ask for BREAD in the accepted, orderly way, it is disquieting to be handed a STONE.

Aberdeen Is Now Model Co-operative Community

Journal and Guide. 7-1-39 Norfolk, Va.

Aberdeen Gardens Has Cooperative Store





FSA Awards Contract To Hamptonians

All But Few Houses Filled By Families

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — **Labelled as a "failure" and "a waste of public funds" by political adversaries of President Roosevelt, and critics of the New Deal Housing program in Virginia, The Aberdeen Gardens housing project is fast developing into a model co-operative community.**

Located on a 444 acre tract four miles from this city, it provides homes and gardens for 158 Negro familiies in the low-income bracket, under the Farm Security Administration.

Journal and Guide

Two events which culminated last week give the lie to those who predicted that the project would not fulfill the social and spiritual mission for which it was created. Manager W. R. Walker, Jr., announced that the 80 four-room, and 26 five-room houses have all been rented, and that the FSA has contracted to convert the unrented three room houses into four rooms by adding an extra room to meet the many applicants waiting to occupy them. There has been few requests for the three-room houses. 7-1-39

CONTRACT FOR RACE MEN

In connection with the latter undertaking, Manager Walker informed the Journal and Guide with much pride and enthusiasm that the contract for adding the extra room to the three-room houses was awarded by the FSA to the Modern Builders—a group of Negro contractors, builders and skilled tradesmen with offices in Hampton. They won the contract through competitive bidding with white firms. The entire Aberdeen project is a monument to the skilled artisanship of Negro craftsmen and unskilled labor. From its very inception, the work was entrusted to an all-colored personnel dra[illegible] from all parts of the country.

Some 870 workers were employed at the peak of operations, two-thirds of these being white collar or skilled workers, including accountants, engineers and foremen; 148 carpenters, 115 bricklayers, 56 plumbers and 26 painters.

Norfolk, Va.

The modern heating plant at the recreation center and combination class-rooms was installed and supervised by Negro mechanics under Henry M. S. Scott, plumbing contractor of Newport News.

LEADS IN RENTALS

Aberdeen holds the record for showing a higher percentage of rent collections than all other housing projects of this type in the South, a tribute to the families' sense of responsibility, and an index to their degree of contentment.

Co-operative living and sharing at the project is demonstrated in the maintenance of a co-operative store owned and operated by stockholders. The communitly center, which also houses a library, is center of social and recreational activities. A vareity of clubs sponsor the programs and athletic contests. While nearly all the residents are active church members in Newport News and Hampton, religious activities are centered in an inter-denominational Sunday School and vesper services held at the center every Sunday.

SCHOOL PROVISIONS

There are over 150 children now at Aberdeen, 94 of whom are of school age and receiving instruction in schools of Elizabeth City County. They are provided free transportation. It is hoped to put the six modern class-rooms set apart in the community building into operation as soon as the school population at the project warrants it. The Aberdeen school will be under the supervision of the county school board.

REASONS CITED

In spite of all the malicious propaganda and misrepresentations fed to the white and Negro public through newspapers subsidized by vested interests, and by propagandists paid to make failures of New Deal successes, particularly among Negroes, the reasons why Negroes on the Peninsula did not rush pell-mell into the project can be classed under five major heads:

The selective process in determining what families were eligible under the rules and regulations laid down—more than two-and-a-half times the amount of families applied for houses built for 158.

The dismal failure of the Swantown housing project under the auspices of the defunct Southern Homes Inc. Large numbers of Negroes thought Swantown was a Federal Government project, and its failure caused many to look upon Aberdeen Gardens with suspicion and fear.

The problem of transportation--now almost adjusted with the project almost completely inhabited.

The unemployment of Negroes—vastly improved through huge contracts let to the local shipyard.

The reluctance of people, in the economic group Aberdeen was built to serve to move from the city into suburban or semi-rural communities.

A series of public meetings, initiated and directed by the the sponsorship committee, Dr. Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute, chairman, clarified many misunderstandings about the project and destroyed many illusions held by prospective residents.

Today Aberdeen Gardens has belied its detractors. The families are loud in their praise for the cooperative way of living. They are raising poultry and hogs and harvesting a variety of vegetables, and buying through their cooperative store, thus cutting down the budget for food. The health of the community is splendid; the spiritual and moral tone is high. Aberdeen is keeping faith with its sponsors.

Hillsville, Va., News
September 7, 1939

VIRGINIA RURAL YOUTH PROBLEMS ARE STUDIED

John Doe, Jr., and his sister Jill—Virginia's average rural boy and average rural girl—are telling their problems to repesentatives of various public agencies this summer who are undertaking the most comprehensive survey of youth ever made in this state.

The Virginia Rural Youth Survey is expected to furnish facts of value in developing long-time policies for such agencies as the Department of Education, National Youth Administration, Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Employment Service and other cooperation in the study with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment-Station and WPA.

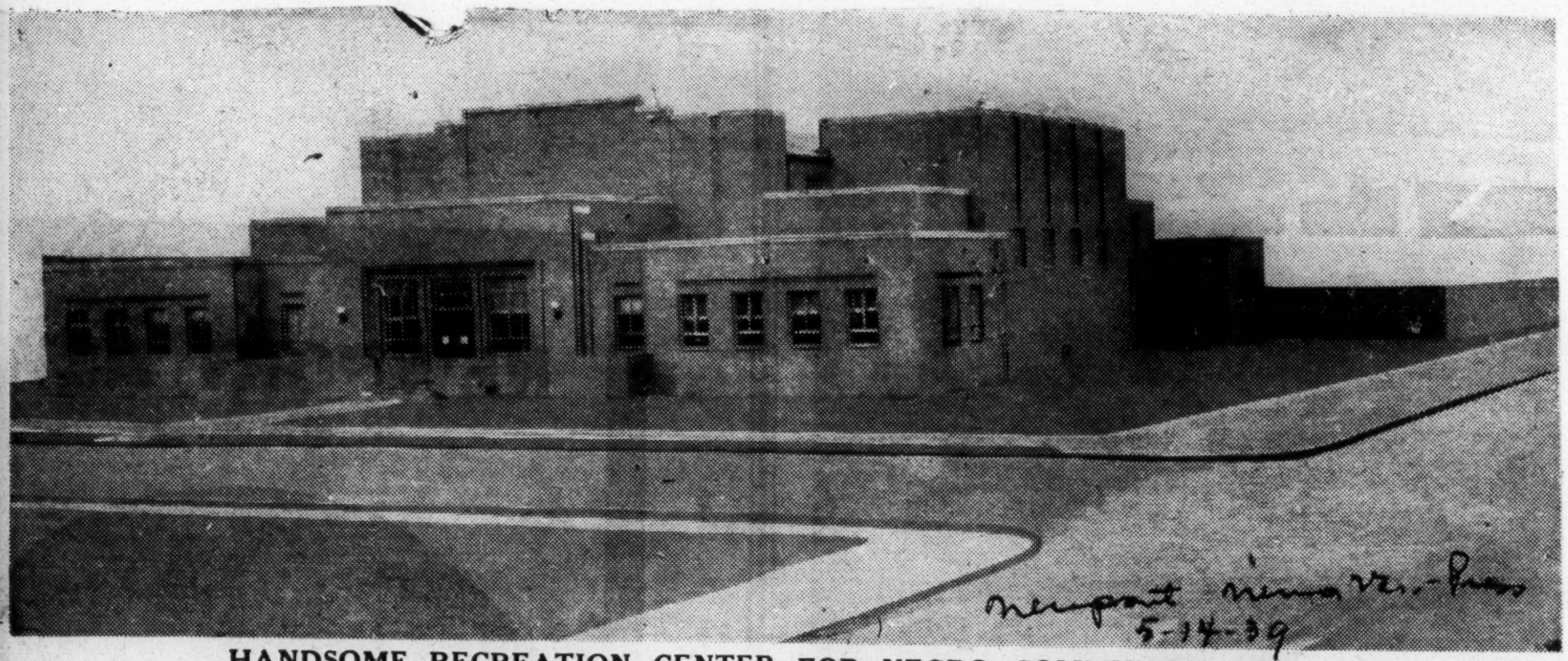
An analysis will be made of state wide records of agencies working with Virginia young people. In addition, Field enumerators are interviewing out-of-school youth of the ages of 16 through 24 years in and around two dozen sample communities.

These communities were chosen according to Dr. W. E. Garnett, Experiment Station rural sociologist, who is directing the survey, as typical of the state's various farming fishing and partly-industrial situations. Negro and white youth are included, but in separate communities.

Counties with sample communities include, Grayson, Dickenson, Rockingham, Richmond, Southampton, Frederick, Henry, Cumberland, Powatan, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, Northumberland, Buckingham, Albemarle, Lancaster, Caroline, and Chesterfield.

One of the chief purposes of the study is to find out about the employment situation for young people—whether they are getting jobs and how well their education is fitting them for what they want to do.

EDUCATION - 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT



HANDSOME RECREATION CENTER FOR NEGRO COMMUNITY LIFE

A modern, well-equipped center for recreation and all sorts of other community activities, shown above, is the gift of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company to its Negro employes. The center, completed in 1936, is adjacent to the Huntington high school for Negroes and its stone-walled athletic field, constituting a part of a handsome group of buildings devoted to the progress, educational, moral and physical of the race in Newport News.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 14, 1939

Shipyard's Community Center Plays Prominent Role In Negro Life Here

The modern, well-equipped structure at Thirty-fifth street and Orcutt avenue, the Shipyard Community Center, was given outright by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company primarily to its Negro employes, their wives, their families, their friends, and to the community in general.

The Center was started and completed in 1936 and occupied on October 1, of the same year. Aside from the spacious gymnasium, which is used also as an auditorium, there are three locker and shower rooms, two for the high school students, girls and boys, and one for the members of the Center; two auxiliary rooms, one used as a reading room and for club meetings and small groups, and the other as a game room, also for club meetings and small groups.

In addition to the community program which is being developed, physical, social, educational, and religious in its nature, the Center is used by the Huntington high school in connection with its physical education program and auditorium purposes. Hence, the building is constantly in use six days per week and often on Sunday. The activities begin daily except Saturday and Sunday at 8 a. m. and close around 9:30 or 10 in the evening. The average weekly attendance during the school term totals between two and three thousand persons.

The present program, aside from school activities, includes athletics, conferences of various kinds, musical concerts, annual father-son night, annual mother-daughter night, glee club and chorus practice, Retired Men's club, six yard groups, and meetings of all kinds.

Youth Problems

IN AN anonymous letter to the Journal and Guide a Norfolk youth this week expressed his mind concerning some of the problems confronting young people. His particular problem is what to do with his leisure time. How to spend it in ways that are character building—ways that promote good health, good morals, good citizenship.

Among other things he said: "We are condemned for hanging on corners and gathering in gangs. We are preached to; told that these habits form hoodlums and other characters undesirable in any community. Will you kindly tell us what we are to do?".

He then surveyed the lack of outlets for the profitable use of time. He is in school, but what should he do after school? There are the movies, but he could afford to see only one show a week. He found the Y. M. C. A. unattractive and inadequate as to program, and, besides, said he, the "Y" is open to him only at certain times. In despair he concluded: "What shall we do, sit home and knit? Play solitaire? Oh no, I prefer the corners."

To this young person, whom we have every reason to believe is sincere in giving expression to the dilemma in which boys and girls find themselves in these troublous times, we would counsel that it is better that he stay home and read a good book; or go to the Blyden branch library and read books and periodicals; help his mother with the house work, engage in boy scout activities, join a church and assist his pastor in many ways to organize and direct other youths—any or all of these things, rather than hang on corners.

But our interest in this boy, and other boys, does not end with this advice to him. We are deeply conscious of the seriousness of his problem. Every thoughtful person in the community is aware of his problem and wants to do something about it. His frank letter is a challenge to the leaders in the community. We hope they will join hands in a more tangible effective program for solving the recreational problems of youth.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 10, 1939

Institute To Aid Youth Opens Today

The Rural-Urban Institute on youth migration from Virginia small towns and rural areas to cities will open a two-day meeting here at 10 A. M. today at St. Paul's Parish House, with Mrs. Fred M. Alexander, cochairman of the steering commitee, presiding.

Objectives of the institute are to present new light on the youth migration problem and to plan for securing additional information on the subject.

Student leaders from high schools in 40 counties will attend the institute and will participate in the discussion groups with a view to taking back to their local school, community and county information which should result in helping stimulate interest on the part of student and adult organizations.

In addition to their own discussion groups, all student delegates will spend an hour in adult discussion groups and will attend the opening and closing sessions.

Page Student First Here

First of the student leaders to arrive was Miss Gale Printz of Shenandoah High School, Page County, who was met yesterday afternoon by Miss Frieda Koontz, a member of the institute's steering committee.

Miss Mildred Trevvett of Ashland High School will report to the student delegates on the work of the youth section of the institute's last meeting here in February. Joe Willson of Amelia High School will present the agenda for the youth section this morning and will lead the student discussion this afternoon.

The list of student delegates who will attend the meeting, and the counties they represent, follows:

Patricia Garth and Walter Beard, Albemarle; Joe Willson, Amelia; Charles T. Moses Jr., Appomattox; Thomas R. Matthews Jr., Brunswick; Alton Bruce, Caroline; Christine Vassar, Charlotte; Virginia Harris, Clarke; Wayne Anderson, Cumberland; Jane Pugh, Elizabeth City; Kathleen F. Conley, Essex; Edward C. Turner, Fauquier; Ann Seay, Fluvanna; Jack Frith, Franklin; Reed Epperson, Halifax; Mildred Trevvett, Hanover; Cyril Maire, Henrico; Beth Lee, King George; Billy Campbell, King William; Edith Montgomery, Lancaster; Ann Hamilton Hutchinson, Loudoun; Paul Winn Jr., Mecklenburg; Ruth Trice, Middlesex; Sally Price, Montgomery; Raymond Echols, Norfolk; Jim Nottingham, Northampton; Marny Watkins, Northumberland; Adelaide Willis, Orange; Gale Printz, Page; Joe Masey, Powhatan; Dick Oliver, Prince George; J. B. Standfer, Prince George; Cleon W. Harrell Jr., Princess Anne; Jane Rudasill, Rappahannock; Annie Dobie Peebles, Sussex; Madolyn Watkins and Lucille Cox, York.

Recommendations Made

Delegates from Charles City, James City, New Kent, Southampton and Roanoke Counties also will attend.

At the February meeting here, the youth section of the institute recommended:

(1.) Educational and training opportunities be improved if youths are urged to remain in the country.

(2.) That the standards of rural home culture be raised.

(3.) That means be devised for educating parents and other rural adults generally, regarding the modern problems which rural youth is facing.

(4.) That forums be developed fo rdiscussion of the problems by both youth and adults.

At the opening session this morning, Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the Institute of Research in Social Science at the University of Virginia, will speak on "As I See the Virginia Rural Youth Situation Now."

Afternoon Meetings

Section meetings will be held this afternoon on education and training, vocational guidance and placement, recreation, crime and delinquency, housing and youth.

At 8 P. M. tonight, an interracial session, open to the public, will be held, the theme of which will be "Some Vocational Guidance Problems of Our Virginia Negro Youth." Dr. Royland Egger, State director of the Division of the Budget, will preside at this session. William M. Cooper, director of Negro Exttension, Hampton Institute, will present the problem and Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of Negro education, State Board of Education, will lead the discussion.

Tomorrow will be given over to reports of the respective findings committees before the final presentation.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 14, 1939

Negro Junior Red Cross Opens Rally Here Today

More than 100 delegates from seven Southern States will come to Richmond today for the three-day Negro Junior Red Cross Rally, Jesse H. Binford, chairman of the Junior Red Cross for the Richmond Chapter, American Red Cross, said last night.

Delegates will register beginning at 4 P. M. today at Armstrong High School. Visitors will be entertained in private homes, Mr. Binford said.

A reception for visiting delegates will be held at 7 o'clock tonight at the school, which also will be attended by delegates from Richmond Junior Red Cross councils. Following the reception there will be a public meeting at which W. S. Gard of Washington, national director of the Junior Red Cross, will speak. Mr. Binford will make the welcoming address, and the Armstrong High School Chorus will sing.

Miss James to Speak

Tomorrow's program will include a meeting at 9:30 A. M. at which Miss Sadie James, field representative of the National American Red Cross, will speak. Miss Edith Johnston of Richmond will speak on "International Service of the Junior Red Cross" and Miss Maude McMullin of Concord, N. C., will speak on "The Health Program of the Junior Red Cross." Other speakers will discuss "Local Service of the Junior Red Cross" and "National Service of the Junior Red Cross."

At 2:30 P. M. tomorrow, there will be a sightseeing tour of Richmond, after which there will be a banquet and dance at the Maggie Walker High School.

Religious services will be held at 11 A. M. Sunday at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, with the Rev. C. C. Scott, pastor, as preacher.

The meeting here will be the second Negro Junior Red Cross Rally ever held in this country. The first was held last year at Asheville, N. C.

White Workers Get More Pay Than Negroes On F.H. Projects

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—(ANP)—An insight into the money paid as wages to Negroes and white workers on Federal Housing Projects was given here last Tuesday when Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, addressed the session of the NAACP 30th annual conference.

According to Mr. Straus, the employment of Negro building trades workers on low-rent housing projects has already netted these workers $125,000 in wages. Thus, based on the ruling that Negroes must receive 3 per cent. of the amount paid in wages to white workers, the white received slightly more than $4,000,000 as compared with $125,000 for colored workers.

It was learned that colored housing project workers in Chicago and other cities have long complained of the disparity between the wages paid them and that paid white workers. Many colored workers, it was said, also resent the glowing statements of colored representatives of USHA who address gatherings of Negroes telling of the thousands of dollars being paid Negro workers, while pay checks of the whites total many millions.

Mr. Straus told the NAACP delegates: "Reports from 16 cities in which projects are under construction with the financial assistance of the USHA, indicate that as of May 15, 1939, a total of $124,478.90 has been paid in wages to Negro workers, skilled as well as semi-skilled and unskilled. With the volume of construction work increasing daily, undoubtedly later reports will reveal a considerable increase in the amount of wages paid to the workers."

Cleanup Campaign Ends Successfully

IF THE Cleanup, Paintup, and Beautifying Campaign sponsored by the Norfolk Federated Garden Clubs had accomplished no more than to direct attention to the all-important subject of improving the general physical appearance of some of our residential areas, its sponsors would be gratified and would feel that they had been more than repaid for their efforts.

That the effort has been brought to a successful conclusion and has shown results far and beyond the fondest hopes of those in charge, we believe, are grounds for sincere congratulations to the personnel of the federation and to all other persons who cooperated in the drive. These energetic women, headed by Mrs. [illegible]nce L. Chesson, conceived this splendid project and have worked untiringly to see that the objectives originally outlined, have been reached.

The Journal and Guide has been most happy to cooperate and to donate the cash prizes awarded in the campaign. To the winners we offer our congratulations, and to those who were not so fortunate, it is certain that they will have gained the satisfaction of cleaner and more attractive surroundings.

The real worth of the campaign cannot, of course, be estimated in terms of cash prizes, but must be evaluated in the light of just how effective it has been as a medium of spreading the gospel of cleaner healthier and more beautiful surroundings. To attain this objective the federation, we believe, acted wisely, in stipulating that the prizes would be awarded on the basis of the most improvement shown in any one case.

City officials who lent their endorsement to the movement have reason to feel proud that they too have made a worthwhile contribution to the general well-being of the municipality. The movement should not be allowed to die of inactivity and should be made an annual event. It is to be hoped that those responsible for the success of this initial effort will see that this is done.

Wages Paid Whites on Federal Housing Project Top Negroes' By More Than 4 Million Dollars

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Virginia Survey to Seek Insight Into Problems of Rural Youth

8-14-39

Interviewers to Determine Extent Of Adjustment to Dwindling Opportunities, Gather Other Data

Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Blacksburg, Va., Aug. 13.—Virginia's rural youth will become a flesh-and-blood personality to anyone who cares to know him, and questions such as what he is doing and what he wants to do, how well he's adjusting himself to dwindling opportunities, and how he can be helped, will be answered when a State-wide survey now under way by various agencies interested in the welfare of young people is completed.

A WPA project has just been approved to employ a large staff to help with the work.

With Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, in charge, and the State department of education, WPA, NYA, Farm Security Administration, Extension Service, Unemployment Compensation Commission and other agencies co-operating, interviewers and enumerators will obtain a mass of revealing information from youth in representative rural Virginia communities as to their problems of adjustment under present day conditions.

This scientific sampling, when interpreted by trained sociologists and educators, will present a detailed picture of rural youth, both white and colored, for the guidance of educators, employers and other interested persons who long have recognized the need of more concrete information on youth in their teens and early twenties.

Youth to be studied are those in the 16-to-24 age group, both in and out of school and both boys and girls. One of the most interesting phases of the undertaking will be the detailed case histories of some of the out-of-school young people.

"Even in normal times," Dr. Garnett said, "youth are confronted with problems of social adjustment difficult of solution. Certain long-time trends and the forces arising from recent social crises have intensified these problems for the present generation."

The Virginia rural youth study will involve two approaches—first, analysis of available data on a statewide basis, and second, intensive study of sample communities to cover:

Number, composition and education of youth by race and socio-economic groupings for both in-school and out-of-school youth 16-24 years of age.

Occupational opportunities within the area, including probable labor needs of agriculture and existing industries.

Facilities for training; organizational and leisure time activities.

Employment record and present occupational status of out-of-school youth.

Migration into and out of the communities and adjustments of youths who migrate.

Case studies of a number of youth of each socio-economic group who have attained varying degrees of schooling and social and occupational adjustments.

Housing Conditions Need Improvement

Journal and Guide

THE tragic fire in Norfolk some days ago, in which four children of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Bell lost their lives, emphasizes again the great need for improvements in housing conditions. The modest home that in a few minutes was a raging inferno was of the type that has small chance of being saved even with the most prompt efforts of our fire department, and its construction was such that it was changed from an abode to a funeral pyre. 9-30-39

There are areas here that are a disgrace to a modern city. There are blocks and blocks of slums that ought to be razed and in their place fireproof and decent homes constructed, under some forward looking program as that of the United States Housing Authority. New York Post

Some progress toward eventual slum clearance and the erection of low-cost housing units has been made in Portsmouth, and in Norfolk there is a strong sentiment for needed improvements. Little substantial progress has been made in Norfolk, City Council having in effect tabled the proposal for creating a housing authority, a step preliminary to actual slum clearance. In Newport News there has been more actual headway made. An active housing authority, including in its membership one colored citizen, has been created there and a majority of municipal authorities favor doing something really tangible.

Now that suitable legislation has been enacted permitting cities to avail themselves of federal funds, Norfolk and other Virginia cities should not let pass the opportunity to make permanent and sorely needed improvements in the conditions under which a great number of their families now live.

Nursery Teachers Meet In Roanoke

Journal and Guide

Contrast Dr. G. W. Carver With Hitler

10-14-39

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

ROANOKE, Va.—All the colored nursery school teachers were represented at the special conference for nursery school teachers and supervisors for the southwestern district of Virginia at Hotel Roanoke Sept. 22. The conference was under the direction of Mrs. Leah B. Cowles, white, state supervisor of nursery schools and parent education.

D. E. McQuilkin, superintendent of schools for Roanoke, spoke to the conference on "The Role the Nursery School Plays in Shaping the Life of the Citizen of Tomorrow." Mr. McQuilkin took time out to praise Dr. George W. Carver for his scientific work and research, mentioning especially the fact that Dr. Carver is perfecting a cure for infantile paralysis.

CARVER AND HITLER

Superintendent McQuiklin showed the vast difference between the career of a human benefactor like Dr. Carver and Adolf Hitler, the German dictator. While the former is a constructive leader contributing projects to save human life, the latter is a leader of the forces that destroy human life.

Leaders attending the conference were Miss Virginia Gregory state supervisor of adult education Mrs. Dorothy T. Davis, local supervisor and NYA representative for Lynchburg; Mrs. Lyn Da-Moor, Harrisburg, Va.; Mrs. L Vernon, supervisor for Roanoke; Mrs. H. Davis, supervisor of Lynchburg; Mrs. G. Rowe, supervisor for Staunton; Mrs. J. Brown, supervisor for Bristol, Va.; and Mrs. F. Lendamond, supervisor of Harrisonburg, Va.

Teachers at the conference included Mrs. H. Dupree and Mrs. Amm Adams of Roanoke; Mesdames A. D. Thornhill, L. House, Edith Simpson and Misses Elizabeth Burnette and Carrie Spraggins, and L. Manning of Lynchburg.

Roanoke, Va., World News
September 18, 1939

Colored Garden Club Preserves Historic Building



A recently completed program of renovating Roanoke's first postoffice, a small frame building at Commonwealth avenue and Lynchburg Road, N. E., has been carried out by the Big Lick Garden club, composed of colored women of Roanoke. The new officers are pictured as they met Saturday at the clubhouse. They are, front row left to right: Mrs. W. E. Swift, retiring president; Mrs. J. E. Earley, newly elected president and the first president of Negro Garden Clubs of Virginia, organized at Hampton Institute in 1932; Mrs. C. E. Spragins, first vice president, and Mrs. Nettie Calloway, second vice president; second row, Miss M. E. Hairston, recording secretary; Mrs. George Hughes, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Electer Allredd, treasurer.

This first colored Garden club in Roanoke was organized May 12, in 1930; by Mrs. Lawrence Davis, a member of the Roanoke Valley Garden club. Mrs. J. E. Earley was its first president, and was also instrumental in forming the Southwestern Virginia Federation of Negro Garden clubs, in 1934. There are now four coolred garden clubs in Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., Times
October 1, 1939

NEGRO AGENCIES GET SMALL PART

Nine Cents of Community Fund Dollar Is Share

Editor's Note: Each year during the annual Community Fund campaign there are numerous queries as to where the money last year was spent. This is the third of a series of articles in which The Times will portray in picture and story "The Community Fund Dollar."

When your dollar, given to the Community Fund of Roanoke City and County, begins its work of mercy, just a little over nine cents goes into the four agencies directly concerned with the Negro community of the city and county.

Accredited Hospital

The tentative allocations from the $145,870, expected to be raised later this month in the Community Fund campaign, give the direct colored work a total of $13,520. The Burrell Memorial hospital, one of the few fully accredited Negro hospitals in the South, gets $5,000 to help pay for its large amount of charity work. The Phyllis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A. and the William A. Hunton branch Y. M. C. A., virtually the only community and recreation centers which the colored people have, aside from their churches, each will receive $3,900. The colored district of the Roanoke area Boy Scout council, with three active troops and 111 Scouts in Roanoke and Salem, gets about 9 cents on the dollar given the Boy Scout council, or approximately $720.

Of course, there are a number of other Community Fund agencies which work with colored people, but the work is done in such fashion that it is impossible to make a division of expenditures and show just how much is spent on Negro work. Among such organizations might be mentioned the Goodwill Industry, the Roanoke County Public Health association, the Roanoke Society for the Blind, the Travelers' Aid society. It might even be safe to say that these agencies spend another five cents of the Community Fund dollar on work among the colored.

The record of the Burrell Memorial hospital, set forth in its 24th annual report for 1938, and the standing of the city's colored hospital in the state and the region are sufficient to establish its value to all citizens of the community. The hospital furnishes services to one-third of the population of the community, a group which has one third of the deaths and one-third of the sickness, yet holds only one thirty-third of the wealth.

Budget Is $20,600

The hospital operates on a budget of about $20,600, of which less than $9,000 comes from patients' fees, about $5,000 from the Community Fund, and $5,777.77 from the city of Roanoke. With a capacity of 44 beds, the hospital last year treated 578 patients, of whom only 39 were able to pay the full cost of their treatment, and 324 to pay part of the cost, while 196 were unable to pay anything. Two hundred forty-nine emergencies were treated last year, and this year the hospital already has cared for over 500.

With Dr. L. C. Downing as superintendent, and the Rev. A. L. James, D. D., as president, the hospital has for a number of years been on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons, is a member of the American Hospital association and the National Hospital association.

For the boys and young men, the girls and young women of the colored community, the two Negro branch "Y's" offer wholesome, instructive recreation under trained and competent Christian leadership. Both operate summer camps, virtually the only ones open to the Negro boys and girls of the city. The Y. M. C. A. and the colored district of the Boy Scouts cooperate in one camp.

Both the branches offer organization service, forming clubs with constructive programs and purposes for boys and girls, young men and young women, of all age groups. Mothers learn home hygiene, personal health, care of children and of the sick; men in industries are taught first aid and accident prevention, and given opportunities to better themselves in their work; high school boys get vocational advice from leaders in the fields of their interest; young men and women are brought together in the annual youth conference to discuss common social, economic, and religious problems; a lodging place for young Negro women working in the city, and for transients is furnished by the Phyllis Wheatley branch; both groups offer an employment service, with surprising success.

Lean on Fund

Both branches lean heavily on the Community Fund for financial support to make possible these services, which fill a large need in the Negro community.

The William A. Hunton branch Y. M. C. A. lays particular stress on its program for poys, a feature of which is the work with boys on parole from the juvenile court, who meet weekly for an hour and a half of recreation, craft work, and informal talks. Nine boys' clubs are active, with an enrollment of over 200. More recently, organization among young men has been started. Similarly, the branch Y. W. C. A. sponsors 10 Girl Reserves clubs in schools, has a group of 81 girls and has organized other groups of girls and women of all ages.

In no other group is the program of the Boy Scouts of America taken up more enthusiastically than among the negro boys. With L. A. Lee, general secretary of the Hunton branch "Y", as commissioner of the negro district, three troops are functioning actively here, two in Roanoke and one at Salem.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 1, 1939

Virginia Held Up as Example To South on Economic Grounds

By James Latimer

In its efforts to solve racial problems and also to rehabilitate its whole economic and social structure, the South would do well to learn some lessons from Virginia and from Brazil.

This idea was advanced here yesterday by Dr. Rudiger Bilden, professor of social sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Brazil has been more intelligent in handling the abolition of slavery and in its attitude toward the Negro than has this country, Dr. Bilden said. And Virginia is considerably ahead of the rest of the South in its attitude toward the Negro and his place in modern society, he added.

Local Ideals Stressed

Virginia seems to have based its treatment of the Negro upon two principles that must be recognized and utilized by the rest of the South, Dr. Bilden pointed out. Leaders in Virginia have realized, first, that the improvement of the economic, cultural and social position of the Negro will redound to the benefit of the whole State, and second, that the Negro has a cultural contribution to make and should be encouraged to make it, he said.

Dr. Bilden has devoted some years to the study of racial questions in this country and in Brazil. For Brazil, like the South, was founded upon a slave economy, and it is Dr. Bilden's theory that the only way to approach the Negro in the new world is through a comparative study of the Negro in various parts of the new world —in the slave societies of Brazil, this country and other sections.

As he put it once in the conversation:

"The trouble with too many experts on the South is that they know too much about the South—and nothing else."

Brazil Cited

There is much that is similar in Brazil and the South, he said. The cultural basis of both was influenced by slavery; the basic problems of both are the erosion of soil and the erosion of man. But there is one great difference, and it seems to be in Brazil's favor: the South American country has a more intelligent and tolerant attitude of race relations.

This difference might be traced to the differences in the two races that colonized the two countries. The South was colonized by Anglo-Saxons, a race that has more an insular attitude of mind than any other race, with a belief in racial superiority and "race hygiene," he pointed out. On the other hand, the Portuguese who colonized Brazil were the most receptive race to cultural innovations and tolerant toward other races, he said.

Whatever the fundamental difference, Brazil proceeded in a more intelligent process of emancipation, Dr. Bilden said. Theirs was a gradual and constructive abolition, he explained, while abolition in this country was "sudden, destructive and merely political." The freed slave in this country was an outcast and an object of discrimination; he was not in Brazil.

No Discrimination

The line was class, not race, in Brazil: a Negro may rise on his own talents as high as any one else. Slaves were discriminated against in Brazil because they were slaves, not because they were Negroes, and once a Negro became free there was no discrimination, Dr. Bilden said.

The contrary has been true in the South, he said. Sudden abolition, along with the war, hurt both the Negro and the South, and blocked the Southern trend toward gradual and more intelligent emancipation, Dr. Bilden declared. The war, destroying all the South's liquid capital and freeing the slaves, meant the end of the planting class' control: the power was placed into the mass of the poorer whites. They were stirred by demagogues into bitter prejudice against the Negro and the planter; the class that hated the Negro became dominant, Dr. Bilden said, and cultivated the prejudice that the Negro should be kept on a low level.

In Virginia, however, prejudice did not hold so much sway—perhaps because the planter aristocracy was not so much uprooted here as elsewhere in the South, perhaps because of the State's being the oldest, with higher standards that had permeated all classes, he said.

Virginia Efforts Lauded

Whatever the cause, Virginia has been making "an honest and sincere effort" to raise the status of the Negro, Dr. Bilden said, on the sound theory that if you educate the Negro and improve his status you help Virginia as a whole.

"Southern society will never be stronger than the Negro," Dr. Bilden said. "Virginia has realized this. The rest of the South, apparently, doesn't grant that the Negro may be a constructive influence."

The process of raising the Negro's status must be gradual: too sudden a change would be as harmful probably as the sudden abolition, he added. The Negro should not be "pushed into something he is not prepared for —he should be treated fairly and given a chance," Dr. Bilden said.

A "great thing" for Southern universities would be to install courses in the comparative study of race relations, a step which Dr. Bilden believes would have great influence in the future. Such a study would lead to light on other things beside the Negro problem, he said. It would be learned that Brazil has share-cropping problems almost identical with those of the South; that share-cropping troubles of Brazil are concentrated in sections where abolition was sudden; that where slaves were freed gradually, share-cropping woes are nonexistent, he said.

University Plan Doubted

Dr. Bilden was doubtful if the setting up of separate State universities in the South for Negroes, a happening forecast when the Supreme Court recently ruled that Negroes must be afforded equal rights of education, would be successful. There would still be discrimination under separate systems, he said, for it is impossible for separate Negro schools to be as good as the older institutions with years of the white man's learning and experience behind them. On grounds that the educational opportunities for the Negro still were inferior, the separate systems might be challenged in another court case.

Dr. Bilden had considerable praise for Virginians and their handling of the Negro problem. He commended the State education department, "a broad-minded and liberal State board of education," and the press for their contributions to Virginia's good interracial attitude. He pointed out there have been no lynchings in Virginia, not because of the anti-lynching law, but because law was simply a codification of public sentiment.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 11, 1939

LOCAL NEGROES SEE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT

Estimated 3,000 Witness 'Previews of Progress' At Three Showings in One Day

Approximately 1,300 Negro citizens of Newport News attended the exhibition of "Previews of Progress," staged demonstrations of modern scientific accomplishment through the use of chemistry and electricity, last night at the Negro recreation center in the East end. The exhibition, which showed to two capacity audiences Wednesday and Thursday nights at Newport News high school, is sponsored by the Peninsula Association of Commerce.

In the morning the exhibition was shown to local Negro students at the recreation center, and in the afternoon it was shown at Hampton institute. Two other showings are scheduled today—at the Kecoughtan Veterans' Administration facility at Hampton at 2 p. m., and in skeletonized form at 10 a. m. to a group of local teachers and principals at the John W. Daniel school.

Monday and Tuesday the exhibition will be shown at Williamsburg. Tuesday night Ernest L. Foss, director of the show, will speak before the local Rotary club and will give a few of the demonstrations already made at the earlier showings.

Foss estimated that a total of 3,000 persons saw the exhibition yesterday.

J. A. Williams, Negro, director of the recreation center, introduced Foss last night. Foss, after a preliminary explanation of the show, presented demonstrations of various modern experiments with electricity and chemistry.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 19, 1939

Negro Youths Plan Meeting

Dr. Daniels, Shaw University President, Will Speak Here Sunday

Some 100 delegates from colored youth organizations in the Roanoke area are expected to attend the seventh annual Youth conference here Saturday and Sunday under the joint sponsorship of the William A. Hunton branch Y. M. C. A. and the Phyllis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A.

Dr. R. P. Daniels, president of Shaw university, will address a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Ebenezer A. M. E. church as the highlight of the conference designed to provide colored youths the opportunity for an exchange of thought and opinion and a guide to action on perplexing questions of today.

Other outstanding negro leaders to give addresses and lead discussions include: Miss Estelle Thomas, associate dean of women at Hampton institute; Henry D. Carpenter, of Richmond, State N. Y. A. director for negro youth; Dr. George A. Moore, Roanoke colored physician; the Rev. H. L. McCrorey, pastor of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church; and the Rev. John F. Rodgers, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. church.

McCrorey to Speak

Saturday's program will open with a general assembly at Lucy Addison high school at 10:30 a. m. with an address by the Rev. Mr. McCrorey. Earlier there will be a leader's breakfast at the branch Y. W. C. A. at 8:30 led by Miss Maxine Kyle. Miss Thomas and Mr. Carpenter will lead discussions from 11:30 to 12:30 on social and economic problems of youth, respectively, and Dr. Moore will speak on "Youth and Health" at a general session at 12:30.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers will speak on "Youth and Religion" at 3:45 o'clock at the high school following an afternoon assembly at 2:30 and further discussion groups. The State NYA negro director will speak at the banquet session at the school at 6:30.

Negro churches have been asked to conduct a "Youth Recognition Service" Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and conference delegates will attend churches of their choice. The afternoon mass meeting at 3:30 will include music by the junior choirs of the Mt. Zion A. M. E. and First Baptist churches preceding the address by Dr. Daniels

Bristol, Va., Herald-C
April 23, 1939

CHILDREN AND STAFF OF COLORED NURSERY SCHOOL



Pictured above are the children of the Colored Nursery School, located at Sycamore and Water Streets, and the staff personnel. Adul's in the picture are Pearl Roberts, Virginia Miller, Mary Frances Matthews and Dorothy Kate Foster. Positive training in simple habits of the pre-school child's life is given in the daily program of the nursery school, which has been operating continuously for the last five years. The school is sponsored jointly by the Bristol, Va., school board and the WPA.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 1, 1939

NEGRO COMMUNITY HERE TO OBSERVE BETTER HOME WEEK

Mass Meeting Scheduled at 8 Tuesday Night at Recreation Center; Residences Open For Inspection

In cooperation with a national movement sponsored by Purdue university under a Carnegie foundation fund, the Negro community of Newport News this week is observing "better homes week."

A mass meeting is scheduled at 8 Tuesday night at the shipyard recreation center, located at Thirty-fifth street and Orcutt avenue.

The observance marks the 18th annual observance of the week in America. Home cleanliness and home beauty, along with the idea of a general clean-up are the main purposes of the campaign. Inspection of newly reconditioned homes and new homes showing modern as well as economic ways of living, demonstration of interior decoration, including the making over of old furniture and the creation of backyard gardens and other items are being stressed during the week.

Pastors of various Negro churches in the community yesterday referred to better homes during the course of services. The following homes were open yesterday for inspection:

Lee Davis, 721 Eighteenth street; J. West, 2100 Marshall avenue; Mrs. Costena Stewart, 719 Hampton avenue; B. L. Watson, 1042 Twenty-ninth street; S. V. Thompson, 1321 Twenty-ninth street; Mrs. E. G. Spivey, 1815 Marshall avenue; Prof. and Mrs. L. F. Palmer, 2009 Marshall avenue; Mr. and Mrs. A. Palmer, 2313 Marshall avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Vann, 3112 Orcutt avenue. Also the housekeeping aid project, Eighteenth street building, was open for inspection.

Instructor Redman, Hampton institute, is to speak on interior decorating at the mass meeting Tuesday night. The Hampton institute quartet will be heard. A demonstration will be given by Mrs. Mary Stows. William H. Moses, architect, Hampton institute, winner of the prize for the best world's fair design for the Virginia exhibit, will speak.

Two new cottage type homes, one located in the 900 block of Thirty-first street and the other in the 800 block of Twenty-first street, will be open for inspection from 4 to 7 next Sunday.

The Newport News better homes week comittee includes John R. Picott, general chairman; Mrs. H. P. Fitzgerald, program chairman; and Mrs. Juanita Peyton, general secretary.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 21, 1939

Firemen's Band To Give Benefit Concert Tonight

Program at Booker T. Washington School to Aid Needy Children

The Norfolk Fire Division Band will give a concert for the benefit of the underprivileged children's fund of the Negro American Legion Post No. 5 tonight at 8 o'clock at Booker T. Washington High School, Calvert and Maltby avenues. Special seats will be reserved for white people.

The 37-piece band is directed by Pacific Romeo, and will give a program of marches, popular melodies, novelty numbers and light classical music.

The program includes: "March El Capitan," Sousa; "Stilly Night," serenade, Will Huff; "Beautiful Lady in Blue," waltz, Cootes; "The Gold Mine in the Sky," foxtrot, Charles and Nick Kennedy; "Troubadour," overture, Meyers; "March Guard de Corps," Hall; "Military Escort," novelty, Fillmore.

"March Salutation," Seitz; "Cupid's Charm," serenade, Miller; "When I Grow too Old to Dream," waltz. Hemingston and Romberg; "Cathedral in the Pines," foxtrot, Nick and Charles Kennedy, in which Langhorne Weiford will give special chimes numbers; "Scenes from Operaland," Hayes; "Military Escort," march, Bennett; "Moonlight and Roses," Monet; "Our Director," Biger; "Southern Melodies," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." There will be a small admission charge.

Science Calls Slums and Low Wages Crime Breeders

RICHMOND, Va.—(CNA)—Science this week "put the finger" on low wage and slum housing as the real breeders of crime and criminals. It rejected biological (racial) and other phoney explanations advanced by aplogists for industrialists who pay their workers "existence" wages.

The industrial slums around factories produce the most criminals, both c[illegible] Dr. Paul L. Schroeder of Chicago told the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

As director of the Institute for Juvenile Research, he found, he said, that the further he went "across the tracks" into industrial neighborhoods, there were more criminals and potential criminals.

These criminals "are largely the product of influences operating in the community in which they live," he declared. "These influences are felt in early childhood, when children reflect the attitude of adults who are forced, through economic limitations, to live meagerly and who bear a strong feeling of resentment against the more favored families."

Crime could be decreased, Dr. Schroeder declared, by better housing, improved working conditions, and the provision of recreational facilities for the "dead end kids" who grow up to be criminals for lack of something better to keep their minds and hands busy.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 1, 1939

City Director Of Welfare Gratified

By Dr. W. Brownley Foster
City Director of Public Welfare

During the year 1938, marked improvements have been made in the equipment of certain of the bureaus of the Department of Public Welfare and in the volume and quality of the services rendered. The health record of the year is unusually good. Death rates for the year are decidedly lower than last year. Indeed, the general death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population has been equalled only in two recent years. The improvement in the death rate applies to both white and Negro races, the rate for white persons being 12.3 and for Negroes 20.9.

It is particularly gratifying that the increase in the birth rate which began in 1935 continued throughout this year. The birth rate of 18.7 is the highest since 1930. The improvement in the birth rate was limited to white persons, for whom the rate of 18.2 per 1,000 is the highest in the last 17 years. The birth rate of Negroes continued to decline and was lower than in any years except 1935 and 1936. The birth rate of Negroes is less than their death rate.

The year was quite free from serious epidemics and it is particularly gratifying that deaths from influenza, a characteristic epidemic disease, were lower than in any of the last 17 years. Among the specific diseases with reduced rates are typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, lobar pneumonia and tuberculosis. Particularly gratifying is an outstanding decline in deaths from automobile accidents. The death rate from this cause, 33 per 100,000 population, is lower than in any year since 1930.

The year 1938 is notable for progress in organizing for the control of venereal diseases. The Bureau of Health was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Francis W. Upshur, under whose supervision great progress has occurred. A generous contribution of funds was made in the beginning of the year by the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross. This has made it possible to secure a competent Red Cross nurse whose service in venereal disease control has been invaluable. Increase in the volume of work required additional stenographers and clerical service. In the latter part of the year venereal disease control work was greatly stimulated when the State Department of Health was enabled to provide free drugs for the treatment of syphilis. The beneficial effect of this has not been limited to reduction in cost of treatment but has resulted incidentally in a great increase in the reporting of venereal diseases, and has facilitated the supervision and control of recalcitrant persons likely to spread disease.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of treatment of syphilis given in the Health Bureau's clinics for prenatal and postnatal care of syphilitic mothers and children. This is of fundamental importance in the prevention of congenital syphilis. Increased effectiveness of the venereal disease program is indicated by an increase of over 4,000 in the number of cases known to the Bureau of Health, though this should not be taken as an indication of an increase in the prevalence of these diseases.

During the year, the Bureau of Health continued its supervision of drinking glasses and eating utensils in public places. Frequent inspections and bacteriological examinations in this service have resulted in notable improvement in the sanitation of public eating places.

In the latter part of the year the Bureau of Health secured more ample quarters for its tuberculosis clinic, with corresponding improvement rendered by this key instrumentality in the control of pulmonary tuberculosis. The work of this clinic and of the other services for the control of tuberculosis have been thoroughly integrated within the year, with great improvement in the discovery and treatment of unsuspected cases of tuberculosis, particularly among children and young people.

Early in the year an important enlargement was made of the new building for Negro consumptives at Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium. This made possible the hospitalization of a larger number of Negro consumptives, and it is especially heartening to note a greatly increased willingness to use the services of tuberculosis nurses and clinics of the Bureau of Health and of Pine Camp Tuberculosis Sanatorium. We expect a marked decrease in tuberculosis among Negroes in Richmond, now that we have secured facilities for their care which are equal in quality to those provided for white consumptives.

Toward the end of the year, meat inspection and general food inspection services were consolidated under the supervision of Dr. H. H. Rowe, whose extensive experience in the supervision of foods will result in marked improvements.

Progress has been made in numerous other activities of the Bureau or Health such as the child-welfare clinics whose accomplishments in the immunization of young children against diphtheria are of outstanding importance.

Improvements and additions to buildings at the City Home completed within the year have increased its facilities for the care of inmates and have afforded increased safety from fire. Each of the main buildings has been completely equipped with an automatic sprinkler system which goes far to remove the menace of fire in these combustible buildings which house more than 500 persons in various stages of physical debility. Richmond should be grateful for the absence of destructive fires in the long series of years in which these buildings have been in use. Additional safety is also provided by fire escapes erected during the year.

The contagious disease hospital building was enlarged this year. It has been invaluable in the care of patients with contagious and communicable diseases among white persons, in a period in which Negro patients with these diseases could not be cared for adequately. The recent addition has provided identical accommodations for Negroes with contagious diseases.

Virginia's Drive Against Relief

IT was Congressman Woodrum, of Virginia, who initiated the cut of $1,500,000 in the President's Work Relief budget item. Senator Carter Glass and Senator Harry Byrd have sought to take off another million and a half, but without success.

There is undoubtedly much waste in relief administration, which should be eliminated by all means. But hurried curtailment of urgently needed funds to save men and women from starving this Winter is, in our estimation, not the way to get at the politicians who are causing the waste. A more deliberate reorganization of WPA for the fiscal year beginning July first would seem to be a more orderly procedure.

Modern Virginia statesmen appear to be hard of heart. They do not love the poor people. Virginia was the last state to fall in line with the Federal social security program, and when provisions were finally made for Old Age Assistance it called for a payment to the indigent aged that averaged $9.50 per month. This is the kind of penurious government that some of our distinguished Virginia friends call "the best state government there is."

Virginia reflects an unenviable isolation.

Danville, Va., Bee
February 10, 1939

To Dedicate Negro Center Here Sunday

Ceremonies marking the dedication of Oaksville Negro Community center on lower Randolph street on Sunday afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock, will feature addresses and a drill with music by the colored Drum and Bugle Corps.

Prior to the exercises, including talks by E. T. Attwell, negro consultant for the National Recreation Association, and T. C. Walker, famous colored leader of Virginia, an open house will be held from 1:30 until 3:30 o'clock, at which time those attending will have an opportunity to inspect the modernized building.

A section is being reserved for many white persons who have expressed a desire to attend the ceremonies.

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
February 4, 1939

BACKUS TO HANDLE COLORED BUREAU

Circulation, News Depo Opens In Roper Bldg.; Asks Co-operation

Having been appointed Supervisor of Colored Circulation and head of the Colored News bureau of the management of the News-Herald, I want to notify the people of Suffolk and vicinity, that starting Monday, Feb. 6, our circulation and news bureau will be located 384 East Washington street, in the Roper building.

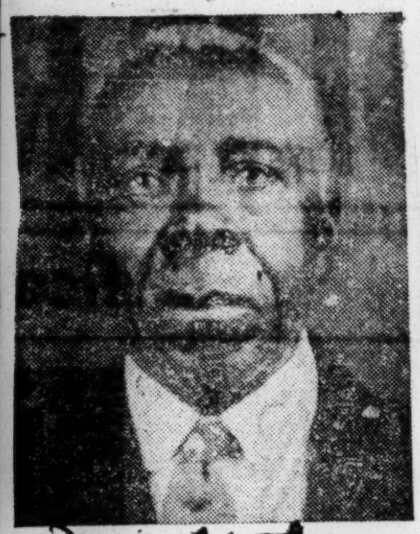
All colored circulation will be distributed from the bureau and all newsboys are required to be at the bureau not later than 4 p.m. daily.

All local colored news will be handled from this office, which will be open all day for business. News should be in not later than 8:45 a.m. on day to be published. News received after that hour will be printed in next day's edition of the News-Herald.

I will be assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Backus, who will have charge of the office, and Mr. William H. Hoffler, Jr. We will have to add additional carriers and all applicants should apply at the bureau as soon as possible for appointments.

In assuming my duties with the News-Herald, I want to ask the wholehearted co-operation of the people of Suffolk and its suburbs and promise them quick and efficient delivery and news service from the News-Herald colored bureau.
Grady L. Backus, supervisor.

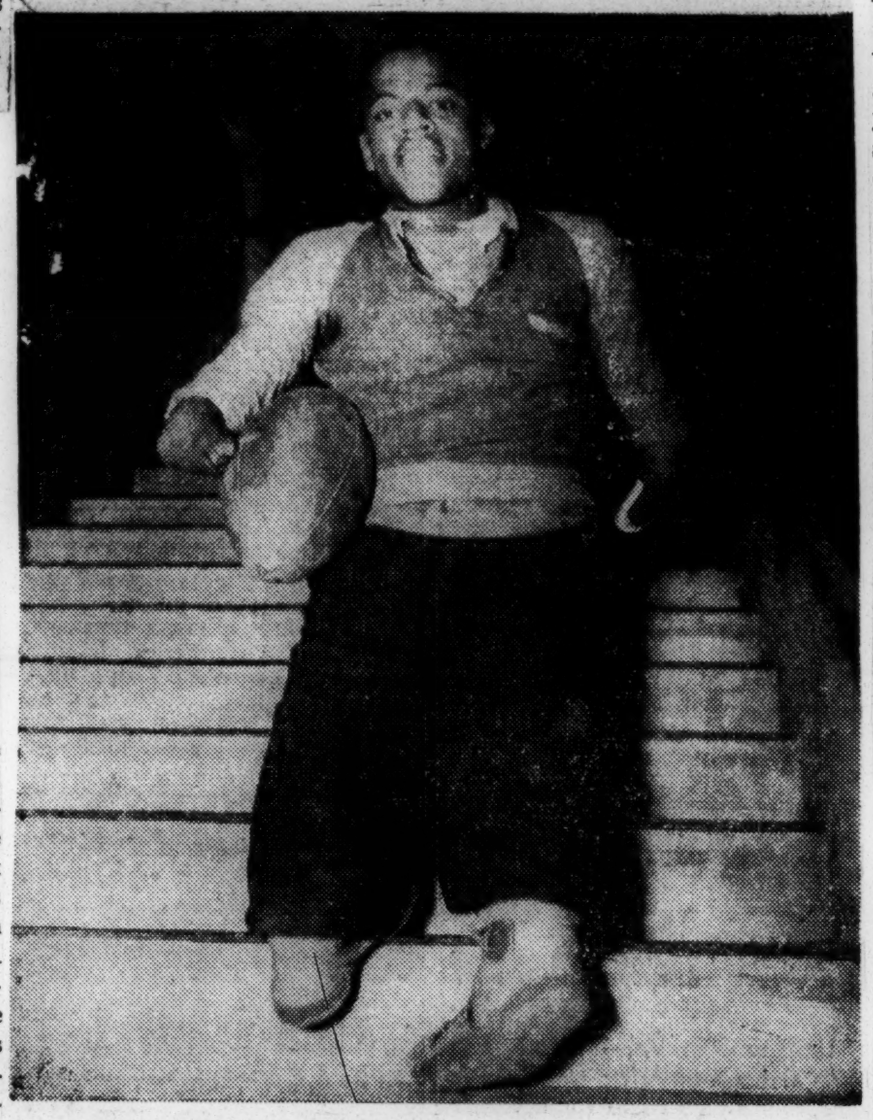
Relief Manager



REV. W. H. ROBINSON, above is general manager of the Colored Union Relief of Lynchburg. Having had several years experience in this type of work in Norfolk and other cities, Rev. Robinson is achieving much success with his organization in Lynchburg.

In addition to distributing foodstuffs to needy families in the city, the organization secures jobs for worthy employees. Rev. Robinson hopes to develop an organization which will supply all the needs of worthy and needy colored families in this city.

Aided By Richmond Friends



LITTLE SAMMY WORKMAN, "the boy wonder" of Richmond, who despite his handicap is a "regular fellow." He plays ball, shoots marbles, wrestles, boxes, swims and rides a bicycle.

Now he will be able to take on comparative normal life as friends and members of the Nu chapter, Zeta Phi Beta sorority, rallied to raise more than $300 to provide him with artificial legs and arms. Sammy is a student at Maggie Walker School.

Rural Progress

THE dedication of a $2,500 community center in York County to serve the spiritual, cultural and social needs of adults and youths alike, marks a progressive step in the development of rural communities, the trend of which is spreading throughout the nation.

The sponsors, Congressman Otis S. Bland, the county officials, and civic leaders of Yorktown and Lackey who made liberal contributions and encouraged the undertaking, may be commended for making a fine dream come true. Its facilities will enable ambitious and law-respecting youths in the area it embraces to spend their leisure time in profitable cultural, social and industrious pursuits through the library, gymnasium, classes and lectures to be made available. Opportunities will be given adults to become better citizens through training and instruction in cooperative endeavors.

The task of building wholesome rural communities is fraught with bitter experiences because of fear and ignorance coupled with indifference, indolence and jealousy. But where circumstances are favorable such as obtained in the Rising Sun community much can be accomplished by those with the passion for service and the wisdom to lead.

Interracial goodwill and understanding is a prime requisite in rural progress. This is evidently a blessing in this community as shown by the endorsement and support given the project by those in authority, and the public appraisal of the leadership of Charles E. Brown, former Principal of the York County Training School, and CCC Educational Advisor, and of Horace E. Redcross, churchman and contractor, who unified public thought behind the venture. Rallying to the call for moral and financial support were the three agencies which dominate the character of all communities—home, church and school. The York County Training School, graduates from Hampton Institute, Virginia State College and other schools living in the county, civic-minded parents, and all the churches fell in with the program and made the center possible.

More and more as this spirit of community responsibility inspires the urge to serve the needs of rural folk, the progress embodied in the Rising Sun Community Center will become a fixed policy.

Some of the Houses at Aberdeen Gardens

Journal and guide 7-1-39 Norfolk Va.



Interior and Exterior Views of Aberdeen Gardens



ABOVE ARE VIEWS OF ABERDEEN Gardens in Newport News which was built under the Farm Security Administration. At the upper left is a corner of a kitchen in one of the homes; in the upper center is shown an end view of one of the 158 homes, showing brick construction and screened back porch; at the upper right is a view of a typical living room, showing full length closets on each side of the window; in the center is shown a street at the project under development, at lower left corner is a view of the combination kitchen-dining room as seen from the entranceway; the office of the project manager, William Walker, Jr., is shown at the lower center; and at lower right is a bed room in the project.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 17, 1939



—Foster Photo.

Dr. Douglas Vander-Hoof
Tells Budget Plans

Budget Body Of Fund Meets Tomorrow

Dr. Douglas VanderHoof, chairman of the budget committee of the Richmond Community Fund, announced yesterday that the first fall meeting of the full budget committee would be held at 4 P. M. tomorrow in the Community Fund conference room, 803 1-2 East Main Street.

This meeting will mark the beginning of the hearing of the 1940 budget requests of the 35 member agencies of the fund for money to continue their work next year.

The request of each agency is based on the social needs which exist in Richmond for the services which the Community Fund agencies are rendering and these needs and services are outlined before the budget committee each year.

The budget committee is a volunteer group of business men and women who carefully study the budget request of each agency. Planning for maximum service at minimum cost, the committee considers each individual agency's need in terms of social planning and its future worth to the community.

Total Is Goal

When the absolute minimum required by each agency to carry on its services is decided upon and approved by the fund board of trustees, the total of all the agencies requests becomes the campaign goal.

As the preparation of the budget for 1940 will involve extraordinary care due to the uncertainty of any war period and in keeping with the strict supervision of budgets which is one of the underlying principles of the Community Fund movement, to facilitate the work and reduce the number of hours of service of the members of the budget committee, all of which is performed entirely without remuneration, the committee this year will be divided into two subcommittees.

Dr. VanderHoof will preside at all hearings and Dr. James C. Faw of the Council of Social Agencies will serve as general secretary. Alex W. Parker, president of the fund, is ex officio member of both subcommittees.

Subcommittee No. 1

Subcommittee No. 1, which includes Mrs. P. St. George Cooke, vice-chairman; T. Norman Jones Jr., H. C. Kersten, Mrs. Frank Nott, Webster S. Rhoads Jr. and Aubrey Straus, will meet every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M in the Community Fund conference room until the budget requests of the Belle Bryan Day Nursery, Bureau of Catholic Charities, Children's Aid Society of Richmond, Children's Home Society of Virginia, Children's Memorial Clinic, Citizens' Service Exchange, County Welfare Work of Family Service Society, Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, Family Service Society of Richmond, Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations, Friend's Association for Colored Children, Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, Medical College of Virginia Out-Patient Clinic, Richmond Home for Boys, Inc., Richmond Urban League, Southside Day Nursery, Travelers' Aid Society of Virginia and the Virginia Home for Incurables have been heard.

Subcommittee No. 2 includes Mrs. M. V. Binga, Tennant Bryan, Thomas B. Morton, Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Buford Scott and John Dana Wise and will meet every Wednesday and Friday at the same hour to hear the requests of Boy Scouts of Richmond, Central Young Men's Christian Association, Colored Recreation Association, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Community Recreation Association, Co-operative Education Association, Council Neighborhood House, Council of Social Agencies, Girl Scouts of Richmond, Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A., Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, Richmond Safety Council, Salvation Army, Inc., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, State Young Men's Christian Association, William Byrd Community House and the Young Women's Christian Association.

15 Agencies To Benefit First Year

Norfolk, Va.
12-2-39
Journal & Guide

Cut Operating Expenses So Work Can Go On

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Eugene F. Dugger, general chairman of the first annual drive for the Newport News and Warwick County Community Chest, reported on the final results last Friday showing a total of $34,205.42 received in pledges.

Mr. Dugger told the trustees that a total of $16,908.32 have been paid in cash with a balance of $17,282.55 to be collected.

The first budget estimate to meet the needs of 15 participating organizations, four of which are colored, was placed near $45,000. After a series of conferences, operating eexpenses were pared down considerably with the result that the distribution of funds to members will go forward as planned originally.

A total of $2,029.92 was received as voluntary contributions, and quite a few contributors increased their pledges during the last week of the drive. Among the beneficiaries of the fund are: Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Weaver Orphan Home, the PTA Council, and the Warwick County Patrons League, all of which notably contribute to the health, child care, orphans, and charitable needs of indigent and needy colored families on the Lower Peninsula.

Dr. W. P. Dickerson and Prof. L. F. Palmer are members of the trustee board of the fund. Chairman Dugger and the campaign committee were praised for their efforts. No independent financial campaigns will be conducted by members of the fund during its operation.

Based on tentative budgets submitted with their applications for membership in the Chest, the trustees made the following allowances to Negro agencies: Whittaker Memorial Hospital, $1,500 Weaver Orphan Home, $900; Parent-Teacher Association Council, $750; Patrons League of Warwick County, $250.

PROTEST FEDERAL HOUSING JIM-CROW

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 19 —(ANP) — Declaring that: "We help to pay for Federal housing projects here and then are not allowed to work on them," many citizens this week voiced strong protest against the jim crow bar which denies Negroes work because of their race.

A committee, representing the local Branch N.A.A.C.P. last week gave utterance to that organization's indignation by a letter sent to the Federal Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. The committee, composed of J. C. Mitchell, R. H. Woodson, Mary Johnson, Susie E. Marks, and Luther Jackson, sent the following message:

We, the members of the Huntington Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. in a regular meeting discussed and registered our protest against the existing labor situation as it affects Negroes on the Federal Housing Projects now in process of development. It was brought out in the meeting that those in authority have willingly discriminated against Negro labor that only a few have been employed in the capacity of laborers and the same have been denied the privilege of being employed as semi-skilled laborers, Recently these same laborers were dropped from the projects. There are several union men who hold cards of qualification as bricklayers, plasterers, hod carriers, plumbers and plumber helpers. All of these have been denied the right of working on these projects because of color.

In view of the fact that it is specifically set out in the contract between the Huntingon Housing Authority and the Consolidated Engineering Company that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of labor on said project because of color or creed, we request that this part of the contract be enforced.

In view of the fact that the rental and the cost of the project will be shared by Negroes as well as others, we are urgently requesting that Negroes have their share of the work.

On September 15, 1939 a letter was sent to the local Housing Authority asking for more consideration in the employment of Negroes. Up to this date, there has not been any reply.

We, therefore, most earnestly insist that some investigation be made concerning this labor situation.

Nationally-Known Leaders To Take Part In Child Conference

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3-25-39

First Session To Be Held At White House April 26

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several nationally-known colored Americans are among the many leaders in the fields of religion, education, medicine and social welfare who have accepted invitations to become members of the planning committee for the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

The first session of the conference, which is being called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins who is chairman, will be held at the White House on April 26, and the last session will be held early in 1940.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman, and Katharien F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, is secretary.

In announcing the names of those who already have consented to serve on the planning committee of the Conference, the chief of the Children's Bureau points out that some of them also served on the first of the series of White House Conferences on Child Welfare held 30 years ago on the call of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The first White House Conference, officially known as the Conference on Care of Dependent Children, met in Washington in 1909.

A unique record is that of C. C. Carstens, executive director, Child Welfare League of America, New York City, who played a prominent part in the conferences of 1909, 1919, and 1930, and who will serve on the planning committee for the fourth Conference.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Among the Federal officials who already have accepted membership on the planning committee are,. Milburn L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture; Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board; James V. Bennett, director, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice; John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, U. S. Department of the Interior; Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, U. S. Public Health Service; Louise Stanley, chief, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Aubrey Williams, administrator, National Youth Administration; Dr. Martha M. Elliot, assistant chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; and Gay B. Shepperson, administrator, Works' Progress Administration, Atlanta, Ga.

Among the members of the medical profession represented on the planning committee, so far, are Dr. Fred L. Adair, Chicago, chairman, American Committee on Maternal Welfare; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, Evanston, Ill., secretary and treasurer, American Academy of Pediatrics; Dr. Henry F. Helmholz, Rochester, Minn., professor of pediatrics, Mayo Foundation; Dr. James S. Plant, Newark, N. J., director, Essex County Juvenile Clinic; and Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Jackson, Miss., president, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America.

OTHER ACCEPTANCES

Other acceptances have come from men and women prominent in the fields of religion, education, and social welfare. Those who have already accepted the invitation to serve on the planning committee for the conference are: Grace Abbott, University of Chicago, former chief of the Children's Bureau; Mrs. H. W. Ahart, Lincoln, Calif., president, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Frank Bane, Chicago, executive director, The Council of State Governments; Allen T. Burns, New York City, executive vice-president, Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

William G. Carr, Washington, D. C., secretary, The Educational Policies Commission; Elizabeth Christman, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer, National Women's Trade Union League of America; Courtenay Dinwiddie, New York City, general secretary, National Child Labor Committee; Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Washington, D. C., president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Sidney E. Goldstein, New York City, chairman, committee on marriage, The Family and The Home, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Ben G. Graham, superintendent of schools, Pitsburgh; Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Harry Greenstein, Baltimore, president, American Association of Social Workers; T. Arnold Hill, New York City, director, department of Industrial Relation, National Urban League; Fred K. Hoehler, Chicago, director, American Public Welfare Association; Charles S. Johnson, director, department of social science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, New York City, executive secretary, department of research and education, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. George Johnson, Washington, D. C. director department of education, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Robert F. Keegan, executive director of the Archdiocese of New York.

Alice V. Keliher, New York City, chairman, Commission on Human Relations, Progressive Education Association; Jacob Kepes, executive director, Jewish Children's Bureau of Chicago; Philip Murray, Pittsburgh, chairman, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee; Rt. Rev. Mgr. John O'Grady, Washington, D. C., secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities; Edward A. O'Neal, III, Chicago, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; Frederick Douglass Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Homer P. Rainey, Washington, D. C., director, American Youth Commission.

Agnes G. Regan, Washington, D. C., executive secretary, National Council of Catholic Women; Grace Ross, R.N., New York City, president, National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, Master, The National Grange; Abel Wolman, Baltimore, president, American Public Health Association; George F. Zook, Washington, D. C., president, American Council on Education.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
March 8, 1939

Fisk Faculty Member Named on Committee

Washington, March 8—(Special)—Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department at Fisk University, Nashville, will serve as a member of the President's Planning Committee for the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, the Labor Department announced today.

The conference, which will make a thorough study of all child welfare problems, will hold its first session at the White House April 26. Other sessions will be held at various intervals until early in 1940.

The Fisk educator will serve with a long list of educators, social welfare workers, labor leaders, government officials, doctors, ministers, and others. President Roosevelt is honorary chairman of the conference and Secretary of Labor Perkins is chairman. Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, is secretary.

Similar conferences have been held by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Herbert Hoover.

HOLD CONFAB ON YOUTH AT WHITE HOUSE

Pittsburgh Courier
4-29-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27—(ANP)—When President Roosevelt makes the keynote address at the opening session of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, which will convene at the White House on the morning of April 26, there will be several prominent Negroes in the audience, especially invited to attend this important meeting.

Already acceptances have been received from Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; T. Arnold Hill, director, department of industrial relations, National Urban League, New York City; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, department of social science, Fisk university at Nashville, as members of the Planning committee.

Early in the year, governors of each state and territory of the United States were invited to name a man or woman prominently identified with work for children, for designation as a member of the forthcoming conference. Thus far, no Negro woman has been invited as far as it is known.

Explains Purpose

The purpose of the conference as explained in a letter from the White House is as follows:

"The President has directed me to invite you to serve as a member of a planning committee which will be responsible for the organizing and directing the work of a Conference on Children in a Democracy. The President is calling this conference because of his conviction that a society founded upon democratic principles finds both its aim and its security in the happiness and well-being of its people, and especially its children, and in recognition of the primary claim of children for those essentials of life upon which their growth and development depend.

"It is the President's hope that the activities of the conference will result in pratical suggestions as to ways in which we may give greater security to childhood and a larger measure of opportunity to youth, and thus strengthen the foundation of our national life."

Over 500 are expected to attend the meeting which will last two days.

Our Children

DR. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee, T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, have been named members of the planning committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.
5/13/39

The despicable plight of thousands of American children, thrown into bold relief in recent years because of economic factors which made parents helpless to meet their basic obligations as heads of families, is to be fully explored at a national conference in 1940.

The great scourge of unemployment, labor strikes, plus the inroads of mechanized industry has taken a heavy toll in family life with our children from the city slums and marginal areas cast adrift without chart or compass. Nor is there any paradise for children of middle class families graduating from high schools and colleges. Theirs is primarily the major problem of choosing the right vocation and finding employment at home or across the border.

There is another child problem, one which has received too little attention—the future of the thousands of orphans, feebleminded and unwanted children imprisoned in unwholesome institutions and being exploited by unscrupulous sponsors.

The future of our children is

bound up with the future of the American home the security of which is dependent upon social and economic trends. The inclusion of all classes of citizens on the planning committee is proper and Democratic. The passionate interest being shown by Americans in the education of youth for life assures patriotic support for any program dedicated to the welfare of our children.

Negro Leaders Tell D. C. Conference of Youths' Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In discussing the dilemmas in our present culture which influence the growth and development of children and youth as one of the topics assigned to Section 111 of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director Division of Negro Affairs, NYA, said:

"I believe children within themselves are most democratic. I think our difficulty is possibly the attitude to which children are exposed. I think democracy must start from the older ones and the children will take care of it."

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, formerly associated with the N. A. A. C. P., now residing in St. Paul Minn., said:

"I am primarily interested in youth. The dilemma of youth is the ever-widening period between the time young people leave school and then find jobs."

Said Edward E. Strong, secretary, Southern Negro Youth conference:

There is a conflict between the aspirations of the young people as they are taught on the one hand and ability to fulfill them on the other. He gave four examples of this: the fact that young people are taught to be good citizens but that the vote is denied many Negro youth, especially in the south; the fact that they are taught to aspire education and to want to go to school, but in the South where there are still many open-room schools, the opportunity for the right type of education is lacking."

Nashville Tenn. Banner
April 26, 1939

Seven Tennesseans Attend Conference

Washington, April 26—(Special)—The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy opened this morning with seven Tennesseans in attendance.

The Tennessee delegation included: Judge Camille Kelley of the Memphis Juvenile Court, personal representative of the Governor; Dr. Horton Casparis, professor at Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville; George H. Cate, president of the Nashville Board of Education; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of Fisk University Social Science Department, Nashville; Mrs. A. H. Roberts, director of State Child Welfare Division, Nashville; Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Cora L. Harris, field secretary of the Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers, Arlington.

CHILD CONFERENCE ON JANUARY 18-20

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy will hold a special session, January 18 to 20, as a result of a unanimously adopted resolution presented at a special meeting of the planning committee of the conference held last week at the department of labor under the chairmanship of Secretary of Labor Perkins, who is also chairman of the conference.

During the last conference, held in April, Negroes took an active part in each of the four section meetings following the opening session. While no session was given over to the exclusive consideration of problems of minority groups, these problems were considered as an integral part of the whole picture.

Serving on the planning committee of the conference were Dr. M. O. Bousfield, T. Arnold Hill, Professor Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Frederick D. Patetrson of Tuskegee.

Other Negroes participating in the conference included Joseph H. B. Evans, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Mrs Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Albert W. Dent, Dr Benjamin E. Mays, Mrs. Jennie B Moton, Edward E. Strong, Walter F. White and Mrs. Mable Keating Staupers.